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NEET EVOLUTION — ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF MAN — PYQS

Max. Marks: 72 **Questions:** 18

Section A (MCQ) — 18 questions

Q.1 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*

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Q.2 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

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Q.3 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

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Q.4 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)

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Q.5 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*

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Q.6 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

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Q.7 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*

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Q.8 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

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Q.9 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

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Q.10 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

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Q.11 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

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Q.12 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

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Q.13 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

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Q.14 Which of the following is closest relative of man ? [AIPMT 2001]

(1) Gorilla (2) Chimpanzee
(3) Gibbon (4) Orangutan

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Q.15 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

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Q.16 *Homo sapiens* have evolved in [AIPMT 2000]

(1) Pleistocene (2) Paleocene
(3) Oligocene (4) Holocene

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Q.17 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

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Q.18 Who is directly related to man? [AIPMT 2000]

(1) Gorilla (2) Orangutan
(3) Gibbon (4) Rhesus

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ANSWER KEY

Ques.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ans.	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**2**
Ques.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18				
Ans.	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**1**				