BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CHETANA PUBLICATION

ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF LIFE

Example

1. What is evolution?

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2. Where was first life formed?

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3. Why are many species of plants and animals getting (becoming) extinct?

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4. The Lamarck's theory of inheritance of acquired characters.

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5. What is speciation?

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6. Define speciation. Give examples of any two factors causing speciation.

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7. What are the earliest life forms on earth?

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8. Who coined the term evolution?

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9. Unit of evolution is

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10. What is meant by organic evolution?

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11. What is a unique event in the history of universe?

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12. Name the process of origin of life on earth.

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13. Enlist the characters of living organisms.

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14. Explain briefly the theory of special creation.

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15. Explain briefly Cosmozoic theory/theory of Panspermia

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16. The theory of spontaneous generations stated that:

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17. Explain briefly the theory of biogenesis.

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18. State advantages and disadvantages for theory of biogenesis.

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19. Discuss briefly the theories explaining origing of life.

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20. Explain briefly the self-assembly theory of origin of life.

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21. Who put forward the theory of biochemical origin of life?

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22. Explain briefly the 1st step of Oparin Haldane theory of Chemical evolution. Or explain briefly the Origin of Earth and primitive atmosphare.

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23. Explain the Big bang theory of Georges Lemaitre.

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24. Write short note on: Origin of Earth and Primitive atmosphere.

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25. Explain briefly the 2nd step of Oparin Haldane theory of Chemical evolution.

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26. Explain briefly the formation of ammonia, water and Methane in Oparin Haldane theory of chemical evolution.

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27. Write a short note on: Formation of ammonia, water and methane.

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28. Explain briefly the 3rd step of Oparin Haldane theory of Chemical evolution.

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29. Explain briefly the formation of simple organic molecules Oparin Haldane theory of chemical evolution.

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30. Write a short note on: Formation of simple organic molecules.

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31. Explain briefly the 4th step of Oparin Haldane theory of Chemical evolution.

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32. Explain briefly the formation of simple organic molecules Oparin Haldane theory of chemical evolution.

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33. Write a short note on: Formation of complex organic molecules

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34. Explain briefly the 5th step of Oparin Haldane theory of Chemical evolution.

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35. Explain briefly the formation of Nucleic acids in Oparin Haldane theory of Chemical evolution.

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36. Write a short note on: Formation of Nucleic acids.

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37. Explain briefly the 6th step of Oparin Haldane theory of Chemical evolution.

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38. Explain briefly the 7th step of Oparin Haldane theory of Chemical evolution.

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39. Write a short note on evolution.

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40. Explain briefly the 7th step of Oparin Haldane theory of Chemical evolution.

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41. Explain briefly the formation of 1st cell in Oparin Haldane theory of Chemical evolution.

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42. Write a short note on: Formation of complex organic molecules

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43. Describe Oparin-Haldane chemical theory of life.

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44. What is coacervate?

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45. Write a short note on Coacervate theory of Oparin(1938).

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46. Explain brifly Microsphere theory of Sydney Fox (1959).

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47. State the conclusion of coacervates and microspheres.

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48. Distinguish between: Coacervates and Microspheres.

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49. When was earth formed? What was its condition at that time?

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50. Describe the Urey and Miller's experiment.

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51. Name the process of origin of life on earth.

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52. Who found that RNA can act as biocatalysts and when?

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53. What are Ribozymes?

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54. State the discovery that supported RNA world hypothesis.

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55. Name the protein assembly unit.

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56. What does RNA World Hypothesis suggest?

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57. Who catalyses the translation process in ribosomes?

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58. State the nucleic acid found abundantly in all living cells.

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59. Whom is RNA structurally related to?

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60. Enlist the characters of RNA that support RNA World Hypothesis.

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61. State the significance of stable, double stranded DNA.

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62. Describe briefly RNA World Hypothesis.

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63. Define the following term

Organic evolution

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64. The Lamarck's theory of inheritance of acquired characters.

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65. Who disproved Lamarck's theory?

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66. How did August Weismann proved to be wrong?

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67. State the theory proposed by Charles Darwin.

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68. State the process of new species formation according to Darwin.

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69. Who influenced Charles Darwin?

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70. Explain the 1st postulate of Darwinism.

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71. Write a short on Overproduction.

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72. Explain the 2nd postulate of Darwinism

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73. Write a short note on AIDS.

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74. Distinguish between: Intraspecific Struggle and Interspecific Struggle.

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75. Explain the 3rd postulate of Darwinism

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76. Write a short note on Organic variations.

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77. Explain the 4th postulate of Darwinism.

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78. Write a short note on mammals.

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79. When we say "survival of fittest" does it mean that

(a) Those which are fit only survive or

(b) Those that survive called fit.

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80. When we say "survival of fittest" does it mean that

(a) Those which are fit only survive or

(b) Those that survive called fit.

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81. How does fitness of a population help in evolution?

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82. Who named natural selection as suvival of the fittest?

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83. Explain the 5th postulate of Darwinism.

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84. Write a short note on AIDS.

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85. Answer the following question:

What were the objections raised against Darwinism?

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86. What is mutation?

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87. What is variation?

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88. Who proposed the mutation theory and when?

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89. How is Darwin's concept of evolution different from that of Hugo de Varies?

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90. Mention what caused evolution according to Hugo de Vries?

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91. Write the objections to Mutation theory of Hugo de vries.

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92. Enlist the main features of Mutation Theory.

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93. Write the objections to Mutation theory of Hugo de vries.

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94. Explain modern synthetic theory of evolution.

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95. Define Gene Pool.

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96. What is gene frequency?

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97. What is gene frequency?

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98. Define the following term

Population

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99. Why variations are occurs in population?

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100. Explain modern synthetic theory of evolution.

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101. Enlist the different factors that are responsible for changing gene frequency.

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102. Write a short note on Gene mutation.

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103. Write a short note on Genetic recombination.

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104. Write a short note on Gene flow.

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105. Write a note on Genetic drift.

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106. If the variation occur in population by chance alone and not by natural selection and bring change in frequencies of an allele. What is it called?

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107. Write a short note on Chromosomal aberrations.

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108. Explain

Natural selection

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109. By taking industrial melanism as one example. Explain the concept of natural selection.

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110. Explain

Isolation

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111. Explain briefly about geographical isolation.

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112. What is reproductive isolation?

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113. What is Isolation? Describe the different types of reproductive Isolation.

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114. Define: Organic evolution.

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115. Explain the role of mutation in organic evolution.

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116. Explain the role genetic recombination in organic evolution.

Watch Video Solution

117. Explain the role gene flow in organic evolution.

Watch Video Solution

118. Explain the role of genetic drift in organic evolution.

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119. What is founder effect?

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120. Answer the following questions :

How does the rate of rection depend on the nature of the reactants? Illustrate with suitable example.

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121. Write a short note on: Mitosis.

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122. What is directional natural selection. Illustrate with suitable example.

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123. What is disruptive selection? Give example.

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124. Draw a graph to show that natural selection leads to disruptive change.

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125. Explain

Natural selection

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126. Explain the role of isolation in organic evolution.

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127. Explain the role of speciation in organic evolution.

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128. State the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium.

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129. Explain Hardy - Weinberg's Principle.

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130. In a certain population, the frequency of three genotypes is as follows:

Genotypes	BB	Bb	bb
Frequency	22%	62%	16%

What is the likely frequency of alleles 'B' and 'b'?

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131. In which conditions the gene freqency of a population will remain constant?

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132. What is adaptive radiation?

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133. What is adaptive radiation?

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134. What are fossils? Why should we study fossils?

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135. What are fossils?

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136. Give the significance of fossils.

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137. Write a short note on fossils.

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138. Explain briefly the different types of fossils.

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139. What is the way to compute the age of a fossil?

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140. How do we find age of fossils?

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141. Where do we find fossils?

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142. What is Homologous organs?

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143. What is Embryology?

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144. Define Anatomy.

Watch Video Solution

145. What is meant by organic evolution?

Watch Video Solution

146. Explain the term Palaeontology.

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147. State the significance of palaeontology.

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148. List the types of evidence that are provided by palaeontology.

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149. How does paleontological evidence support evolution of organisms on earth?

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150. Explain briefly the connecting link/missing link.

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151. What is carbon dating and how does it work?

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152. Explain Evolutionary aspects.

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153. What is Homologous organs?

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154. Would you consider wings of butterfly and bat as homologous or analogous and why?

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155. Explain briefly Analogous organs examples.

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156. Distinguish between: Homologous organs and Analogous organs.

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157. Define vestigial organs. Write any two names of vestigial organs in human body.

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158. Explain the embryological evidence of evolution.

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159. All vertebrate embryos show some similarities at an early stage. Mentions two such similarities. What do they indicate? Explain?

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160. Explain Molecular/Biochemical evidence of evolution.

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161. State the significance of biochemical similarities among diverse organisms in evolution.

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162. Define speciation. Give examples of any two factors causing speciation.

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163. State the different modes for formation of new species.

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164. Explain briefly intraspecific Speciation.

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165. Explain briefly interspecific Speciation.

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166. Explain briefly the geological time scale.

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167. State the significance of Coelacanth in evolution.

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168. State the significance of Coelacanth in evolution.

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169. What is the technical term given to fish like reptiles?

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170. Which period is known as "age of Reptilia"?

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171. What era are we in right now?

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172. You may gather information out of curiosity about geological events occurred in the past.

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173. Since your earlier school days, you have been solving maysteries/puzzles labelled as use your brain power. Did you ever wonder why human brain has such a capacity? Why and how we evolved along

these lines? What is the extent of similarity between humans, chimpanzees and monkeys?

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174. When has human evolution appeared?

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175. State the epoch in which the process of human evolution began.

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176. State the changes that occurred in Palaeocene epoch.

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177. Give the classification of mammals.

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178. Why has the cranial capacity increased of human beings?

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179. State the significance of opposable thumb.

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180. What helped man to move around safely on land?

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181. How was evolutionary history of man traced?

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182. Trace the various components of evolution.

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183. State the process of human evolution.

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184. State the epoch in which the process of human evolution began.

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185. What is the scientific name of modern man?

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186. Name the ancestor of human which is described as man with ape brain.

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187. Recently a fossil park has been established in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra state. Find more information about Wadadham fossil park.

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188. Find out information about caves in India. One such place is in Madhya Pradesh. It is at Bhimbetka rock shelter in Raisen district. Here we can see cave paintings by prehistoric huamns.

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189. Distinguish between skull of Ape and skull of Man.

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190. Distinguish between Ape and Human:

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191. Distinguish between Ape and Human:

Watch Video Solution

192. Distinguish between Ape and Human:

Watch Video Solution

193. Distinguish between Ape and Human:

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194. Nearderthal Man:

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195. Distinguish between Ape and Human:

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196. Match entries in Colum I with those of Column II and choose the correct answers:

Column I		Column II	
(1)	August Weismann	(a)	Mutation theory
(2)	Hugo de Vries	(b)	Germplasm theory
(3)	Charles Darwin	(c)	Theory of acquired characters
(4)	Lamarck	(d)	Theory of natural selection

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Exercise

1. Who proposed that the first form of life could have come from pre-existing non living organic molecules?

A. Alfred Wallace

B. Drosophila

C. Charles Darwin

D. Louis Pasteur

Answer:

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2. The sequence of origin of life may be.

A.

$$Organicmateruials \rightarrow \in \text{ or } ganicmaterials \rightarrow Eobiont \rightarrow colloi$$

.

B.

$In \text{ or } ganicmaterials \rightarrow \text{ or } ganicmaterials \rightarrow colloidalaggregate$

.

C.

$Organicmaterials \rightarrow \text{ or } ganicmaterials \rightarrow colloidal \rightarrow aggregate$

.

D.

$In \text{ or } ganicmaterials \rightarrow \text{ or } ganicmaterials \rightarrow Eobiont \rightarrow colloid$

Answer:

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3. In Hardy-Weinberg equation, the frequency of homozygous recessive individual is represented by:

A. P^2

B. pq

C. q^2

D. 2pq

Answer:

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4. Select the analogous organs.

A. Forelimbs of whale and bat

B. Flippers of dolphins and penguin

C. Thorn and tendrils of bougainvillea and cucurbita

D. Vertabrates hearts or brains

Answer:

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5. Archaeopteryx is known as missing link because it is a fossil and share characters of both.

A. Fishes and amphibians

B. Annelida and arthropoda.

C. Birds and reptiles

D. Chordates and non-chordates.

Answer:

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6. Identify the wrong statement regarding evolution.

A. Darwin's variations are small and directional.

B. Mutations are random and non-directional.

C. Adaptive radiations leads to divergent evolution.

D. Mutations are non-random and directional.

Answer:

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7. Gene frequency in a population remain constant due to-

A. Mutation

B. Migration

C. Random mating

D. Non- random mating

Answer:

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8. Which of the following characteristic is not shown by the ape?

A. Prognathous face

B. tail is present

C. Chin is absent

D. forelimbs are lonfger than limbs

Answer:

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9. ___can be considered as connecting link between ape and man.

A. Australopithecus

B. Homo habilis

C. Homo erectus

D. Neanderthal man.

Answer:

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10. The Cranial capacity of Nanderthal man was

A. 600 cc

B. 940 cc

C. 1400 cc

D. 1600 cc

Answer:

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11. About 15 billion years ago, single titanic explosion occurred which is known as .....

A. Terror blast

B. Bombing

C. Big Bang

D. Holocaust

Answer:

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12. ..... years ago, earth was formed.

A. 4.6 million years

B. 4.6 billion years

C. 2.6 billion years

D. 1.6 billion years

Answer:

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13. Protobiogenesis refers as .....

A. The origin of protozoans on the earth

B. The origin of life on the earth

C. The origin of protons on the earth

D. The origin of protists on the earth

Answer:

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14. According to the ....., all the living beings on the earth were created by God.

A. Theory of chemical evolution

B. Theory of abiogenesis

C. Theory of special creation

D. Theory of panspermia

Answer:

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15. The first chemicals formed on the earth were

A. DNA, RNA and uncleotides

B. Water, Ammonia, Methane

C. Salt, Sugar, Proteins

D. Oxygen, CFC, Ozone

Answer:

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16. The primitive sea containing molecules of organic substance free of ..... is known as Hot dilute soup of primitive broth.

A. Sulphur

B. Carbon

C. Nitrogen

D. Oxygen

Answer:

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17. What is considered as a landmark in the origin of life ?

A. Formation of proteins

B. Formation of carbohydrates

C. Formation of oxygen

D. formation of water

Answer:

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18. The first form of life on earth consisting of nucleic acid along with inorganic and organic molecules are known as.....

A. Cocervates

B. Protoproteins

C. Pre-cells or Protobionts

D. Chromophores

Answer:

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19. Name the island where Darwin visited while formulating the theory of Natural selection.

A. Seychells

B. Galapagos

C. Phuket

D. Mauritius

Answer:

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20. The prebiotic atmosphere of the earth was.....

A. aerobic

B. anaerobic

C. partially aerobic

D. without any gas

Answer:

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21. The sum total of genes present in all individuals of interbreeding or Mendelian population is called .....

A. gene frequency

B. gene pool

C. gene flow

D. gene mutation

Answer:

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22. Which of the following theory states that, the life originated on the earth from non-living matter?

A. Theory of chemical evolution

B. Physical Theory

C. mutation Theory

D. Biogenesis

Answer:

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23. The struggle between organisms of different species is called.....

A. Intraspecific struggle

B. Interspecific struggle

C. Environment struggle

D. Struggle against Natural Calamities

Answer:

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24. Recently an almost complete lower jaw of a Dryopithecus has been obtained from.....

A. Fayum deposits of Egypt

B. Cave near Peking in China

C. Neanderthal valley in Germany

D. Haritalyanga in Bilaspur district of Himachal Pradesh

Answer:

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25. The cranial capacity of Cro-Magnon man was about.....

A. 800 cc

B. 900 cc

C. 1450 cc

D. 1600 cc

Answer:

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26. The phenomenon of industrial melanism demonstrates-

A. natural selection

B. induced mutations

C. reproductive isolation

D. geographical isolation

Answer:

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27. The theory of natural selection was proposed by _____.

A. J.B.S. Haldane

B. Sydney fox

C. Charles R. Darwin

D. Oparin

Answer:

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28. Mutation theory was proposed by which scientist?

A. Hugo de Vries

B. Oparin

C. Wallace

D. J. Huxley

Answer:

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29. Name of ship by which Darwin travelled during his famous voyages.

A. H.M.S. Beagle

B. Superstar Libra

C. Challenger

D. Titanic

Answer:

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30. On which plant did Hugo de Vries work during his experimentations?

A. Vinca rosea

B. Oenothera lamarckiana

C. Mirabilis jalapa

D. Solanam nigrum

Answer:

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31. The struggle between the organisms of same species is called : .....

A. Intraspecific struggle

B. Interspecific struggle

C. Environment struggle

D. Struggle against Natural Calamities

Answer:

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32. ..... is defined as a connecting link between amphibians and reptiles.

A. Seymouria

B. Archaeopteryx

C. Ichthyostega

D. Lemurs

Answer:

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33. ..... is a missing link between fish and amphibian.

A. Lung fish protopterus

B. Seymouria and spenodon

C. Latimeria

D. All the above

Answer:

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34. Find the odd one out:.....

A. deletion

B. duplication

C. translocation

D. crossing over

Answer:

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35. Find the odd one out .....

A. caecum

B. nictitating membrane

C. coccyx

D. sternum

Answer:

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36. Those organs which are structurally similar but functionally dissimilar are known as.....

A. vestigial organs

B. both a and b

C. analogous organs

D. homologous organs

Answer:

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37. Those organs which are functionless are known as:

A. vestigial organs

B. analogous organs

C. homologous organs

D. asymmetrical organs

Answer:

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38. ..... is a vestigeal organ in man.

A. Intestine

B. Lungs

C. Vermiform appendix

D. Spleen

Answer:

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39. Find the odd one out.....

A. Baboons

B. Gibbons

C. Macaques

D. Langurs

Answer:

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40. ___can be considered as connecting link between ape and man.

A. Lemurs and tarsiers

B. Tarsiers and new world monkey

C. Monkeys and apes

D. Apes and primitive man

Answer:

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41. Which of the following primitive man was nicknamed as handy man?

A. Homo habilis

B. Homo erectus

C. Homo soloensis

D. Homo heidelbergensis

Answer:

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42. The first fossil of Australopithecus was obtained from:.....

A. Taung in South Africa

B. Fayum deposits in Egypt

C. Cave near Peking in China

D. Himachal Pradesh

Answer:

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43. Dryopitheaus lives about 20 million years ago in : .....

A. Miocene epoch

B. Pliocene epoch

C. Oligocene epoch

D. Pleistocene epoch

Answer:

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44. Cranial capacity of Australopithecus is about.....

A. 400 to 600 cc

B. 800 cc

C. 900 cc

D. 1600 cc

Answer:

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45. The cranial capacity of java ape man is about :.....

A. 400 cc

B. 1450 cc

C. 900 cc

D. 1600 cc

Answer:

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46. The cranial capacity of Homo habilis is about:.....

A. 200 cc

B. 650 to 800 cc

C. 800 cc

D. 1600cc

Answer:

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47. The Cranial capacity of Nanderthal man was

A. 400 cc

B. 900 cc

C. 1450 cc

D. 1600 cc

Answer:

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48. Java man lived about 5,00,000 years ago in : .....

A. Miocene epoch

B. Paleocene epoch

C. Oligocene epoch

D. Middle Pleistocene epoch

Answer:

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49. Neanderthal man lived about 1,50,000 years ago in : .....

A. late Pleistocene epoch

B. Miocene epoch

C. Middle Pleistocene epoch

D. Oligocene epoch

Answer:

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50. Which human ancestor is chronologically nearest to us?

A. Australopithecus robustus

B. Australopithecus africanus

C. Neanderthal man

D. Homo erectus

Answer:

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51. Whose theory of evolution believes that every organism has an internal vital force?

A. Lamarckism

B. Hugo de Varies

C. Darwinism

D. All of these

Answer:

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52. Darwin's theory of evolution fails to explain

A. Role of environment

B. Origin and transmission of variations

C. Overproduction

D. Survival of the fittest.

Answer:

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53. Evolutionary concept of determinants was given by

A. Dobzhansky

B. Wright

C. Weismann

D. Lamarck

Answer:

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54. State the evidences that favour Darwinism from the following given below:

A. Struggle for existence

B. Overproduction

C. Survival of the fittest

D. All the above

Answer:

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55. What kind of atmosphere was existing on primitive earth?

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56. Name the naturalist who put forward the theory of natural selection along with Darwin.

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57. Which gas was absent in the atmosphere at the time of origin of life?

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58. What are the sources of genetic variability?

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59. Archaeopteryx is a connecting link. Give reason

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60. Differentiate between analogous and homolous organ.

Watch Video Solution

61. Write a short note on coacervates.

Watch Video Solution

62. compare ape and man.

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63. How does industrial melanism explain natural selection?

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64. List the theories put forward for the origin of life.

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