



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

EVOLUTION OF HUMAN

Check Point

1. The concept of placing man among apes was given by

A. Carolus Linnaeus

B. TH Huxley

C. Charles Darwin

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: A



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2. The scientific explanation of human evolution was given by

A. Carolus Linnaeus

B. Charles Darwin

C. TH Huxley

D. None of these

Answer: C



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3. Apes are classified into which of the following

- A. Lernuroidea
- B. Tarsiodea
- C. Anthropeidea
- D. None of these

Answer: C



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4. The period in which lemurs were evolved

- A. Miocene epoch

B. Paleocene period

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: B



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5. Which of the following is correct for old world monkey ?

A. Narrow nose

B. Non-prehensile tail

C. 32 teeth

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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6. The new world monkeys belongs to the super-family

A. Catarrhini

B. Cercopithecoidea

C. Platyrrhini

D. Hominoids

Answer: C



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7. Which of these represent Pongo?

A. Gibbon

B. Chimpanzee

C. Gorilla

D. Orangutan

Answer: D



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8. Which feature is not represented by humans?

A. Bipedal locomotion

B. Intelligence

C. Cultural organisation

D. Building of nest

Answer: D



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9. The feature not present in apes is



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10. The dental arrangement in apes is

A. U-shaped

B. Semicircular

C. T-shaped

D. None of these

Answer: A



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11. The dental formula of Propithecus is

A. 2, 1,2,3

B. 3, 1, 2, 3

C. 1, 3, 2, 1

D. 2, 1, 3, 2

Answer: A



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12. Where were the fossils for Pliopithecus obtained?

A. Faiyurn deposits of Egypt

B. Victoria lake, Kenya

C. Faiyurn deposits of Africa

D. Rocks in Europe

Answer: C



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13. Which is considered as the common ancestor of apes and man?

A. Proconsul

B. Dryopithecus

C. Shivapithecus

D. Gibbon

Answer: B



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14. Who was responsible for obtaining fossils of Ramapithecus from Shivalik hills?

A. Prof. Raymond Dart

B. Mary Leaky

C. Edward Lewis

D. None of the above

Answer: C



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15. The famous fossil of Lucy is

A. A. afarensis

B. A. africanus

C. A. rarnidus

D. A. rovustus

Answer: A



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16. Who among them is known as tool maker?

A. Homo erectus

B. Homo habilis

C. Java man

D. Peking man

Answer: B



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17. The discovery of fossils of cro-magnon man was done by

A. C Fuhlrott

B. Mac Gregor

C. WC Pei

D. Mary Leaky

Answer: B



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18. Where were the signals of first living modern man appeared

A. Caspian sea

B. Mediterranean sea

C. Arabian sea

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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19. Which of the following Hominoids have a cranial capacity volume of 100 cc?

A. Homo habilis

B. Cro-magnon sea

C. Homo sapiens sepiens

D. *Hylobates hoolock*

Answer: D



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20. The cranial cavity volume of *Homo erectus* is

A. 1075 cc

B. 680 cc

C. 400 cc

D. 700 cc

Answer: B



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Chapter Exercises Taking It Together Assorted Questions Of The Chapter For Advanced Level Proctice

1. The term 'Homo sapiens' was coined by

A. C Linnaeus

B. TH Morgan

C. C Darwin

D. Lamarck

Answer: A



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2. The primates were originated from

A. tree shrew

B. tarsiers

C. apes

D. monkey

Answer: A



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3. Homo sapiens belongs to the class

A. Mammalia

B. Aves

C. Reptilia

D. Arthropoda

Answer: A



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4. Homo sapiens belongs to the order

A. Monotremata

B. Primates

C. Rodentia

D. Ungulata

Answer: B



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5. The country, where most of the primitive man have been discovered is

A. India

B. China

C. America

D. Africa

Answer: D



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6. The suborder-Prosimians of class-Mammalia includes

A. Lemurs

B. tarsiers

C. monkey

D. Both(a) and (b)

Answer: D



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7. The suborder-Anthropoidea of Class-Mammalia

A. Homo sapiens

B. Apes

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: C



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8. The cousin of modern man is

A. Cro-magnon man

B. Neanderthal man

C. gorilla

D. chimpanzee

Answer: D



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9. Tail is absent in

A. lorises

B. tarsiers

C. simians

D. Homo erectus

Answer: D



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10. Neanderthal man lived in

A. deserts

B. Mountains

C. caves

D. deep forests

Answer: C



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11. Cranial capacity is minimum in

A. rhesus monkey

B. gorilla

C. chimpanzee

D. Drypithecus

Answer: A



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12. The largest ape is

A. chimpanzee

B. gibbon

C. gorilla

D. Orangutan

Answer: C



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13. The first hominids were called as

- A. Proconsul
- B. Ramapithecus
- C. Shivapithecus
- D. All of these

Answer: B



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14. Cranial capacity of Cro-magnon man was :

A. 950 cc

B. 1050 cc

C. 1350 cc

D. 1600 cc

Answer: D



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15. Homo erectus was a

A. cannibal and omnivorous

B. arboreal and omnivorous

C. arboreal and herbivorous

D. omnivorous and arboreal

Answer: A



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16. Australopithecus was a

- A. herbivorous
- B. carnivorous
- C. omnivorous
- D. insectivorous

Answer: C



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17. The living survivor in the family-Hominidae is

A. Homo erectus

B. Homo sapiens

C. Homo habilis

D. None of these

Answer: B



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18. Who used tools first, in human evolution'?

- A. Proconsul
- B. Ramapithecus
- C. Homo habilis
- D. Dyopithecus

Answer: C



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19. Australopithecus is also known as

A. Java man

B. Neanderthal man

C. First ape man

D. Cro-magnon man

Answer: C



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20. Australopithecus was existed during

A. Miocene

B. Oligocene

C. Pleistocene

D. Pliocene

Answer: C



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21. The body weight of male Australopithecus was about

A. 60-70 pound

B. 80-90 pound

C. 100-110 pound

D. 110-120 pound

Answer: C



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22. The most intelligent ape is

A. chimpanzee

B. gibbon

C. gorilla

D. onmgutan

Answer: A



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23. The process of human evolution is supposed to have started from

A. Asia

B. Africa

C. America

D. Europe

Answer: B



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24. The ancestor of man, who showed first bipedal form and entirely erect posture was

A. Australopithecus

B. Neanderthal man

C. Java ape man

D. Cro-magnon man

Answer: A



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25. Among the primates, knuckle walkers are

A. man and gorilla

B. monkey and tarsiers

C. gorilla and chimpanzee

D. man and monkey

Answer: D



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26. The next stage in the evolution of man after Australopithecus was

A. Homo habilis

B. Homo sapiens

C. Homo erectus

D. Homo pehinensis

Answer: A



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27. The characteristic feature of Dryopithecus is

A. semierect posture

B. rounded skull

C. large canine

D. All of these

Answer: D



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28. The fossils of Neanderthal man were obtained from

A. France

B. China

C. Germany

D. Africa

Answer: C



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29. The Java man is also known as

A. Sinanthropus

B. Pithecanthropus erectus

C. Homo sapiens

D. Homo habilis

Answer: B



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30. The human like fossils found in China between 1920-1950 were called

- A. Peking man
- B. Sinanthropus
- C. Paranthropus
- D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: C



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31. The common ancestor to both man and ape is

A. Australopithecus

B. Dryopithecus

C. Sinanthropus

D. Homo erectus

Answer: B



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32. Dryopithecus fossils were first discovered in Miocene period from rocks in

A. India

B. Africa

C. Europe

D. All of these

Answer: D



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33. The near stage in evolution of man after D(yopithecus is

A. Australopithecus

B. Shivapithecus

C. Ramapithecus

D. Proconsul

Answer: A



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34. Homo erectus weighted 70 kg and its cranial cavity ,was

A. 970 cc

B. 470 cc

C. 1170 cc

D. 1370 cc

Answer: A



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35. In the evolution of man, *Homo erectus* is considered to be evolved from

A. *Dryopithecus*

B. *Ramapithecus*

C. *Australopithecus*

D. Cro-magnon

Answer: C



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36. The banding pattern study of chromosomes of human and chimpanzee show great similarity on chromosome numbers

A. 2 and 4

B. 6 and 9

C. 3 and 6

D. 6 and 8

Answer: C



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37. The molecular structure of cytochrome-c, insulin and serum albumin in man and apes exhibit

A. minimum differences

B. no difference

C. maximum differences

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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38. Mac Gregor discovered the fossils of Cro-magnon man from Cro-magnon rocks of

A. Australia

B. Africa

C. France

D. India

Answer: C



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39. Java man was named *Pithecanthropus erectus* by

A. Eugene Dubois

B. Mayer

C. Hungary

D. WC Pei

Answer: A



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40. TH Huxley explained the origin of humans in his book

A. Origin of Humans

B. Man's Place in Nature

C. Human Phylogeny

D. Man-A Wise Animal

Answer: B



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41. The drawing of a bison at caves of Altamira, Spain is associated with

A. modern man

B. Homo erectu.s

C. Cro-magnon man

D. Neanderthal man

Answer: C



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42. According to the future man hypothesis of HL Shapiro, the Homo futuris will be tall, baldy, more intelligent. with

A. dome-shaped head

B. complicated brain

C. small size

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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43. At which stage of evolution (in man), colonisation and communal living started ?

A. Homo sapiens stage

B. Homo erectus stage

C. Homo habilis stage

D. Dryopithecus stage

Answer: B



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44. Which one of the following had the same cranial cavity as modern man, i.e. 1450 cc?

A. Homo neanderthalensis

B. Homo erectus

C. Homo habilis

D. Java man

Answer: A



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45. In the evolution of man, the first metal work and rock painting were made by

A. Neanderthal man

B. Java man

C. Peking man

D. Cro-magnon man

Answer: D



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46. Who presented the evidence that the humans have evolved from primitive primates and not from apes?

A. C Darwin

B. J Lamarck

C. C Linnaeus

D. TH Morgan

Answer: A



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47. Which of the following is considered to be the members of the species *Homo erectus*?

A. Peking man

B. Java man

C. Neanderthal man

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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48. Arched palate· uniformed sized teeth were found in which of the following ancestors?

A. Ramapithecus

B. Kenyapithecus

C. Dryopithecus

D. Shivapithecus

Answer: A



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49. Orangutan and gibbons are found in

A. Australia

B. South Africa

C. Europe

D. Asia

Answer: D



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50. Which of the following features is not in the direction of the evolution of human species?

- A. Erect posture
- B. Opposable thumb
- C. Binocular vision
- D. Raised eyebrow ridges

Answer: C



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51. The evolution of man was possible because our ape like ancestors had

A. migratory habits

B. binocular vision

C. omnivorous diet

D. quadripedal locomotion

Answer: A



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52. Most of the cave paintings discovered are associated with

A. Cro-magnon man

B. Homo erectus

C. Neanderthal man

D. Dryopithecus

Answer: A



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53. The percentage of homology between haemoglobin, a protein of man and chimpanzee is

A. 0.1

B. 0.3

C. 0.75

D. 1

Answer: D



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54. Orangutan is found in

A. Sumatra and Borneo

B. India and Pakistan

C. West Indies and America

D. Australia and Sri Lanka

Answer: A



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55. Which taxonomic group includes both mankeys and humans?

A. Prosimians

B. Anthropoids

C. Hominoids

D. Hominids

Answer: B



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56. Which of the following is a catarrhine primate'?

A. Humans

B. Lemur

C. Squirrel monkeys

D. Loris

Answer: C



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57. Nut cracker fossil man is

A. Homo habilis

B. Zizanthropus

C. Linanopithecus

D. Homo sapien sapien

Answer: A



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58. On the basis -of banding pattern study of chromosome apes chromosome are similar to human duomosomes about

A. 0.5

B. 0.7

C. 0.9

D. 0.99

Answer: D



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59. The name Homo sapiens can be assigned to

A. Java man

B. Peking man

C. Shivalik man

D. Cro-magnon man

Answer: D



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60. The age of fossil of Dryopithecus on the geological time scale is

A. 25×10^6 yr ago

B. 50×10^6 yr ago

C. 90×10^6 yr ago

D. 95×10^6 yr ago

Answer: A



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61. Which of the following revolution is characterised by living in groups and leading a protected life which enabled a large number of individuals to survive?

A. Industrial revolution

B. Tool making revolution

C. Cultural revolution

D. Agricultural revolution

Answer: C



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62. Hominisation is a

- A. process of development of human characteristics that differentiate them from their ancestors
- B. fossil formation of man
- C. process of forming caves
- D. process of soil formation

Answer: A



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63. The latin meaning of Homo sapiens is

A. man, who is wise

B. man, with lower cranial capacity

C. man, who appeares same as ape

D. man, who thinks same

Answer: A



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64. The Brachian style of locomotion is related to the evolution of erect body posture. This type of locomotion is observed in

A. gorilla

B. chimpanzee

C. gibbons

D. monkey

Answer: C



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65. The domestication of first animal (dog) and development of water transport have taken place about 12000 years ago in

- A. Neolithic age
- B. Mesolithic age
- C. Palaeolithic age
- D. Atomic age

Answer: B



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66. The fossils of Peking man were found in caves near Peking in China. The Peking man was also named as

A. *Pithecanthropus chinensis*

B. *Homo pekinensis*

C. *Sinanthropus pekinensis*

D. *Pithecanthropus erectus*

Answer: C



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67. the common relationship between chimpanzee and man is shown by

A. binocular vision

B. bipedal locomotion

C. dental formula

D. banding pattern in chromosomes

Answer: D



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68. The extinction of Neanderthal man was due to

A. origin of active mammals

B. forest fires

C. competition with Homo sapiens

D. earthquakes

Answer: C



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69. Homo sapiens sapiens first appeared about

A. 5 thousand years ago

B. 1 lakh years ago

C. 2 lakh years ago

D. 10 thousand years ago

Answer: D



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70. First evidences of religious feeling of worship and ceremonials burial of dead have been found with fossils of

A. Cro-magnon man

B. Neanderthal man

C. Peking man

D. Java man

Answer: B



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71. Genus Homo is included in family-Hominidae, has following common characters except one

A. excellent monocular vision

B. bipedal locomotion

C. erect posture

D. arms shorter than legs

Answer: A



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72. Which of the following change in evolution of man is irrelevant ?

A. Development of opposable thumb

B. Development of erect posture

C. Loss of tail

D. Excellent stereoscopic vision

Answer: C



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73. There was a cultural evolution rather than structural evolution after

- A. Homo erectus stage
- B. Cro-magnon stage
- C. Australopithecus stage
- D. Dryopethicus

Answer: B



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74. The banding pattern of chromosomes 3 and 6 of man and chimpanzee showed that they have

A. common origin

B. different origin

C. similar blood groups

D. same number of chromosomes

Answer: A



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75. Simian shelf is a characteristic of apes, which connects the

A. posterior part of the mandibles

B. anterior part of the mandibles

C. brains and limbs

D. limbs and girdle

Answer: B



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76. Dexterity in man means that he has

A. his thumb opposite to fingers

B. more brain volume

C. Binocular vision

D. an erect posture

Answer: A



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77. Besides fossils, the common ancestry of chimpanzee with man is shown by

A. chromosome number

B. DNA

C. banding pattern of chromosomes

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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78. Form which stage of human evolution, there was not much structural change but was a more cultural change ?

A. Dryopithecus

B. Ramapithecus

C. Java man

D. Cro-magnon man

Answer: D



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79. Which of the following became extinct in competition with Homo sapiens and also inbred with Homo sapiens ?

A. Cro-magnon man

B. Neanderthal man

C. Australopithecus

D. Ramopithecus

Answer: B



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80. A female fossil skeleton named 'Lucy' is a popular name in human evolution. It refer to

A. Australopithecus

B. Dryopithecus

C. Ramapithecus

D. Homo erectus

Answer: A



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81. The most obvious and consistent difference between the old world monkey and new world monkey lies in the form of

A. hands

B. legs

C. nose

D. colour

Answer: C



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82. Which primate group (groups) existed during the first half of the Eocene epoch (53-38 million years ago)?

A. prosimians

B. prosimians and monkeys

C. prosimians, monkeys and apes

D. prosimians, monkeys, apes and hominids

Answer: A



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83. Which of the following was the second group to appear in primate evolution, with fossil remains dated to the early Oligocene epoch (over 31 million years ago)?



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84. Apes are differ from human in having

A. legs shorter than the arms

B. arms shorter than the legs

C. a tail

D. same length of arms and legs

Answer: A



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85. The primitive form of Homo sapiens, who made tools, cover his body with hides and built huts was

A. Homo sapiens neanderthanlensis

B. Homo habilis

C. Homo epekinensis

D. Homo sapiens sapiens

Answer: A



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86. Which of the following change have taken place from apes to man ?

A. Canine become short

B. Pelvis became short and wide

C. Foot became short and small

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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87. Early hominoid, which gave rise to the genus-Homo about 5 million years ago was

A. Shivapithecus

B. Australopithecus

C. Ramapithecus

D. Kenyapithecus

Answer: B



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88. The earliest site where human civilization and crop cultivation started was presumably:

A. around river Nile

B. around Caspian and Mediterranean seas

C. Chinese river valley

D. Indus river valley

Answer: B



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89. Which one of these is believed to have first made use of fire for hunting, cooking and protection?

A. Java man

B. Peking man

C. Neanderthal man

D. Cro-magnon man

Answer: A



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90. Which of these presumably possessed a cranial capacity almost equal to or even larger than that of modern living man ?

A. Neanderthal man

B. Java man

C. Cro-magnon man

D. Peking man

Answer: C



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91. Which of these presumably possessed a cranial capacity almost equal to or even a bit larger than that of today's man?

A. Neanderthal man

B. Java man

C. peking man

D. Australopithecus

Answer: B



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92. Neanderthal man have

A. equal cranial cavity than Cro-mognon

B. more cranial cavity than Cro-magnon

C. more cranial cavity than modern man

D. less cranial cavity than modern man

Answer: A



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93. Australopithecus is also known as

Southern ape, because it had

A. man like characters

B. ape like characters

C. monkey like characters

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D



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94. The evolution of man has started during

A. Oligocene and Miocene period

B. Eocene and Oligocene period

C. Palaeocene and Eocene period

D. Miocene and Pliocene period

Answer: A



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95. The evidence from molecular biology, such as comparisons of DNA base-pair sequences in genes, indicates that hominids diverged from the African apes sometime between

- A. 500000 and 1 million year ago
- B. 5 million and 20 million years ago
- C. 15 million and 20 million years ago
- D. 50 million and 60 million years ago

Answer: B



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96. Which of the following is not the characteristic of apes :?

A. Movement is the trees by the
brachiation

B. Movement of the ground by knuckle
walking

C. Wrists that bend backward

D. Highly mobile shoulder joints

Answer: C



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97. Which of the following is true of new world mankeys ?

A. Most have pre-hensile tails

B. Most have ischial callosities on their buttocks

C. Includes lengurs, guenons and mandrills

D. Forward and downward, rather than lateral, orientation of nostrils

Answer: A





98. Which of the following is not an adaptation in prosimians for life in the trees (i.e. an arboreal existence)?

- A. chimpanzee, gorilla and gibbon
- B. chimpanzee, monkey and tarsiers
- C. chimpanzee, gorilla and orangutan
- D. orangutan, gibbon and chimpanzee

Answer: C



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99. The three apes included in family-Pongidae are

- A. chimpanzee, gorilla and gibbon
- B. chimpanzee, monkey and tarsiers
- C. chimpanzee, gorilla and orangutan
- D. orangutan, gibbon and chimpanzee

Answer: D



100. Which of the following is considered to be a trend in primate evolution?

- A. development of non-prehensile hands
- B. development of monocular vision
- C. elimination of the chivicle
- D. decreased dependence on small

Answer: D



101. Best advantage of bipedal locomotion in man is that it:

A. increases speed

B. reduces body weight

C. releases the forelimbs for other better functions

D. provides better body support

Answer: C



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102. Which of the following statements is correct ?

A. Homo erectus is the ancestor of man

B. Cro-magnon fossils were found in
Germany

C. Australopithecus is the real ancestor of
Modern man

D. Neanderthal man is almost a direct ancestor of Modern man

Answer: D



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103. Which of the following is correct in taxonomical and evolution point of view ?

A. Bat - Monkey - Man

B. Bat - Pigeon - Man

C. Mankey - Chimpanzee - Man

D. Monkey - Bat - Man

Answer: C



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104. The most important character of man from evolution point of view is

A. erect posture and bipedal locomotion

B. Opposable thumb

C. larger size of brain with creative intelligence

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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105. The correct sequence of human evolution is

A. Australopithecus → Neanderthal man

→ Cro-magnon man → Homo

sapiens

B. Homo erectus → Ramapithecus →

Java man → Cro-magnon man →

Homo sapiens

C. Australopithecus → Homo erectus →

Neanderthal man → Cro-magnon man

→ Homo sapiens

D. Australopithecus → neanderthal man

→ Cro-magnon man → Homo

erectus → Homo sapiens

Answer: C



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106. The false statement about Cro-magnon man is

- A. his cranial cavity was less than Homo sapiens
- B. he walked erect and was swift
- C. he was intelligent and cultured
- D. he started metal work, painting and farming

Answer: A



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107. Human blood, when mixed with antibodies to human blood, will give maximum precipitation. If another animal's blood is mixed with antibodies to human blood, the percentage of precipitation indicates how similar the animal is to a human. The following experimental results were obtained.

Species : H 100%, M 37%, N 75%, O 79%, P 17%,

Which phylogeny would fit these results ?

A. 

B. 

C. 

D. 

Answer: B



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Chapter Exercises Medical Entrances Special
Format Questions Statement Based Questions

1. Origin of human probably occurred in central Asia.

Which of the following statements may be a reason for this ?

I. Asia is rich in domesticated animals and plants.

II. Climatic conditions of Asian places were most favourable for human evolution.

III. The oldest known fossils have been originated from Asia.

IV. Human fossils are found only at these places.

A. I, II and III

B. I and IV

C. I and II

D. III, II and IV

Answer: A



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2. Read the given statements regarding Homo erectus?

I. Fossils of Homo erectus obtained from diverse sites of Africa, Java and China.

II. Homo erectus survived about 14-15 million

years ago during late Miocene to Pliocene.

III. How erectus species include Java man, Peking man, Heidelberg man, Algerian and Atlantic man.

IV. The forelimbs, skull and brain of Homo erectus resembled with monkeys.

Choose the correct statements

A. I and II

B. III and IV

C. I and IV

D. I and III

Answer: D



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3. Consider the following evolutionary changes regarding human evolution.

I. perfection of thumb opposability in forelimbs.

II. loss of opposability of great toe in hindlimbs.

III. erect posture of the development of lumbar curve.

IV. presence of tail in human babies.

Choose the correct evolutionary changes.

Choose the correct evolutionary changes.

A. I, II and III

B. II only

C. III only

D. II, III and IV

Answer: A



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4. Go through the given statements.

I. First primates were tree shrews.

II. First primates were the group of prosimians.

III. First primates were having front eyes with colour vision, flat padded digits with claws or nails, etc.

IV. First primates were evolved from ancestral arthropods.

Choose the incorrect statements.

A. I and II

B. III and IV

C. I, II and III

D. Only III

Answer: C



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5. Apes differ from hominids as

I. hominids became bipedal, walking upright, while the apes evolved knuckle walking.

II. human spinal cord exists from the bottom rather than the back of the skull.

III. hominids have mobile shoulder joints.

IV. only apes have broadened chest due to flattening of sternum.

A. III and IV

B. II and III

C. I and II

D. None of these

Answer: D



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6. Consider the following statements about Proconsul?

I. It is the intermediate between apes and man.

II. Its canine teeth were small, but molar teeth were broad and flattened.

III. It had man like forehead and face was prognathous.

IV. It walked erect on its hind legs.

Choose the incorrect statements.

A. II and IV

B. II and I

C. III and IV

D. Only I

Answer: A



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7. The living modern man is characterised by

I. the average cranial capacity of about 1450 cc.

II. arms are shorter than legs.

III. erect posture and upright head with

complex cerebral hemispheres and cerebellum.

IV. deep jaws with no chin.

A. I,II and IV

B. III and IV

C. I, II and III

D. I and IV

Answer: C



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8. Consider the following statements regarding Australopithecus.

I. It was Homo sapiens neanderthalensis.

II. These were intelligent, hard worker, swift footed and cave dweller hunters.

III. It had prognathous face and high domed heads.

VI . It lived during old stone (Palaeolithic) age and made extraordinary painting on the cave walls.

A. I and II

B. II and IV

C. III and IV

D. II and III

Answer: B



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9. HL Shapiro, an American anthropologist, forecasted about the future man (Homo futruis) that

I. their hair will reduced and body and cranium

will be more developed.

III. Height will be higher and the fifth finger probably will be reduced.

VI. the skull will become rounded.

A. Only I

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. III and IV

Answer: B



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10. The new world monkeys use their tails for grasping the branches of trees due to

I. the presence of a long tail

II. Non-opposable thumbs.

III. Short and weak hands.

IV. Mostly clawed digits.

A. I and IV

B. II and III

C. I and II

D. II and IV

Answer: D



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**Chapter Exercises Medical Entrances Special
Format Questions Assertion And Reason**

1. Assertion. Among the primates, Chimpanzee is the closest relative of the present day humans.

Reason. The banding pattern in the autosome

numbers 3 and 6 of man and chimpanzee is remarkably similar

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and 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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2. Assertion The immediate ancestor of present day human was Australopithecus.

Reason Australopithecus was discovered from Australia and its cranial capacity was $1150 - 1300\text{cm}^3$,

Which is very close to that of human $1400 - 1450\text{cm}^3$.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and 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 also false

Answer: C



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3. Assertion : Cro-magnon man has more intelligence than the man of present time.

Reason : He is regarded as most recent ancestor of today's man.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and

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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4. Assertion mtDNA of Africans shows about twice as much genetic variation as mtDNA among non-Africans.

Reason mtRNA study supports the African hypothesis.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and 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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5. Assertion Cranial capacity of Cro-magnon man was 1600 cc.

Reason Modern man has higher cranial capacity than Cro-magnon man.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and 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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6. Assertion : *Dryopithecus africanus* is a common ancestor of man and great apes.

Reason : It gave rise to *Ramapithecus*.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and 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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7. Assertion : Homo habilis was the first tool maker.

Reason : He was cave-dweller.

- A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and 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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Chapter Exercises Collection Of Questions Asked In Neet Various Medical Entrance Exams

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

(a) Australopithecus , (b) Ramapithecus

(c) Dryopithecus , (d) Homo erectus

(e) Homo neanderthalensis

(f) Homo habilis

A. $II \rightarrow III \rightarrow I \rightarrow IV \rightarrow VI \rightarrow V$

B. $III \rightarrow I \rightarrow II \rightarrow IV \rightarrow VI \rightarrow V$

C. $II \rightarrow III \rightarrow I \rightarrow IV \rightarrow V \rightarrow VI$

D. $III \rightarrow II \rightarrow I \rightarrow VI \rightarrow IV \rightarrow V$

Answer: D



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

A. Homo neanderthalensis

B. Australopithecus

C. Homo erectus

D. Homo habilis

Answer: A



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

A. Hominoidea, Hominidae, Homininae

B. Homininae, Hominoidea, Hominidae

C. Hominidae, Homoninae, Hominoidea

D. Hominoidea, Homininae, Hominidae

Answer: A



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4. The first of Australopithecus was discovered

in

A. Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania

B. Fayum deposits of Egypt

C. Shiwalik hills in India

D. Tuang in South Africa

Answer: D



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5. 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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6. The correct sequence in the evolution of modern man is

A. Dryopithecus → Australopithecus →

Homo habilis → Homo erectus →

Homo sapiens

B. Australopithecus → Dryopithecus →

Homo habilis → Homo erectus →

Homo sapiens

C. Homo habilis → Dryopithecus →

Australopithecus → Homo erectus →

Homo sapiens

D. Dryopithecus → Homo habilis →

Australopithecus → Homo erectus →

Homo sapiens

Answer: A



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7. Name given to fossil homind of shivalik hills
in India is

A. Ramapithecus

B. Australopithecus

C. Pithecanthropus

D. Neanderthalensis

Answer: A



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8. Cranial capacity of modern man is

A. $430 - 650 \text{cc}^3$

B. $600-100 \text{cc}^3$

C. $900 - 1100cc^3$

D. $1200 - 1600cc^3$

Answer: D



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9. 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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10. What was the most significant trend in the evolution of modern man (*Homo sapiens*) from his ancestors

A. Shortening of jaws

B. Binocular vision

C. Increasing brain capacity

D. Upright posture

Answer: C



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11. What evidence suggests that chimpanzee is more closely related to humans than other hominoid apes?

A. DNA from sex chromosomes only

B. chromosomes morphology only

C. Fossil remains

D. DNA of both autosomes and sex chromosomes

Answer: D



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12. The brain capacity of Homo erectus was about

A. 650 cc

B. 900 cc

C. 1200 cc

D. 1400 cc

Answer: B



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13. The primate which existed 15 mya was

A. Homo habilis

B. Australopithecus

C. Ramapithecus

D. Homo erectus

Answer: C



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

A. Homo habilis

B. Australopithecus

C. Ramapithecus punjabicus

D. Homo neanderthalensis

Answer: B



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15. Ancestor of man who first stood erect was:

A. Australopithecus

B. Cro-magnon

C. Java ape man

D. Peking man

Answer: A



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16. The most recent and direct prehistoric ancestor of present man is

A. Cro-magnon

B. pre-neanderthal

C. Neanderthal

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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

A. Ramapithecus → Australopithecus →

Homo habilis → Homo erectus

B. Australopithecus → Ramapithecus

→ Homo habilis → Homo erectus

C. Pithecanthropus pekinensis → Homo

habilis → Homo erectus

D. Australopithecus → Ramapithecus

→ Pithecanthropus pekinensis →

Homo erectus

Answer: A



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18. The modern man differs from the apes in

A. protruding eyes

B. spare body hair

C. wearing of clothes

D. arms shorter than legs

Answer: D



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19. The highest cranial capacity is/was present in

A. Java man

B. Peking man

C. Handy man

D. Modern man

Answer: A



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20. First mammal occur in which era -period ?

A. Permian-Palaeozoic

B. Triassic-Mesozoic

C. Tertiary-Coenozoic

D. None of these

Answer: B



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21. According to fossils discovered up to present time origin and evolutions of man was started from

A. France

B. Java

C. Africa

D. China

Answer: C



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22. Among the human ancestors the brain size was more than 1000 cc in:

A. Homo neanderthalensis

B. Homo erectus

C. Ramapithecus

D. Homo habilis

Answer: A



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23. The cranial capacity of Peking man was about :

A. 900 cc

B. 1660 cc

C. 1075 cc

D. 1450 cc

Answer: D



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