

Chapter – 6 | Evolution

QUIZ PART-02

1. Fossils provide evidence of evolution through:

- A. Genetic engineering
 - B. Remains of extinct organisms
 - C. Protein synthesis
 - D. Cell division
- (B)

Explanation : Fossils are preserved remains of organisms that lived in the past and provide evidence of evolutionary changes.

2. The study of fossils is called:

- A. Embryology
 - B. Paleontology
 - C. Genetics
 - D. Ecology
- (B)

Explanation : Paleontology is the branch of science that studies fossils and ancient life forms.

3. Archaeopteryx is considered a connecting link between:

- A. Plants and animals
 - B. Reptiles and birds
 - C. Mammals and reptiles
 - D. Fish and amphibians
- (B)

Explanation : Archaeopteryx shows characteristics of both reptiles and birds.

4. Organs having the same basic structure but different functions are called:

- A. Analogous organs
 - B. Vestigial organs
 - C. Homologous organs
 - D. Atavistic organs
- (C)

Explanation : Homologous organs have similar structural patterns but perform different functions and indicate common ancestry.

5. Homologous organs are an example of:

- A. Convergent evolution
 - B. Divergent evolution
 - C. Mutation
 - D. Artificial selection
- (B)

Explanation : Homologous structures arise from a common ancestor and evolve in different directions due to adaptations.

6. Wings of birds and butterflies are examples of:

- A. Homologous organs
 - B. Vestigial organs
 - C. Analogous organs
 - D. Atavistic organs
- (C)

Explanation : Bird and butterfly wings perform similar functions but have different structures and evolutionary origins.

7. Organs that have reduced function due to disuse are called:

- A. Homologous organs
 - B. Analogous organs
 - C. Vestigial organs
 - D. Connecting organs
- (C)

Explanation : Vestigial organs are reduced structures that were functional in ancestors but have limited use in present organisms.

8. The sudden appearance of ancestral traits in organisms is called:

- A. Mutation
 - B. Atavism
 - C. Adaptation
 - D. Variation
- (B)

Explanation : Atavism refers to the reappearance of traits that were present in ancestors but disappeared during evolution.

9. Embryological evidence for evolution was proposed by:

- A. Darwin
 - B. Wallace
 - C. Ernst Haeckel
 - D. Lamarck
- (C)

Explanation : Ernst Haeckel proposed embryological support for evolution based on similarities in vertebrate embryos.

10. Industrial melanism in moths is an example of:

- A. Artificial selection
 - B. Natural selection
 - C. Genetic engineering
 - D. Hybridization
- (B)

Explanation : Changes in moth colour frequency due to environmental conditions demonstrate natural selection.