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NEET EVOLUTION — PYQS

Max. Marks: 500 **Questions:** 125

Section A (MCQ) — 125 questions

Q.1 Which of the following is not an example of convergent evolution ? [NEET (UG) 2026]

(1) Fore limbs of whales and bats
(2) Flippers of penguins and dolphins
(3) Eyes of octopuses and mammals
(4) Wings of butterflies and birds

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.2 Match **List I** with **List II** with respect to chronology of evolution of life forms: [NEET (UG) 2026]

List-I		List-II	
A.	About 65 mya	I.	Jawless fish probably evolved
B.	About 500 mya	II.	The dinosaurs suddenly disappeared from the earth
C.	About 350 mya	III.	Seaweeds and few plants probably existed
D.	About 320 mya	IV.	Invertebrates were formed and became active

(1) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
(2) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
(3) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
(4) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

Solution

Q.3 Evolution of human appears parallel to the progressive development of brain and language skills. As such, the evolution of individual species in the sequence of their appearance is: [NEET (UG) 2026]

(1) *Ramapithecus* → *Homo habilis* → *Homo erectus* → Neanderthal → *Homo sapiens*
(2) Neanderthal → *Ramapithecus* → *Homo habilis* → *Homo erectus* → *Homo sapiens*
(3) *Homo habilis* → *Homo erectus* → *Ramapithecus* → Neanderthal → *Homo sapiens*
(4) *Homo sapiens* → *Ramapithecus* → *Homo habilis* → Neanderthal → *Homo erectus*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.4 Adaptive radiation in placental mammals and Australian Marsupials leading to similarity between distant species is an example of _____. [RE-NEET (UG) 2026]

(1) genetic drift
(2) divergent evolution
(3) convergent evolution
(4) founder effect

Solution

Q.5 Given below are two statements:
Statement-I: Modern *Homo sapiens* arose in Australia and moved across continents.
Statement-II: *Homo sapiens* arose around 75000 to 10000 years ago.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: [RE-NEET (UG) 2026]

(1) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct
(2) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct
(3) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect
(4) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.6 Which of the following is not evidence for evolution? [RE-NEET (UG) 2026]

(1) Divergent evolution of anatomical structures such as forelimbs
(2) Convergent evolution of traits like wings of birds and butterflies
(3) Paleontological evidence from fossil records
(4) Embryological support for evolution as proposed by Ernst Haeckel

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.7 A population of diploid organisms is at Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. If the frequency of allele A is 0.1, the frequency of AA is _____. [RE-NEET (UG) 2026]

(1) 0.99 (2) 0.01 (3) 0.02 (4) 0.10

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.8 Given below are two statements: one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)**.

Assertion (A): Forelimbs of human and bats are homologous.

Reason (R): Forelimbs of humans and bats have similar anatomical structure.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: [RE-NEET (UG) 2026]

(1) A is false but R is true
(2) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
(3) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(4) A is true but R is false

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.9 Natural selection can lead to _____.

A. stabilisation B. genetic drift
C. directional change D. disruption

[RE-NEET (UG) 2026]

(1) A and C only (2) A only
(3) A, C and D only (4) A, B, C and D

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.10 Sweet potato and potato represent a certain type of evolution. Select the correct combination of terms to explain the evolution. [NEET (UG) 2025]

(1) Homology, convergent
(2) Analogy, divergent
(3) Analogy, convergent
(4) Homology, divergent

Solution

Q.11 The flippers of the Penguins and Dolphins are the example of the [NEET (UG) 2024]

(1) Adaptive radiation
(2) Natural selection
(3) Convergent evolution
(4) Divergent evolution

Solution

Q.12 Given below are some stages of human evolution. Arrange them in correct sequence. (Past to Recent)

A. *Homo habilis*
B. *Homo sapiens*
C. *Homo neanderthalensis*
D. *Homo erectus*

Choose the correct sequence of human evolution from the options given below: [NEET (UG) 2024]

(1) D-A-C-B (2) B-A-D-C
(3) C-B-D-A (4) A-D-C-B

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.13 Which one of the following factors will not affect the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium? [NEET (UG) 2024]

(1) Genetic recombination
(2) Genetic drift
(3) Gene migration
(4) Constant gene pool

Solution

Q.14 Match **List I** with **List II**:

List - I		List - II	
A.	Mesozoic Era	I.	Lower invertebrates
B.	Proterozoic Era	II.	Fish & Amphibia
C.	Cenozoic Era	III.	Birds & Reptiles
D.	Paleozoic Era	IV.	Mammals

Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [NEET (UG) 2024]

(1) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
(2) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
(3) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
(4) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

Solution

Q.15 Match **List-I** with **List-II** :

List - I		List - II	
A.	Gene pool	I.	Stable within a generation
B.	Genetic drift	II.	Change in gene frequency by chance
C.	Gene flow	III.	Transfer of genes into or out of population
D.	Gene frequency	IV.	Total number of genes and their alleles

Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [RE-NEET (UG) 2024]

(1) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
(2) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
(3) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
(4) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

Solution

Q.16 Which evolutionary phenomenon is depicted by the sketch given in figure? [RE-NEET (UG) 2024]

(1) Artificial selection
(2) Genetic drift
(3) Convergent evolution
(4) Adaptive radiation

Solution

Q.17 Match **List-I** with **List-II** with respect to convergent evolution:

List-I		List-II	
A.	Lemur	I.	Flying phalanger
B.	Bobcat	II.	Numbat
C.	Anteater	III.	Spotted cuscus
D.	Flying squirrels	IV.	Tasmanian tiger cat

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [RE-NEET (UG) 2024]
(1) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
(2) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
(3) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
(4) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I

Solution

Q.18 Match **List I** with **List II**:

List-I		List-II	
A.	Living Fossil	I.	Elongated canine teeth
B.	Connecting Link	II.	Vermiform appendix
C.	Vestigial Organ	III.	Echidna
D.	Atavism	IV.	*Latimeria*

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [RE-NEET (UG) 2024]
(1) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
(2) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
(3) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
(4) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

Solution

Q.19 What is the correct order (old to recent) of periods in Paleozoic era? [RE-NEET (UG) 2024]
(1) Silurian, Devonian, Permian, Carboniferous
(2) Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, Permian
(3) Permian, Devonian, Silurian, Carboniferous
(4) Silurian, Carboniferous, Permian, Devonian

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.20 Select the correct group/set of Australian Marsupials exhibiting adaptive radiation. [NEET (UG) 2023]
(1) Numbat, Spotted cuscus, Flying phalanger
(2) Mole, Flying squirrel, Tasmanian tiger cat
(3) Lemur, Anteater, Wolf
(4) Tasmanian wolf, Bobcat, Marsupial mole

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.21 Natural selection where more individuals acquire specific character value other than the mean character value, leads to [NEET (UG) 2022]
(1) Stabilising change (2) Directional change
(3) Disruptive change (4) Random change

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.22 Which of the following statements is not true? [NEET (UG) 2022]
(1) Analogous structures are a result of convergent evolution
(2) Sweet potato and potato are an example of analogy
(3) Homology indicates common ancestry
(4) Flippers of penguins and dolphins are a pair of homologous organs

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.23 Panspermia, an idea that is still a favourite for some astronomers, means: [NEET (UG) 2022 (Phase 2)]
(1) Transfer of spores as unit of life from other planets to Earth
(2) Creation of life from dead and decaying matter
(3) Creation of life from chemicals
(4) Origin of sperm in human testes

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.24 Select the correct statement regarding mutation theory of evolution. [NEET (UG) 2022 (Phase 2)]
(1) Large differences due to mutations arise gradually in a population
(2) This theory was proposed by Alfred Wallace
(3) Variations are small directional changes
(4) Single step large mutation is a cause of speciation

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.25 The factor that leads to Founder effect in a population is : [NEET (UG) 2021]
(1) Genetic drift
(2) Natural selection
(3) Genetic recombination
(4) Mutation

Solution

Q.26 Match **List-I** with **List-II**.

List-I		List-II	
a.	Adaptive radiation	i.	Selection of resistant varieties due to excessive use of herbicides and pesticides
b.	Convergent evolution	ii.	Bones of forelimbs in Man and Whale
c.	Divergent evolution	iii.	Wings of Butterfly and Bird
d.	Evolution by anthropogenic action	iv.	Darwin Finches

Choose the correct answer from the options given below. [NEET (UG) 2021]

(1) (a)-(i), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)
(2) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)
(3) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)
(4) (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(iii)

Solution

Q.27 Embryological support for evolution was disapproved by [NEET (UG) 2020]

(1) Oparin (2) Alfred Wallace
(3) Karl Ernst von Baer (4) Charles Darwin

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.28 From his experiments, S.L. Miller produced amino acids by mixing the following in a closed flask [NEET (UG) 2020]

(1) CH_3, H_2, NH_3 and water vapor at 600°C
(2) CH_4, H_2, NH_3 and water vapor at 800°C
(3) CH_3, H_2, NH_4 and water vapor at 800°C
(4) CH_4, H_2, NH_3 and water vapor at 600°C

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.29 Flippers of Penguins and Dolphins are examples of [NEET (UG) 2020]

(1) Adaptive radiation (2) Natural selection
(3) Industrial melanism (4) Convergent evolution

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.30 Which of the following refer to correct example(s) of organisms which have evolved due to changes in environment brought about by anthropogenic action?

A. Darwin's Finches of Galapagos islands.
B. Herbicide resistant weeds.
C. Drug resistant eukaryotes.
D. Man-created breeds of domesticated animals like dogs. [NEET (UG) 2020]

(1) B, C and D only (2) A only
(3) A and C only (4) D only

Solution

Q.31 A gene locus has two alleles A, a. If the frequency of dominant allele A is 0.4, then what will be the frequency of homozygous dominant, heterozygous and homozygous recessive individuals in the population? [NEET (UG) 2019]

(1) 0.16 (AA); 0.48 (Aa); 0.36 (aa)
(2) 0.16 (AA); 0.36 (Aa); 0.48 (aa)
(3) 0.36 (AA); 0.48 (Aa); 0.16 (aa)
(4) 0.16 (AA); 0.24 (Aa); 0.36 (aa)

Solution

Q.32 Variations caused by mutation, as proposed by Hugo de Vries, are : [NEET (UG) 2019]

(1) small and directional
(2) small and directionless
(3) random and directional
(4) random and directionless

Solution

Q.33 Match the hominids with their correct brain size :

List-I		List-II	
a.	*Homo habilis*	i.	900 cc
b.	*Homo neanderthalensis*	ii.	1350 cc
c.	*Homo erectus*	iii.	650-800 cc
d.	*Homo sapiens*	iv.	1400 cc

Select the correct option. [NEET (UG) 2019]

(1) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
(2) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
(3) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)
(4) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)

Solution

Q.34 In a species, the weight of newborn ranges from 2 to 5 kg. 97% of the newborn with an average weight between 3 to 3.3 kg survive whereas 99% of the infants born with weights from 2 to 2.5 kg or 4.5 to 5 kg die. Which type of selection process is taking place? [NEET (UG) 2019]

(1) Disruptive Selection
(2) Cyclical Selection
(3) Directional Selection
(4) Stabilizing Selection

Solution

Q.35 The similarity of bone structure in the forelimbs of many vertebrates is an example of [NEET 2018]

(1) homology
(2) analogy
(3) convergent evolution
(4) adaptive radiation

Solution

Q.36 Among the following sets of examples for divergent evolution, select the incorrect option. [NEET 2018]

(1) Forelimbs of man, bat and cheetah
(2) Heart of bat, man and cheetah
(3) Brain of bat, man and cheetah
(4) Eye of octopus, bat and man

Solution

Q.37 According to Hugo de Vries, the mechanism of evolution is [NEET 2018]

(1) multiple step mutations
(2) saltation
(3) phenotypic variations
(4) minor mutations

Solution

Q.38 Artificial selection to obtain cows yielding higher milk output represents : [NEET 2017]

(1) directional as it pushes the mean of the character in one direction
(2) stabilizing followed by disruptive as it stabilizes the population to produce higher yielding cows.
(3) disruptive as it splits the population into two, one yielding higher output and the other lower output.
(4) stabilizing selection as it stabilizes this character in the population.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.39 Which of the following structures is homologous to the wing of a bird ? [NEET 2016 (Phase 1)]

(1) Wing of a Moth (2) Dorsal fin of a Shark
(3) Flipper of Whale (4) Hindlimb of Rabbit

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.40 Analogous structures are a result of : [NEET 2016 (Phase 1)]

(1) Divergent evolution (2) Convergent evolution
(3) Stabilizing selection (4) Shared ancestry

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.41 Following are the two statements regarding the origin of life -

Of the above statements which one of the following options is correct ?

A. The earliest organisms that appeared on the earth were non-green and presumably anaerobes
B. The first autotrophic organisms were the chemoautotrophs that never released oxygen

[NEET 2016 (Phase 1)]

(1) Both A and B are false
(2) Both A and B are correct
(3) B is correct but A is false
(4) A is correct but B is false

Solution

Q.42 Genetic drift operates in [NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

(1) slow reproductive population
(2) large isolated population
(3) non-reproductive population
(4) small isolated population

Solution

Q.43 In Hardy-Weinberg equation, the frequency of heterozygous individual is represented by [NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

(1) pq (2) p^2 (3) 2pq (4) q^2

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.44 The chronological order of human evolution from early to the recent is [NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

(1) *Ramapithecus* ⟶ *Homo habilis* ⟶ *Australopithecus* ⟶ *Homo erectus*
(2) *Australopithecus* ⟶ *Ramapithecus* ⟶ *Homo habilis* ⟶ *Homo erectus*
(3) *Ramapithecus* ⟶ *Australopithecus* ⟶ *Homo habilis* ⟶ *Homo erectus*
(4) *Australopithecus* ⟶ *Homo habilis* ⟶ *Ramapithecus* ⟶ *Homo erectus*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.45 Which of the following is the correct sequence of events in the origin of life ?

I. Formation of protobionts
II. Synthesis of organic monomers
III. Synthesis of organic polymers
IV. Formation of DNA-based genetic systems

[NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

(1) II, III, I, IV (2) II, III, IV, I
(3) I, II, III, IV (4) I, III, II, IV

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.46 According to Darwin, the organic evolution is due to - [NEET 2013]

(1) Reduced feeding efficiency in one species due to the presence of interfering species

(2) Competition within closely related species
(3) Intraspecific competition
(4) Interspecific competition

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.47 The tendency of population to remain in genetic equilibrium may be disturbed by : [NEET 2013]
(1) lack of random mating
(2) random mating
(3) lack of migration
(4) lack of mutations

Solution

Q.48 Variation in gene frequencies within populations can occur by chance rather than by natural selection. This is referred to as : [NEET 2013]
(1) Genetic drift (2) Genetic load
(3) Genetic flow (4) Random mating

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.49 The process by which organisms with different evolutionary history evolve similar phenotypic adaptations in response to a common environmental challenge is called : [NEET 2013]
(1) Convergent evolution
(2) Adaptive radiation
(3) Natural selection
(4) Non-random evolution

Solution

Q.50 The eye of octopus and eye of cat show different patterns of structure, yet they perform similar function. This is an example of : [NEET 2013]
(1) Homologous organs that have evolved due to divergent evolution
(2) Analogous organs that have evolved due to convergent evolution
(3) Homologous organs that have evolved due to convergent evolution
(4) Analogous organs that have evolved due to divergent evolution

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.51 Random unidirectional change in allele frequencies that occurs by chance in all populations and especially in small populations is known as :- [NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]
(1) Genetic drift (2) Migration
(3) Mutation (4) Natural selection

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.52 Genetic variation in a population arises due to : [NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]
(1) Reproductive isolation and selection
(2) Mutations only
(3) Mutations as well as recombination
(4) Recombination only

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.53 Dinosaurs dominated the World in which of the following geological era ? [NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]
(1) Jurassic (2) Devonian
(3) Coenozoic (4) Mesozoic

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.54 The finch species of Galapagos Islands are grouped according to their food sources. Which of the following is not a finch food ? [NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]
(1) Insects (2) Carrion
(3) Tree buds (4) Seeds

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.55 The idea of mutations was brought forth by : [AIPMT 2012 (Mains)]
(1) Charles Darwin, who observed a wide variety of organisms during sea voyage
(2) Hugo de Vries, who worked on evening primrose
(3) Gregor Mendel, who worked on *Pisum sativum*
(4) Hardy and Weinberg, who worked on allele frequencies in a population

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.56 Evolution of different species in a given area starting from a point and spreading to other geographical areas is known as [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]
(1) Divergent evolution (2) Natural selection
(3) Migration (4) Adaptive radiation

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.57 Which one of the following options gives one correct example each of convergent evolution and divergent evolution ? [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]
(1) Convergent evolution ⟶ Thorns of *Bougainvillea* and tendrils of *Cucurbita* & Divergent evolution ⟶ Eyes of octopus and mammals
(2) Convergent evolution ⟶ Eyes of octopus and mammals & Divergent evolution ⟶ Bones of forelimbs of mammals and vertebrates

(3) Convergent evolution ⟶ Thorns of *Bougainvillea* and tendrils of *Cucurbita* & Divergent evolution ⟶ Wings of butterflies and birds

(4) Convergent evolution ⟶ Bones of forelimbs of vertebrates & Divergent evolution ⟶ Wings of butterfly and birds

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.58 What was the most significant trend in the evolution of modern man (*Homo sapiens*) from his ancestors ? [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

(1) Upright posture
(2) Increasing cranial capacity
(3) Shortening of jaws
(4) Binocular vision

Solution

Q.59 The extinct human who lived 1,00,000 to 40,000 years ago, in Europe, Asia and parts of Africa, with short stature, heavy eyebrows, retreating foreheads, large jaws with heavy teeth, stocky bodies, a lumbering gait and stooped posture was : [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]

(1) Neanderthal human
(2) *Homo habilis*
(3) Cro-Magnon humans
(4) *Ramapithecus*

Solution

Q.60 What was the most significant trend in the evolution of modern man (*Homo sapiens*) from his ancestors ? [AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]

(1) Upright posture
(2) Shortening of jaws
(3) Binocular vision
(4) Increasing cranial capacity

Solution

Q.61 Given below are four statements (A-D) each with one or two blanks. Select the option which correctly fills up the blanks in two statements.

(i) Wings of butterfly and birds look alike and are the results of (i) _____ evolution
(ii) Miller showed that CH_4, H_2, NH_3 and (i) _____, when exposed to electric discharge in a flask resulted in formation of (ii) _____.
(iii) Vermiform appendix is a (i) _____ organ and an (ii) _____ evidence of evolution.
(iv) According to Darwin evolution took place due to (i) _____ and (ii) _____ of the fittest.

[AIPMT 2010 (Mains)]

(1) C - (i) vestigial, (ii) anatomical, D - (i) mutations, (ii) multiplication
(2) D - (i) small variations, (ii) survival, A - (i) convergent
(3) A - (i) convergent, B - (i) oxygen, (ii) nucleosides
(4) B - (i) water vapour, (ii) amino acids, C - (i) rudimentary, (ii) anatomical

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.62 The most apparent changes during the evolutionary history of *Homo sapiens* are traced in [AIPMT 2010 (Mains)]

(1) Remarkable increase in the brain size
(2) Walking upright
(3) Loss of body hair
(4) Shortening of the jaws

Solution

Q.63 Darwin's finches are a good example of – [AIPMT 2010 (Prelims)]

(1) Convergent evolution
(2) Connecting link
(3) Industrial melanism
(4) Adaptive radiation

Solution

Q.64 In the case of peppered moth (*Biston betularia*) the black-coloured form became dominant over the light-coloured form in England during industrial revolution. This is an example of - [AIPMT 2009]

(1) Natural selection whereby the darker forms were selected
(2) Protective mimicry
(3) Inheritance of darker colour character acquired due to the darker environment
(4) Appearance of the darker coloured individuals due to very poor sunlight

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.65 Which one of the following pairs of items correctly belongs to the category of organs mentioned against it? [AIPMT 2008]

(1) Nephridia of earthworm and Malpighian tubules of cockroach - excretory organs
(2) Wings of honey bee and wings of crow - homologous organs
(3) Thorn of *Bougainvillea* and tendrils of *Cucurbita* - analogous organs
(4) Nictitating membrane and blind spot in human eye - vestigial organs

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.66 Darwin's finches are a good example of – [AIPMT 2008]

(1) Convergent evolution
(2) Adaptive radiation
(3) Connecting link
(4) Industrial melanism

Solution

Q.67 Which one of the following scientist's name is correctly matched with the theory put forth by him? [AIPMT 2008]

(1) Mendel — Theory of pangenesis
(2) de Vries — Natural selection
(3) Pasteur — Inheritance of acquired characters
(4) Weismann — Theory of continuity of germplasm

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.68 Which one of the following is incorrect about the characteristics of protobionts (coacervates and microspheres) as envisaged in the abiogenic origin of life? [AIPMT 2008]

(1) They could separate combinations of molecules from the surroundings
(2) They were able to reproduce
(3) They were partially isolated from the surroundings
(4) They could maintain an internal environment

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.69 Thorn of *Bougainvillea* and tendril of *Cucurbita* are examples of: [AIPMT 2008]

(1) analogous organs (2) homologous organs
(3) vestigial organs (4) retrogressive evolution

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.70 The concept of chemical evolution is based on- [AIPMT 2007]

(1) Crystallization of chemicals
(2) Effect of solar radiation on chemicals
(3) Possible origin of life by combination of chemicals under suitable environmental conditions
(4) Interaction of water, air and clay under intense heat

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.71 The finches of Galapagos islands provide an evidence in favour of- [AIPMT 2007]

(1) Special Creation
(2) Biogeographical Evolution
(3) Evolution due to Mutation
(4) Retrogressive Evolution

Solution

Q.72 When two species of different genealogy come to resemble each other as a result of adaptation, the phenomenon is termed:- [AIPMT 2007]

(1) Microevolution (2) Convergent evolution
(3) Co-evolution (4) Divergent evolution

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.73 Adaptive radiation refers to:- [AIPMT 2007]

(1) Adaptations due to Geographical isolation
(2) Migration of members of a species to different geographical areas
(3) Evolution of different species from a common ancestor
(4) Power of adaptation in an individual to a variety of environments

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.74 If the mean and the median pertaining to a certain character of a population are of the same value, the following is most likely to occur:- [AIPMT 2007]

(1) A normal distribution
(2) A T-shaped curve
(3) A skewed curve
(4) A bi-modal distribution

Solution

Q.75 Which one of the following statements is correct? [AIPMT 2007]

(1) Ontogeny repeats phylogeny.
(2) There is no evidence of the existence of gills during embryogenesis of mammals.
(3) Stem cells are specialized cells.
(4) All plant and animal cells are totipotent.

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.76 Which one of the following is not a living fossil? [AIPMT 2006]

(1) *Peripatus* (2) King crab
(3) *Sphenodon* (4) *Archaeopteryx*

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.77 An important evidence in favour of organic evolution is the occurrence of- [AIPMT 2006]

(1) Homologous organs only
(2) Homologous and vestigial organs
(3) Homologous and analogous organs
(4) Analogous and vestigial organs

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.78 Which one of the following amino-acids was not found to be synthesized in Miller's experiment? [AIPMT 2006]

(1) Aspartic acid (2) Alanine
(3) Glycine (4) Glutamic acid

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.79 The Jurassic period of the Mesozoic era is characterized by- [AIPMT 2006]
(1) Radiation of reptiles and origin of mammal-like reptiles
(2) Flowering plants and first dinosaurs appear
(3) Gymnosperms are dominant plants and first birds appear
(4) Dinosaurs become extinct and angiosperms appear

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.80 Using imprints from a plate with complete medium and carrying bacterial colonies, you can select streptomycin resistant mutants and prove that such mutations do not originate as adaptation. These imprints need to be used - [AIPMT 2005]
(1) On plates with minimal medium
(2) Only on plates with streptomycin
(3) Only on plates without streptomycin
(4) On plates with and without streptomycin

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.81 Which one of the following experiments suggests that simplest living organisms could not have originated spontaneously from non-living matter? [AIPMT 2005]
(1) Meat was not spoiled, when heated and kept sealed in a vessel
(2) Larvae could appear in decaying organic matter
(3) Microbes appeared from unsterilized organic matter
(4) Microbes did not appear in stored meat

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.82 De Vries gave his mutation theory on organic evolution while working on - [AIPMT 2005]
(1) *Althaea rosea*
(2) *Oenothera lamarckiana*
(3) *Pisum sativum*
(4) *Drosophila melanogaster*

Solution

Q.83 There are two opposing views about origin of modern man. According to one view *Homo erectus* in Asia were the ancestors of modern man. A study of variation of DNA however suggested African origin of modern man. What kind of observation of DNA variation could suggest this? [AIPMT 2005]
(1) Variation only in Asia and no variation in Africa
(2) Similar variation in Africa and Asia
(3) Greater variation in Africa than in Asia
(4) Greater variation in Asia than in Africa

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.84 Which one of the following phenomena supports Darwin's concept of natural selection in organic evolution? [AIPMT 2005]
(1) Prevalence of pesticide resistant insects
(2) Development of organs from 'stem' cells for organ transplantation
(3) Production of 'Dolly', the sheep by cloning
(4) Development of transgenic animals

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.85 Which of the following is the relatively most accurate method for dating of fossils? [AIPMT 2005]
(1) Radio-carbon method
(2) Uranium-lead method
(3) Potassium–argon method
(4) Electron-spin resonance method

Solution

Q.86 At a particular locus, frequency of 'A' allele is 0.6 and that of 'a' is 0.4. What would be the frequency of heterozygotes in a random mating population at equilibrium? [AIPMT 2005]
(1) 0.48 (2) 0.24 (3) 0.36 (4) 0.16

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.87 Which of the following is not true for a species ? [AIPMT 2005]
(1) Variations occur among members of a species
(2) Gene flow does not occur between the populations of a species
(3) Each species is reproductively isolated from every other species
(4) Members of a species can interbreed

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.88 Diversification in plant life appeared [AIPMT 2004]
(1) due to long periods of evolutionary changes
(2) due to abrupt mutations
(3) suddenly on earth
(4) by seed dispersal

Solution

Q.89 Presence of gills in the tadpole of frog indicates that [AIPMT 2004]
(1) fish were amphibious in the past
(2) fish evolved from frog-like ancestors
(3) frog will have gills in future

(4) frog evolved from gilled ancestors

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.90 Age of fossils in the past was generally determined by radio-carbon 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 include - [AIPMT 2004]

(1) Electron spin resonance (ESR) & fossil DNA
(2) Study of carbohydrates/proteins in fossils
(3) Study of the conditions of fossilization
(4) Study of carbohydrates/proteins in rocks

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.91 What kind of evidence suggested that man is more closely related with chimpanzee than with other hominoid apes ? [AIPMT 2004]

(1) Evidence from fossil remains and the fossil mitochondrial DNA alone
(2) Evidence from DNA extracted from sex chromosomes, autosomes
(3) Comparison of chromosome morphology only
(4) Evidence from DNA from sex chromosomes only

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.92 According to Oparin, which one of the following was not present in the primitive atmosphere of the earth ? [AIPMT 2004]

(1) Water vapour (2) Oxygen
(3) Methane (4) Hydrogen

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.93 Diversification in plant life appeared [AIPMT 2004]

(1) By seed dispersal
(2) Due to abrupt mutations
(3) Due to long periods of evolutionary changes
(4) Suddenly on earth

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.94 Convergent evolution is illustrated by: [AIPMT 2003]

(1) Bacterium and protozoan
(2) Rat and dog
(3) Dogfish and whale
(4) Starfish and cuttle fish

Solution

Q.95 Which one of the following sequences was proposed by Darwin and Wallace for organic evolution? [AIPMT 2003]

(1) Variations, natural selection, overproduction, constancy of population size
(2) Overproduction, constancy of population size, variations, natural selection
(3) Variations, constancy of population size, overproduction, natural selection
(4) Overproduction, variations, constancy of population size, natural selection

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.96 Random genetic drift in a population probably results from [AIPMT 2003]

(1) Constant low mutation rate
(2) Interbreeding within this population
(3) Large population size
(4) Highly genetically variable individuals

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.97 Industrial melanism is an example of :- [AIPMT 2003]

(1) Darkening of skin due to smoke from industries
(2) Defensive adaptation of skin against ultraviolet radiations
(3) Drug resistance
(4) Protective resemblance with the surroundings

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.98 In a random mating population in equilibrium, which of the following brings about a change in gene frequency in a non-directional manner :- [AIPMT 2003]

(1) Selection (2) Random drift
(3) Mutations (4) Migration

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.99 Darwin in his 'Natural Selection Theory' did not believe in any role of which one of the following in organic evolution ? [AIPMT 2003]

(1) Survival of the fittest
(2) Parasites and predators as natural enemies
(3) Discontinuous variations
(4) Struggle for existence

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.100 Which one of the following describes correctly the homologous structures ? [AIPMT 2003]

(1) Organs with anatomical dissimilarities but performing same function
(2) Organs that have no function now, but had an important function in ancestors

(3) Organs with anatomical similarities, but performing different functions
(4) Organs appearing only in embryonic stage and disappearing later in the adult

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.101 In recent years, DNA sequences (nucleotide sequence) of mt-DNA and Y chromosomes were considered for the study of human evolution, because :- [AIPMT 2003]
(1) They are uniparental in origin and do not take part in recombination
(2) They can be studied from the samples of fossil remains
(3) Their structure is known in greater detail
(4) They are small, and therefore, easy to study

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.102 Some bacteria are able to grow in streptomycin containing medium due to [AIPMT 2002]
(1) natural selection
(2) induced mutation
(3) reproductive isolation
(4) genetic drift.

Solution

Q.103 Which of the following is important for speciation ? [AIPMT 2002]
(1) Behavioural isolation
(2) Seasonal isolation
(3) Tropical isolation
(4) Reproductive isolation

Solution

Q.104 Which of the following are homologous organs ? [AIPMT 2002]
(1) Wings of birds & Pectoral fins of fish
(2) Wings of bat & Butterfly
(3) Legs of frog & Cockroach
(4) Wings of birds & Locust

Solution

Q.105 Genetic drift operates in : - [AIPMT 2002]
(1) Slow reproductive population
(2) Small isolated population
(3) Large isolated population
(4) Fast reproductive population

Solution

Q.106 There is no life on moon due to the absence of - [AIPMT 2002]
(1) O_2 (2) Light
(3) Water (4) Temperature

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.107 According to fossils which discovered up to present time, origin and evolution of man was started from [AIPMT 2002]
(1) Java (2) Africa (3) China (4) France

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.108 In which condition, the gene ratio remains constant for any species population ? [AIPMT 2002]
(1) Gene flow (2) Mutation
(3) Sexual selection (4) Random mating

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.109 Sequence of which of the following is used to know the phylogeny ? [AIPMT 2002]
(1) DNA (2) r-RNA
(3) m-RNA (4) t-RNA

Solution

Q.110 In which era reptiles were dominant ? [AIPMT 2002]
(1) Archaeozoic era (2) Mesozoic era
(3) Coenozoic era (4) Paleozoic era

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.111 Half life period of C^{14} is : - [AIPMT 2001]
(1) 5000 years (2) 50 years
(3) 500 years (4) 5×10^4 years

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.112 Similarities in organism with different genotype indicates : - [AIPMT 2001]
(1) Divergent evolution
(2) Macroevolution
(3) Convergent evolution
(4) Microevolution

Solution

Q.113 Reason of diversity in living beings : - [AIPMT 2001]
(1) Mutation
(2) Short term evolutionary change
(3) Long term evolutionary change
(4) Gradual change

Solution

Q.114 Which of the following is closest relative of man ? [AIPMT 2001]
(1) Gorilla (2) Chimpanzee
(3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.115 Which of the following is correct order of the evolutionary history of man ? [AIPMT 2001]
(1) Peking man, Heidelberg man, Neanderthal man, Cro-Magnon man
(2) Peking man, Neanderthal man, *Homo sapiens*, Cro-Magnon man

(3) Peking man, Neanderthal man, *Homo sapiens*, Heidelberg man

(4) Peking man, *Homo sapiens*, Neanderthal man, Cro-Magnon man

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.116 First life on earth was : - [AIPMT 2001]

(1) Autotrophs (2) Photoautotrophs

(3) Cyanobacteria (4) Chemoheterotrophs

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.117 Forthcoming generations are less adaptive than their parental generation due to [AIPMT 2001]

(1) Genetic drift (2) Natural selection

(3) Mutation (4) Adaptation

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.118 Occurrence of endemic species in South America and Australia is due to [AIPMT 2001]

(1) There is no terrestrial route to these places

(2) Retrogressive evolution

(3) These species have become extinct from other regions

(4) Continental separation

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.119 Darwin's theory of pangenesis shows similarity with theory of inheritance of acquired characters then what shall be correct according to it [AIPMT 2001]

(1) There should be some physical basis of inheritance

(2) Size of organs increase with aging

(3) Useful organs become strong and developed while useless organs become extinct. These organs help in struggle for survival

(4) Development of organs is due to will power

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.120 In Lederberg's replica plating experiment, what shall be used to obtain a streptomycin-resistant strain? [AIPMT 2001]

(1) Only minimal medium

(2) Complete medium and streptomycin

(3) Only complete medium

(4) Minimal medium and streptomycin

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.121 Which is not a vestigial organ in man? [AIPMT 2000]

(1) Segmental muscles of abdomen

(2) Third molar

(3) Coccyx

(4) Nails

Solution

Q.122 *Homo sapiens* have evolved in [AIPMT 2000]

(1) Pleistocene (2) Paleocene

(3) Oligocene (4) Holocene

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.123 Character which is closely related to human evolution [AIPMT 2000]

(1) Reduction in size of jaws

(2) Disappearance of tail

(3) Flat nails

(4) Binocular vision

Solution

Q.124 Which evidence of evolution related to Darwin's finches? [AIPMT 2000]

(1) Evidences from comparative anatomy

(2) Evidences from embryology

(3) Evidences from biogeographical distribution

(4) Evidences from palaeontological

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.125 Who is directly related to man? [AIPMT 2000]

(1) Gorilla (2) Orangutan

(3) Gibbon (4) Rhesus

Scan or tap for the full solution

ANSWER KEY

Ques.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ans.	1	3	1	3	1	4	2
Ques.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ans.	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
Ques.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ans.	2	4	1	1	2	1	2
Ques.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Ans.	4	1	4	1	2	3	2
Ques.	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Ans.	4	1	1	4	1	4	1
Ques.	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Ans.	4	2	1	3	2	2	4
Ques.	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Ans.	3	3	1	3	1	1	1
Ques.	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Ans.	2	1	3	4	2	2	4
Ques.	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
Ans.	2	2	1	4	2	1	4

Ques.	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
Ans.	**1**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**3**
Ques.	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Ans.	**2**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**2**
Ques.	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
Ans.	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**
Ques.	85	86	87	88	89	90	91
Ans.	**4**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**2**
Ques.	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
Ans.	**2**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**2**
Ques.	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
Ans.	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**2**
Ques.	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
Ans.	**3**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**
Ques.	113	114	115	116	117	118	119
Ans.	**3**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**1**
Ques.	120	121	122	123	124	125	
Ans.	**4**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**1**	

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