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AMC/AFNS/NUMS Biology-4 Test Preparation

Kingdoms and Biodiversity

1. Biodiversity means:

- A. Variety of life forms
- B. Study of rocks
- C. Movement of animals only
- D. Formation of clouds

Correct Answer: A. Variety of life forms

Explanation: Biodiversity refers to the variety of living organisms present on Earth. It includes diversity among species, diversity within species, and diversity of ecosystems. High biodiversity makes ecosystems more stable, balanced, and productive.

2. The science of classification of organisms is called:

- A. Physiology
- B. Taxonomy
- C. Ecology
- D. Anatomy

Correct Answer: B. Taxonomy

Explanation: Taxonomy is the branch of biology that deals with identification, naming, and classification of living organisms. It helps scientists arrange organisms into groups according to similarities, differences, and evolutionary relationships.

3. The basic unit of classification is:

- A. Kingdom
- B. Family
- C. Species
- D. Phylum

Correct Answer: C. Species

Explanation: Species is the basic unit of biological classification. Members of the same species are similar in structure and can interbreed naturally to produce fertile offspring. For example, all humans belong to the species *Homo sapiens*.

4. The highest taxonomic category in the traditional classification system is:

- A. Species
- B. Genus
- C. Kingdom
- D. Order

Correct Answer: C. Kingdom

Explanation: Kingdom is one of the highest ranks in the traditional taxonomic hierarchy.

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Organisms are grouped into kingdoms based on major features such as cell type, body organization, mode of nutrition, and reproduction.

5. The correct order of taxonomic categories is:

- A. Species, genus, family, order, class, phylum, kingdom
- B. Kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species
- C. Kingdom, species, genus, family, order, class, phylum
- D. Class, kingdom, species, phylum, genus, order, family

Correct Answer: B. Kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species

Explanation: The correct taxonomic hierarchy from broadest to most specific is kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, and species. Each lower category contains organisms that are more closely related to one another.

6. Binomial nomenclature was introduced by:

- A. Charles Darwin
- B. Gregor Mendel
- C. Carolus Linnaeus
- D. Robert Hooke

Correct Answer: C. Carolus Linnaeus

Explanation: Carolus Linnaeus introduced the binomial system of naming organisms. In this system, each organism is given a two-part scientific name consisting of genus and species. This system avoids confusion caused by common names.

7. In binomial nomenclature, the first name represents:

- A. Species
- B. Genus
- C. Family
- D. Order

Correct Answer: B. Genus

Explanation: In binomial nomenclature, the first part of the scientific name represents the genus, while the second part represents the species. For example, in *Homo sapiens*, *Homo* is the genus and *sapiens* is the species.

8. The scientific name of human beings is:

- A. *Homo erectus*
- B. *Homo sapiens*
- C. *Panthera leo*
- D. *Felis catus*

Correct Answer: B. *Homo sapiens*

Explanation: The scientific name of modern human beings is *Homo sapiens*. *Homo* represents the genus and *sapiens* represents the species. Scientific names are written in italics or underlined when handwritten.

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9. The five-kingdom classification was proposed by:

- A. Aristotle
- B. Whittaker
- C. Darwin
- D. Mendel

Correct Answer: B. Whittaker

Explanation: R. H. Whittaker proposed the five-kingdom classification system in 1969. The five kingdoms are Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae, and Animalia. This system is based on cell type, body organization, nutrition, reproduction, and evolutionary relationships.

10. The five kingdoms include:

- A. Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae, Animalia
- B. Viruses, bacteria, plants, animals, minerals
- C. Algae, fungi, insects, mammals, birds
- D. Plants, animals, rocks, water, air

Correct Answer: A. Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae, Animalia

Explanation: The five-kingdom system divides living organisms into Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae, and Animalia. This classification helps organize organisms according to their cellular structure and mode of nutrition.

11. Kingdom Monera includes organisms that are:

- A. Eukaryotic and multicellular
- B. Prokaryotic and unicellular
- C. Eukaryotic and photosynthetic only
- D. Multicellular animals

Correct Answer: B. Prokaryotic and unicellular

Explanation: Kingdom Monera includes prokaryotic organisms such as bacteria and cyanobacteria. These organisms lack a true nucleus and membrane-bound organelles. Most monerans are unicellular and reproduce mainly by binary fission.

12. Bacteria belong to kingdom:

- A. Plantae
- B. Animalia
- C. Monera
- D. Fungi

Correct Answer: C. Monera

Explanation: Bacteria are unicellular prokaryotic organisms placed in kingdom Monera. They have a cell wall, cell membrane, cytoplasm, ribosomes, and genetic material, but they do not have a true nucleus.

13. Organisms without a true nucleus are called:

- A. Eukaryotes
- B. Prokaryotes

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- C. Mammals
- D. Angiosperms

Correct Answer: B. Prokaryotes

Explanation: Prokaryotes are organisms whose cells lack a true nucleus. Their genetic material is present freely in the cytoplasm. Bacteria and cyanobacteria are common examples of prokaryotic organisms.

14. Kingdom Protista includes mostly:

- A. Unicellular eukaryotes
- B. Multicellular animals only
- C. Prokaryotic bacteria only
- D. Seed-bearing plants only

Correct Answer: A. Unicellular eukaryotes

Explanation: Kingdom Protista includes mostly unicellular eukaryotic organisms. They have a true nucleus and membrane-bound organelles. Examples include Amoeba, Paramecium, Euglena, and many algae.

15. Amoeba belongs to kingdom:

- A. Monera
- B. Protista
- C. Plantae
- D. Animalia

Correct Answer: B. Protista

Explanation: Amoeba is a unicellular eukaryotic organism placed in kingdom Protista. It moves and captures food with the help of pseudopodia. It shows animal-like nutrition but is not classified as a true animal.

16. Kingdom Fungi includes organisms that are mainly:

- A. Autotrophic
- B. Heterotrophic and absorptive
- C. Photosynthetic only
- D. Prokaryotic

Correct Answer: B. Heterotrophic and absorptive

Explanation: Fungi are heterotrophic organisms that absorb nutrients from dead or living organic matter. They do not contain chlorophyll, so they cannot prepare their own food. Examples include mushrooms, yeast, and molds.

17. The cell wall of fungi is made up of:

- A. Cellulose
- B. Chitin
- C. Peptidoglycan
- D. Silica

Correct Answer: B. Chitin

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Explanation: Fungal cell walls are mainly composed of chitin, a strong polysaccharide. This is different from plant cell walls, which are made of cellulose, and bacterial cell walls, which contain peptidoglycan.

18. Yeast belongs to kingdom:

- A. Monera
- B. Protista
- C. Fungi
- D. Plantae

Correct Answer: C. Fungi

Explanation: Yeast is a unicellular fungus. It reproduces mainly by budding and is used in baking and fermentation. Although it is unicellular, it has fungal characteristics such as absorptive nutrition and chitin-containing cell wall.

19. Kingdom Plantae includes organisms that are mainly:

- A. Multicellular autotrophs
- B. Unicellular heterotrophs
- C. Prokaryotic decomposers
- D. Non-cellular particles

Correct Answer: A. Multicellular autotrophs

Explanation: Plants are mostly multicellular eukaryotic organisms that contain chlorophyll and prepare food by photosynthesis. They have cellulose cell walls and store food mainly in the form of starch.

20. Plants prepare their food by:

- A. Respiration
- B. Photosynthesis
- C. Fermentation
- D. Absorption only

Correct Answer: B. Photosynthesis

Explanation: Plants prepare their own food by photosynthesis. In this process, chlorophyll captures light energy and converts carbon dioxide and water into glucose and oxygen. This makes plants autotrophic organisms.

21. Kingdom Animalia includes organisms that are:

- A. Multicellular heterotrophs
- B. Unicellular prokaryotes
- C. Photosynthetic autotrophs
- D. Non-living particles

Correct Answer: A. Multicellular heterotrophs

Explanation: Animals are multicellular eukaryotic organisms that obtain food by ingestion. They lack cell walls and chlorophyll. Most animals can move at some stage of life and have specialized tissues and organs.

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22. Animals obtain food by:

- A. Photosynthesis
- B. Absorption only
- C. Ingestion
- D. Chemosynthesis only

Correct Answer: C. Ingestion

Explanation: Animals are heterotrophic organisms that take food into their bodies by ingestion. Food is then digested inside the body. This mode of nutrition distinguishes animals from fungi, which absorb nutrients.

23. Viruses are not placed in the five kingdoms because they are:

- A. Multicellular
- B. Acellular
- C. Photosynthetic
- D. Larger than animals

Correct Answer: B. Acellular

Explanation: Viruses are acellular particles, meaning they are not made of cells. They do not carry out independent metabolism and can reproduce only inside living host cells. Because of these features, viruses are not included in the five-kingdom classification.

24. The main genetic material of viruses may be:

- A. DNA or RNA
- B. Cellulose only
- C. Starch only
- D. Chitin only

Correct Answer: A. DNA or RNA

Explanation: Viruses contain genetic material in the form of either DNA or RNA, but not both together in most viruses. This genetic material is surrounded by a protein coat called capsid. Some viruses also have an outer envelope.

25. The variety of genes within a species is called:

- A. Genetic diversity
- B. Species diversity
- C. Ecosystem diversity
- D. Artificial diversity

Correct Answer: A. Genetic diversity

Explanation: Genetic diversity refers to variation in genes among individuals of the same species. It helps populations adapt to changing environmental conditions and increases chances of survival during disease, climate change, or other stresses.

26. The variety of species in an area is called:

- A. Genetic diversity
- B. Species diversity

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- C. Ecosystem diversity
- D. Molecular diversity

Correct Answer: B. Species diversity

Explanation: Species diversity means the variety of different species present in a particular area. A forest with many types of plants, animals, fungi, and microorganisms has high species diversity.

27. The variety of habitats and ecosystems is called:

- A. Genetic diversity
- B. Species diversity
- C. Ecosystem diversity
- D. Cellular diversity

Correct Answer: C. Ecosystem diversity

Explanation: Ecosystem diversity refers to the variety of ecosystems in a region, such as forests, grasslands, deserts, wetlands, rivers, and oceans. It supports different communities of organisms and ecological processes.

28. A region with very high biodiversity and many endemic species is called:

- A. Biodiversity hotspot
- B. Desert zone
- C. Sterile area
- D. Artificial habitat

Correct Answer: A. Biodiversity hotspot

Explanation: A biodiversity hotspot is an area rich in species diversity, especially species found nowhere else, and is usually under threat from human activities. Such areas are important for conservation because they contain unique biological resources.

29. The major cause of biodiversity loss is:

- A. Habitat destruction
- B. Photosynthesis
- C. Pollination
- D. Natural classification

Correct Answer: A. Habitat destruction

Explanation: Habitat destruction is one of the main causes of biodiversity loss. When forests, wetlands, and grasslands are destroyed for agriculture, urbanization, or industry, many species lose their homes, food sources, and breeding places.

30. Conservation of biodiversity means:

- A. Protection and sustainable use of living organisms
- B. Destruction of forests
- C. Removal of all animals
- D. Increasing pollution

Correct Answer: A. Protection and sustainable use of living organisms



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Explanation: Biodiversity conservation means protecting species, genes, and ecosystems while using natural resources wisely. It includes national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, seed banks, habitat restoration, and laws to prevent overexploitation.

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