



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

WORK SHEET – 26

Class: XII

Sub: Biological Science

Date: 03.07.2020

Topic: Chapter 7 (Part IV) Palaeontological Evidence and Comparative morphological and anatomical evidences of Biological Evolution

F.M. : 15

Choose the correct option:

(1x15=15)

1. Evolution of horse started Millions years ago.
a) 16 b) 2 c) 66 d) 40
2. Loss of toes in the forelimbs of horse during the course of evolution is regarded as :
a) Progressive trend b) Retrogressive trend c) retro progressive trend d) None of these
3. The first ancestor of horse was called :
a) *Eohippus* b) *Mesohippus* c) *Pliohippus* d) *Equus*
4. The modern day horse originated in the following epoch:
a) Miocene b) Pliocene c) Pleistocene d) Eocene
5. The transitional fossil between two distinct groups is called:
a) missing link b) connecting link c) linker d) none of these
6. *Archaeopteryx* is the missing link between :
a) Fish and amphibians b) amphibians and reptiles c) birds and mammals d) Birds and reptiles
7. The evolutionary relationships between groups are also shown by living organisms .Such organisms are called:
a) Connecting link b) Missing link c) linker being d) All of these
8. The phenomenon of homology shows the following comparative feature:
a) Common ancestry b) Same internal function c) Common function d) Both (a) and (b)
9. The wings of bat and wings of birds are analogous to each other because they have:
a) common ancestry b) Same internal structure c) Similar external structure and same function d) All of these
10. The following was the characteristics of *Archaeopteryx* :
a) Beak with teeth b) Scales on the body c) Fore limbs are modified to wings d) All of these
11. The homologous organs lead to type of evolution.
a) Convergent b) Divergent c) Adaptive convergence d) none of these
12. The sudden re- appearance of a character which was found in the ancestor but not found in today's organisms is called:
a) Phylogeny b) Ontogeny c) Homology d) Atavism

13. Following is the example of atavism:
- a) Short tail in human babies
 - b) appearance of long canines
 - c) Power to move pinna
 - d) all of these
14. The rudimentary organ which is non functional to the possessor but were functional to the ancestors is called:
- a) Essential organs
 - b) Vestigial organs
 - c) evolved organ
 - d) none of these
15. Example of vestigial organ in human beings-
- a) Vermiform appendix
 - b) Nictitating membrane
 - c) 3rd molar or wisdom tooth
 - d) All of these

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