



**ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL**



**A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION**

**SOLUTIONS – 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  
**Answer : 66 (c)**
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  
**Answer : Retrogressive trend (b)**
3. The first ancestor of horse was called :  
a) *Eohippus* b) *Mesohippus* c) *Pliohippus* d) *Equus*  
**Answer : *Eohippus* (a)**
4. The modern day horse originated in the following epoch:  
a) Miocene b) Pliocene c) Pleistocene d) Eocene  
**Answer : Pleistocene(c)**
5. The transitional fossil between two distinct groups is called:  
a) missing link b) connecting link c) linker d) none of these  
**Answer : missing link (a)**
6. *Archaeopteryx* is the missing link between :  
a) Fish and amphibians b) amphibians and reptiles c) birds and mammals d) Birds and reptiles  
**Answer : Birds and reptiles (d)**
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  
**Answer : Connecting link (a)**
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)  
**Answer : Both (a) and (b) (d)**

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  
**Answer: Similar external structure and same function (c)**
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  
**Answer : All of these (d)**
11. The homologous organs lead to ..... type of evolution.  
a) Convergent b) Divergent c) Adaptive convergence d) none of these  
**Answer : Divergent (b)**
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  
**Answer : Atavism (d)**
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  
**Answer : all of these (d)**
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  
**Answer : vestigial organs (b)**
15. Example of vestigial organ in human beings-  
a) Vermiform appendix b) Nictitating membrane c) 3<sup>rd</sup> molar or wisdom tooth d) All of these  
**Answer : all of these (d)**

