

- Evolutionary biology paper II
- Zoology Sem IV
- Questions bank
- 2021/22.

Q1. _____ defined as the complete disappearance of a species when the last of its individual dies off.

A . Extinction

B. Exist

C. Exast

D. Exact

Q2. 14 species of Darwin finches at Galapagos Islands belong to _____ genera.

A .1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Q 3. When the entire chromosome is either lost or duplicated, it is called _____

A . Duplication

B. Aneuploidy

C. Inversions

D. Translocation

Q 4. In evolutionary term, difference between closely related organisms are term as _____

A . Mutations

B. Heritage

C. Genetics

D. Variations

Q 5. _____ is the theory of organic evolution.

A . Darwinism

B. Natural selection

C. Mutation

D. Lamarckism.

Q 6. _____ also called inheritance of acquired characters.

A . Darwinism

B. Natural selection

C. Mutation

D. Lamarckism

Q 7. _____ was the first horse.

A .Mesohippus

B. Hyracotherium

C. Pliohippus

D. Equus

Q 8. _____ Was the modern horse.

A .Hyracotherium

B. Mesohippus

C. Pliohippus

D . Equus

Q 9. _____ Was the middle horse

A . Hyracotherium

B. Mesohippus

C. Pliohippus

D. Equus

Q 10. Approximately_____ trillion species currently live on earth.

A .1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Q 11. _____became responsible for basic metabolic reactions for the cell.

A .DNA

B. RNA

C. Protein

D. Lipid

Q 12. Life in earth is based on _____ and oxygen.

A . Carbon

B. Protein

C. Sulphur

D. Oxygen

Q 13. Darwin proposed an evolution theory called Darwinism or _____ theory.

A . Lamarckism

B. Organic evolution

C. Inheritance

D. Natural selection

Q 14. _____ is the inherent property of life.

A . Similarity

B. Variations

C. Mutations

D. Difference

Q 15. Gene flow keeps adjacent population similar to each other by the _____ of gene

A . Isolating

B. Mixing

C. Separating

D. Dividing

Q 16. Earth form about _____ billion years ago.

A .1.5

B. 2.5

C. 3.5

D. 4.5

Q 17. Evidence suggests that life first evolved around _____ billion years ago.

A .1.5

B. 2.5

C. 3.5

D. 4.5

Q 18. Study of speciation helps to understand the process of _____

A . Evaluation

B. Evolution

C. Evacuation

D. Emolation

Q 19. When there is duplication of the entire haploid set(genome)of chromosome,due to abnormal mitosis or meiosis called_____

A . Polyploidy

B. Aneuploidy

C. Inversion

D. Translocation

Q 20. _____ isolation mechanism are those which prevent the growth of hybrid individuals after fertilization has occurred.

A . Mechanical

B. Temporal

C. Seasonal

D. Postzygotic

Q 21. _____ generally refers to evolution above the species level.

A .Microevolution

B. Macroevolution

C. Metaevolution

D. Metaevolution

Q 22. Charles Darwin visited these island in_____

A .1853

B. 1836

C. 1843

D. 1863

Q 23. The term species can be introduced as a basic _____ unit of taxonomy as well as evolution.

A . Biological

B. Physiological

C. Chemical

D. Physical

Q 24. A_____ may be defined as an interbreeding population.

A . Speciation

B. Species

C. Specific

D. Spescies

Q 25. _____ era referred to as the Age of Reptiles.

A . Cenozoic

B. Mesozoic

C. Paleozoic

D. Phanerozoic

Q 26. If one species suffers and goes extinct,it often means change for_____species.

A .All

B. One

C. Other

D. None

Q 27._____ the development of more complex forms of life (plant and animal) from simpler and earlier forms.

A . Evolution

B. Evaluation

C. Evaculation

D. Evidence

Q 28. The _____ organs of man and other animals are the results of continuous disuse.

A .Devoloped

B. Body

C. Vestigial

D. Digestive

Q 29. Remains or impression of animals and plants have been found in rocks,mud snow or in soft sediment are called_____

A . Fossil

B. Fossila

C. Fossols

D. None

Q 30. The organisms only fossilized when they are suddenly buried in the silt of_____

A .Water

B. Sand

C. Lava

D. All of these

Q 31. Some of the best fossils are formed in _____ which is a Fossil resin.

A .Amber

B. Ammber

C. Ambra

D. Ambor

Q 32. _____ has a half_ life of 1.3 billion years.

A .K40

B. 40k

C. 41k

D. K41

Q 33. Radioactive potassium 40k has a half_ life of _____ billion years.

A .1.3

B. 1.4

C. 1.5

D. 1.6

Q 34. _____ is a change in the sequence of nitrogenous base pairs in DNA.

A . Mutations

B. Inheritance

C. Heredity

D. Heritage_____ are occur in genes.

A . Meristic

B. Genetic

C. Group

D. Somatic

Q 35. Genetic variation are _____ variations that occur in genes.

A .Germinal

B. Meristic

C. Group

D. Individual

Q 36. During_____, a piece of chromosome breaks and joins at the same place after rotating,t sequence of genes is altered.

A . Duplication

B. Deletion

C. Inversion

D. Translocation

Q 37._____ million species documented in a central database.

A .1

B.1.5

C.1.6

D. 1.7

Q 38. The _____ has the same composition as Earths crust but dose not contain an iron_rich core like the Earth's.

A .Moon

B. Earth

C. Jupiter

D. Mars

Q 39. The Moon has the composition as Earths crust but does not contain an iron_rich core like the Earth's.

A. Sulphur

B. Copper

C. Iron

D. Phosphate

Q 40. The competition for getting requirements of life is called_____

A . Struggle for existence

B. Variations

C. Survival

D. Natural selection

Q 41. The formation of new species is called_____

A . Specifications

B. Speculation

C. Speculation

D. Speciation

Q 42. The recent supporters of Darwinism modified the theory according to the latest developments in biology is called _____

A . Darwinism

B. Natural selection

C. Neo- Darwinism

D. Lamarckism

Q 43. Evidence suggests that life first evolved around _____ billion years ago.

A .1.5

B. 1

C. 3.5

D. 4.5

Q 44. Ribozymes remains as the main components of _____

A .G.bodies

B. Mitochondria

C. Ribosomes

D. Lysosomes

Q 45. Gradual Speciation is the gradual _____ of populations until they have reached the level of specific distinctness.

A . Diversification

B. Divergence

C. Diversity

D. Diversion

Q 46. When two population occupying side by side evolve into two separate species the speciation is called _____ speciation.

A . Sympathetic

B. Sympatric

C. Sympatric

D. Symphonic

Q 47. During chromosomal aberration breaking and rejoining of a segment of chromosome during the _____ of meiosis.

A .Prophase

B. Metaphase

C. Anaphase

D. Telophase

Q 48. _____ described the change when extreme individual are eliminated from population.

A . Stabilizing

B. Disruptive

C. Diversifying

D. Directional

Q 49. Macroevolution produces group of parellel special _____among divergent but related stock.

A . Characters

B. Adaptation

C. Featured

D. None

Q 50. _____ were introduced biological concept.

A .Dobzhansky

B. Mayr

C. Mendel

D. Both a and b

Q 51. _____ is absent among the individual of different species.

A . Interbreeding

B. Intrabreeding

C. Exobreeding

D. Endobreeding

Q 52. _____ structure that may have diverged due to different selective pressure s, but which continues to share similarities due to common ancentry.

A . Homologous

B. Analogous

C. Vestigial

D. Artificial

Q 53. _____ structure which have converged in multiple lineages to perform a similar function, but which are dissimilar in origin.

A . Homologous

B. Analogous

C. Vestigial

D. Artificial

Q 54. _____ selection is the directional selection imposed on a species by humans, for a desired outcome.

A . Homologous

B. Analogous

C. Vestigial

D. Artificial

Q 55. A _____ can be defined as a time period in which a large percentage of all known species living at the time goes extinct, or is completely wiped out.

A .Mass extinction

B. Mass exist

C. Mass exast

D. Mass exact

Q 56. The largest mass Extinction event occurred around _____ million years ago, when perhaps 95 percent of all species went extinct.

A .150

B. 250

C. 350

D. 450

Q 57. The largest mass Extinction event occurred around 250 million years ago, when perhaps _____ percent of all species went extinct.

A .65

B. 75

C. 85

D. 95

Q 58. According to Lamarckism _____ in organisms arise through the effect of use and disuse.

A . Similarities

B. Variations

C. Mutations

D. Difference

Q 59. The long neck and long forelimb of _____ are the results of continuous use.

A . Giraffe

B. Camel

C. Elephant

D. Deer

Q 60. The branch of biology involving the study of fossils and the past condition of the earth is _____ .

A. Paleology

B. Paleontology

C. Palaeontology

D. Palamontology

Q 61. Amber, a fossil resin from pineapple trees, especially _____.

A .Picea succinif

B. Picea succinifera

C. Picea succanofera

D. Picea sucra

Q 62. Horses are found from time to i.e from Eocene to _____.

A . Quaternary

B. Paleocene

C. Pleistocene

D. Paleocene

Q 63. _____ rocks ,in which most of fossils are formed,are mainly Developed under sea.

A .Igneous

B. Sedimentary

C. Metamorphic

D. All of these

Q 64. Animals like worm , mollusks left their movement line and formed their _____.

A . Tail

B. Tali

C. Troils

D. Trails

Q 65. _____ Variations are produced in the body due to the effect of environment.

A. Quantitative

B. Meristic.

C. Group

D. Somatic

Q 66. _____ variations are restricted to somatic part of the body of variant

A. Quantitative

B. Meristic

C. Somatic

D. Group

Q 67. Later, around _____ billion years ago, multicellular organisms began to appear, with differtiated cells performing specialized function.

A. 1.5

B. 1.6

C. 1.7

D. 1.8

Q 68. Animals with a front and a back_ Bilateria appeared by _____ million years ago.

A. 255

B. 355

C. 455

D. 555

Q 69. _____ production of leads to struggle for existence.

A. Low

B. Over

C. Less

D. Minimum

Q 70. The gene pool of a population is much affected by_____.

A. Migration

B. Immigration

- C. Emigration
- D. Intermigration

Q 71. In _____ selection man select the animal and plant with desirable character.

- A. Old
- B. New
- C. Artificial**
- D. Natural

Q 72. Evidence suggests the first RNA molecules formed on Earth prior to _____ billion years ago.

- A. 1.17
- B. 2.17
- C. 3.17
- D. 4.17**

Q 73. When two related population occupy geographically or spacially separated areas, they are called _____ population

- A. Allopatric**
- B. Allomorphic
- C. Allomeric
- D. Allopathic

Q 74. The evolution of allopatric population into separate species is called allopatric _____.

- A. Speciation**
- B. Specifications
- C. Specific
- D. Species

Q 75. The _____ selective described the changes that occur when a population show a particular trend through time.

- A. Stabilizing
- B. Disruptive
- C. Diversifying
- D. Directional**

Q 76. Often two closely related species will grow well in different ecological condition within the same territory, but no hybrid between them will be found is called _____.

- A. Mechanical

B. Habitat

C. Seasonal

D. Postzygotic

Q 77. These factors bring about genetic divergence in the once_____ gene pools.

A. Less

B. more

C. Similar

D. Dissimilar

Q 78. The random change occurs in the gene frequency by change in small population is called _____.

A. Genetic drift

B. Genetic drama

C. Genetic drome

D. Genetic drift

Q 79. _____ refer to the crossing of two species resulting in the formation of hybrid.

A. Hydrolysis

B. Hybridization

C. Hybridogenesis

D. None

Q 80. According to _____ theory the characters appearing in the somatoplasm disappear with the death of the possessor, so they are not inherited.

A. Lamarckism

B. Neo-Darwinism

C. Natural selection

D. Germ plasm

Q 81. The force that initiates evolution is_____.

A. Mutations

B. Variations

C. Extinction

D. Adaptation

Q 82. _____ is a vestigial organ.

A. Intestinal villi

B. Papillae

C. Vermiform appendix

D. None

Q 83. The earliest geological time period among the following is_____

A. Cambrian

B. Permian

C. Jurassic

D. Quaternary

Q 84. The experiment that stimulated condition thought to be present on the early earth.

A. Hershey- Chase experiment

B. Geiger_ Marsden experiment

C. Miller _ Urey experiment

D. Schiehallion experiment

Q 85. Example of a Homologous organ.

A. Wing of an insect, wing of a bird

B. The arm of a human, wing of a bird

C. Leg of a dog, leg of a spider

D. None of the above

Q 86. Primordial soup is a set of hypothetical conditions on ancient earth first proposed by _____.

A. Dmitri Ivanovsky

B. Alexander Oparin

C. Dmitri Anuchin

D. Nikolay Shansky

Q 87. Which condition can be explained by Lamarckism?

A. How giraffes got their long neck

B. How humans lost their tail

C. How humans became bipedal

D. All of the above

Q 88. Observations of species on _____ heavily inspired Darwin's theory of evolution.

A. Ilha da Queimada Grande

B. Guatemala

C. Faroe Islands

D. Galapagos Islands

Q 89. _____ was considered as a missing link between reptiles and Bird.

A. Pteranodon

B. Avimimus

C. Archaeopteryx

D. Caudipteryx

Q 90. The oldest mineral discovered so far was _____, which dates back to 4.4 billion years.

A. Iron

B. Zircon

C. Cadmium

D. Silicon

Q 91. Pidgeon, platypus and panda are _____.

A. Homeothermic

B. Poikilothermic

C. Hyperthermic

D. None of the above

Q 92. The last common ancestor of human is _____

A. Homo neanderthalensis

B. Pan troglodytes

C. Lemuroidea

D. Dromaeosaurus

Q 92. An example of convergent evolution is _____

A. Teeth of domestic dog, teeth of a wolf

B. Wings of Geospiza, wing of Geospiza fortis

C. Wing of Hawkmoths, the wings of Hawks

D. None of the above

Q 93. On the origin of species written by _____

A. Charles Darwin

B. Ludmila kuprianova

C. Mikhail A. Fedonkin

D. None of the above

Q 94. When did dinosaurs die off?

A. 105.1 million years ago

B. 65.5 million years ago

C. 75.5 million years ago

D. None of the above

Q 95. _____ inheritance is a major source of vitamin of animals.

A. Supplementary

B. Breeding

C. Co.dominance

D. Double

Q 96. Another group of fossil are the natural _____ in which neither the material nor the minute structure is preserved.

A. Molt

B. Malult

C. Moults

D. Moulds

Q 97. Industrial melanism is a phenomenon observed in _____

A. Peppered moths

B. Silkworm moths

C. Deadhead moths

D. Butterfly

Q 98. _____ State that each cell of the body produces minutes particles called pangenes or gemmules

A. Pongogenesis

B. Pangenesis

C. Pamogenesis

D. Pimogenesis

Q 99. The population are ranked as _____ two separate species.

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

Q 100. _____ is the change in the characteristics of a species over several generations and relies on the process of natural selection.

A. Variations

B. Evaluation

C. Evaculation

D. Mutations.