

Class 9 Science Chapter 11 – Important MCQs

Reproduction: How Life Continues

 **New NCERT *Exploration* | 2026–27**

These MCQs are based on the **new Chapter 11** from the supplied textbook, covering **asexual and sexual reproduction, vegetative propagation, budding, spore formation, meiosis, variation, flowering-plant reproduction, pollination, fertilisation, animal reproduction, human reproduction, menstrual cycle, pregnancy and reproductive health.**

SECTION A – REPRODUCTION

1. Reproduction is the biological process by which living organisms:

- A. Obtain food
- B. Produce new individuals of their own kind
- C. Remove waste
- D. Increase in size only

 **Answer: B. Produce new individuals of their own kind**

2. The main importance of reproduction is:

- A. Growth of an individual
- B. Continuation of life
- C. Digestion
- D. Respiration

 **Answer: B. Continuation of life**

3. Organisms reproduce mainly by:

- A. Only asexual reproduction
- B. Only sexual reproduction
- C. Asexual and sexual reproduction
- D. Cell death

✓ **Answer: C**

The textbook identifies these as the **two main ways of reproduction**.



SECTION B – ASEXUAL REPRODUCTION

4. Asexual reproduction generally involves:

- A. Two parents
- B. One parent
- C. Three parents
- D. No parent

✓ **Answer: B. One parent**

5. Asexual reproduction usually produces offspring that are:

- A. Genetically very different from the parent
- B. Almost exact genetic copies of the parent
- C. Always sterile
- D. Always larger than the parent

✓ **Answer: B**

6. Which process is an example of asexual reproduction?

- A. Fertilisation
- B. Pollination
- C. Binary fission
- D. Fusion of gametes

✓ Answer: C. Binary fission

7. Amoeba commonly reproduces by:

- A. Budding
- B. Binary fission
- C. Fragmentation only
- D. Fertilisation

✓ Answer: B. Binary fission

8. In binary fission, one parent cell divides to form:

- A. Two daughter cells
- B. Three daughter cells
- C. Four gametes
- D. One embryo

✓ Answer: A. Two daughter cells

9. Yeast commonly reproduces asexually by:

- A. Budding
- B. Pollination
- C. Fertilisation
- D. Seed formation

✓ Answer: A. Budding

10. In budding, a new individual develops as:

- A. A seed
- B. A small outgrowth or bud on the parent
- C. A pollen grain
- D. A gamete

✓ Answer: B

11. Spore formation is a common method of asexual reproduction in:

- A. Fungi such as Rhizopus
- B. Humans
- C. Fish
- D. Birds

☒ **Answer: A**



SECTION C – VEGETATIVE PROPAGATION

12. Vegetative propagation is a form of:

- A. Sexual reproduction
- B. Asexual reproduction
- C. Fertilisation
- D. Meiosis

☒ **Answer: B. Asexual reproduction**

13. Vegetative propagation involves reproduction through:

- A. Only seeds
- B. Vegetative parts of plants
- C. Pollen only
- D. Gametes only

☒ **Answer: B**

14. Which is a method of vegetative propagation?

- A. Cutting
- B. Fertilisation

- C. Pollination
- D. Meiosis

✓ **Answer: A. Cutting**

15. Which method involves joining a part of one plant to another plant?

- A. Layering
- B. Grafting
- C. Spore formation
- D. Budding

✓ **Answer: B. Grafting**

16. Which method involves encouraging a branch to develop roots while attached to the parent plant?

- A. Layering
- B. Cutting
- C. Grafting
- D. Pollination

✓ **Answer: A. Layering**

17. Tissue culture is useful for:

- A. Producing many plants from small pieces of plant tissue
- B. Producing sperm
- C. Producing pollen only
- D. Preventing seed formation

✓ **Answer: A**

The supplied chapter specifically includes **cutting, grafting, layering and tissue culture** under vegetative propagation.

18. A major advantage of vegetative propagation is:

- A. It always produces variation
- B. It can rapidly produce genetically similar plants
- C. It requires fertilisation
- D. It always requires seeds

✓ **Answer: B**

SECTION D – SEXUAL REPRODUCTION

19. Sexual reproduction generally involves:

- A. One parent only
- B. Two individuals contributing genetic material
- C. No gametes
- D. No cell division

✓ **Answer: B**

20. Sexual reproduction generally produces:

- A. No variation
- B. Genetic variation among offspring
- C. Only exact clones
- D. Only one offspring

✓ **Answer: B**

21. Gametes are:

- A. Reproductive cells
- B. Body cells only
- C. Plant roots
- D. Seeds

✓ **Answer: A. Reproductive cells**

22. Fusion of male and female gametes is called:

- A. Pollination
- B. Fertilisation
- C. Germination
- D. Budding

☒ **Answer: B. Fertilisation**

23. The cell formed immediately after fertilisation is called:

- A. Embryo
- B. Zygote
- C. Gamete
- D. Seed

☒ **Answer: B. Zygote**

24. The zygote develops into:

- A. An embryo
- B. A pollen grain
- C. A sperm
- D. An ovule

☒ **Answer: A. An embryo**



SECTION E – MEIOSIS & VARIATION

25. Meiosis is important because it produces:

- A. Gametes with reduced chromosome number
- B. Identical body cells only
- C. Seeds directly
- D. Tissues only

✓ **Answer: A**

26. Meiosis contributes to:

- A. Genetic variation
- B. Digestion
- C. Respiration
- D. Photosynthesis

✓ **Answer: A. Genetic variation**

27. Compared with the parent cell, gametes produced through meiosis generally have:

- A. Double the chromosome number
- B. Half the chromosome number
- C. The same number always
- D. No chromosomes

✓ **Answer: B. Half the chromosome number**

28. Variation is important because it can:

- A. Help organisms adapt to changing environments
- B. Stop evolution completely
- C. Prevent reproduction
- D. Eliminate all differences

✓ **Answer: A**

The textbook explains that accumulated differences over generations can help organisms adapt to changing environments.



SECTION F – REPRODUCTION IN FLOWERING PLANTS

29. The reproductive parts of a typical flower are:

- A. Root and stem
- B. Stamen and carpel
- C. Leaf and root
- D. Sepal and stem only

☒ **Answer: B**

30. The male reproductive part of a flower is:

- A. Carpel
- B. Stamen
- C. Ovary
- D. Stigma

☒ **Answer: B. Stamen**

31. The female reproductive part of a flower is:

- A. Stamen
- B. Carpel
- C. Anther
- D. Filament

☒ **Answer: B. Carpel**

32. The stamen consists of:

- A. Stigma and style
- B. Anther and filament
- C. Ovary and ovule
- D. Style and ovule

☒ **Answer: B. Anther and filament**

33. Pollen grains are produced in the:

- A. Ovary
- B. Anther
- C. Stigma
- D. Ovule

✓ Answer: B. Anther

34. The sticky part of the carpel that receives pollen is the:

- A. Ovary
- B. Style
- C. Stigma
- D. Filament

✓ Answer: C. Stigma

35. The slender part connecting stigma and ovary is the:

- A. Style
- B. Anther
- C. Filament
- D. Ovule

✓ Answer: A. Style

36. Ovules are present inside the:

- A. Anther
- B. Ovary
- C. Stigma
- D. Filament

✓ Answer: B. Ovary



SECTION G – POLLINATION

37. The transfer of pollen grains from anther to stigma is called:

- A. Fertilisation
- B. Pollination
- C. Germination
- D. Implantation

 **Answer: B. Pollination**

38. Pollination occurring within the same flower or same plant is called:

- A. Cross-pollination
- B. Self-pollination
- C. Artificial fertilisation
- D. Double fertilisation

 **Answer: B. Self-pollination**

39. Transfer of pollen from one plant to another plant of the same species is:

- A. Self-pollination
- B. Cross-pollination
- C. Budding
- D. Germination

 **Answer: B. Cross-pollination**

40. Which can act as a pollinating agent?

- A. Insects
- B. Wind
- C. Water
- D. All of these

 **Answer: D. All of these**

41. Brightly coloured flowers commonly attract:

- A. Insect pollinators
- B. Roots
- C. Seeds
- D. Fungi only

✓ **Answer: A. Insect pollinators**

42. Flowers that bloom at night are often white or light-coloured because:

- A. They cannot produce pollen
- B. They are easier for nocturnal pollinators to see
- C. They have no ovules
- D. They cannot undergo fertilisation

✓ **Answer: B**

The textbook specifically asks students to explain why many night-blooming flowers are white or light in colour.



SECTION H – FERTILISATION & SEED FORMATION

43. After pollination, pollen grains generally germinate on the:

- A. Anther
- B. Stigma
- C. Ovary wall
- D. Filament

✓ **Answer: B. Stigma**

44. The pollen tube grows through the:

- A. Style
- B. Anther

- C. Filament
- D. Sepal

☒ **Answer: A. Style**

45. Fertilisation in flowering plants occurs when:

- A. Pollen reaches the stigma
- B. Male and female gametes fuse
- C. Seed dispersal occurs
- D. Petals fall

☒ **Answer: B**

46. After fertilisation, the ovule develops into a:

- A. Fruit
- B. Seed
- C. Flower
- D. Leaf

☒ **Answer: B. Seed**

47. After fertilisation, the ovary generally develops into a:

- A. Root
- B. Fruit
- C. Pollen grain
- D. Stem

☒ **Answer: B. Fruit**

48. The embryo in a seed develops from the:

- A. Pollen grain
- B. Zygote
- C. Stigma
- D. Anther

✓ Answer: B. Zygote

SECTION I – REPRODUCTION IN ANIMALS

49. Fertilisation occurring outside the body of the female is called:

- A. Internal fertilisation
- B. External fertilisation
- C. Asexual reproduction
- D. Budding

✓ Answer: B. External fertilisation

50. Which animal commonly shows external fertilisation?

- A. Frog
- B. Human
- C. Cow
- D. Dog

✓ Answer: A. Frog

51. Fertilisation occurring inside the female reproductive system is:

- A. External fertilisation
- B. Internal fertilisation
- C. Budding
- D. Binary fission

✓ Answer: B. Internal fertilisation

52. Humans show:

- A. External fertilisation
- B. Internal fertilisation
- C. Spore formation
- D. Binary fission

✓ Answer: B. Internal fertilisation



SECTION J – HUMAN REPRODUCTION

53. The male reproductive organ that produces sperm is the:

- A. Uterus
- B. Testis
- C. Ovary
- D. Prostate gland

✓ Answer: B. Testis

54. The female reproductive organ that produces ova is the:

- A. Uterus
- B. Ovary
- C. Vagina
- D. Cervix

✓ Answer: B. Ovary

55. Sperm are:

- A. Male gametes
- B. Female gametes
- C. Body cells
- D. Embryos

✓ Answer: A. Male gametes

56. The female gamete is called:

- A. Sperm
- B. Ovum
- C. Zygote
- D. Embryo

☒ **Answer: B. Ovum**

57. Fertilisation in humans normally occurs in the:

- A. Uterus
- B. Fallopian tube
- C. Ovary
- D. Vagina

☒ **Answer: B. Fallopian tube**

58. The embryo develops in the:

- A. Uterus
- B. Ovary
- C. Fallopian tube only
- D. Vagina

☒ **Answer: A. Uterus**

59. The organ that supports the developing embryo during pregnancy is the:

- A. Ovary
- B. Uterus
- C. Testis
- D. Cervix

☒ **Answer: B. Uterus**



SECTION K – MENSTRUAL CYCLE

60. The release of an egg from an ovary is called:

- A. Fertilisation
- B. Ovulation
- C. Implantation
- D. Menstruation

☒ **Answer: B. Ovulation**

61. Menstruation occurs when:

- A. Fertilisation has occurred and pregnancy begins
- B. Fertilisation does not occur and the uterine lining is shed
- C. A sperm is produced
- D. An embryo is implanted

☒ **Answer: B**

62. The menstrual cycle prepares the female reproductive system for:

- A. Digestion
- B. Possible pregnancy
- C. Respiration
- D. Bone formation

☒ **Answer: B. Possible pregnancy**

63. If fertilisation does not occur, the uterine lining:

- A. Becomes an embryo
- B. Is shed during menstruation
- C. Becomes a sperm
- D. Becomes an ovary

☒ **Answer: B**



SECTION L – PREGNANCY

64. Implantation refers to:

- A. Release of an egg
- B. Attachment of the embryo to the uterine lining
- C. Formation of sperm
- D. Release of pollen

✓ **Answer: B**

65. After successful fertilisation, the zygote develops into:

- A. An embryo
- B. A pollen grain
- C. An ovule
- D. A sperm

✓ **Answer: A. An embryo**

66. Human pregnancy usually lasts approximately:

- A. 3 months
- B. 6 months
- C. 9 months
- D. 15 months

✓ **Answer: C. 9 months**

The textbook states that human pregnancy usually lasts about **nine months**.

67. During pregnancy, the mother should have:

- A. Proper nutrition
- B. Regular check-ups
- C. Adequate rest
- D. All of these

✓ **Answer: D. All of these**



SECTION M – REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

68. Which of the following is a method of preventing unwanted pregnancy?

- A. Condom
- B. Copper-T (IUD)
- C. Pills
- D. All of these

☒ **Answer: D. All of these**

69. A condom is useful because it can help prevent:

- A. Unwanted pregnancy and some sexually transmitted infections
- B. Only fever
- C. Only malaria
- D. Only diabetes

☒ **Answer: A**

70. STIs are:

- A. Sexually transmitted infections
- B. Skin temperature infections
- C. Simple tissue infections
- D. Seasonal throat infections

☒ **Answer: A. Sexually transmitted infections**

71. Which is important for reproductive health?

- A. Awareness
- B. Responsible decision-making

- C. Prevention of infections
- D. All of these

✓ **Answer: D**

The chapter includes **STIs, contraception and responsible reproductive health** as part of its coverage.

SECTION N – HIGHER-ORDER MCQs

72. Why does asexual reproduction usually produce genetically similar offspring?

- A. It involves fusion of gametes
- B. It generally involves one parent and no fusion of gametes
- C. It always involves two parents
- D. It involves cross-pollination

✓ **Answer: B**

73. A farmer wants to rapidly produce many plants genetically similar to a selected parent plant. The most suitable method is:

- A. Vegetative propagation
- B. Cross-pollination
- C. Sexual reproduction only
- D. Random seed selection

✓ **Answer: A. Vegetative propagation**

The textbook specifically asks students to suggest suitable methods when a farmer wants many genetically identical plants quickly.

74. Which process introduces greater genetic variation?

- A. Asexual reproduction
- B. Sexual reproduction

- C. Cutting
- D. Budding

✓ **Answer: B. Sexual reproduction**

75. If all flowers of a plant could only self-pollinate, genetic diversity would generally:

- A. Increase greatly
- B. Decrease over generations
- C. Remain exactly the same in all cases
- D. Become zero immediately

✓ **Answer: B. Decrease over generations**

The textbook specifically raises this question in its end-of-chapter reflection.

76. Which sequence is correct for sexual reproduction in flowering plants?

- A. Fertilisation → Pollination → Pollen germination → Zygote
- B. Pollination → Pollen germination → Fertilisation → Zygote
- C. Zygote → Pollination → Fertilisation → Seed
- D. Seed → Pollination → Fertilisation → Zygote

✓ **Answer: B**

77. Which sequence correctly represents human reproduction after fertilisation?

- A. Zygote → Embryo → Pregnancy
- B. Embryo → Zygote → Fertilisation
- C. Pregnancy → Fertilisation → Zygote
- D. Ovulation → Embryo → Gamete

✓ **Answer: A**

78. Which statement correctly compares asexual and sexual reproduction?

- A. Both always produce genetically identical offspring.
- B. Asexual reproduction generally produces clones, while sexual reproduction introduces variation.
- C. Sexual reproduction involves only one parent.
- D. Asexual reproduction always requires fertilisation.

✓ **Answer: B**

79. Which event happens before fertilisation in flowering plants?

- A. Seed formation
- B. Pollination
- C. Fruit maturation
- D. Seed dispersal

✓ **Answer: B. Pollination**

80. Which statement is correct?

- A. Pollination and fertilisation are the same process.
- B. Pollination is transfer of pollen to stigma, while fertilisation involves fusion of gametes.
- C. Fertilisation occurs before pollination.
- D. Pollination produces the zygote directly.

✓ **Answer: B**



QUICK ANSWER KEY

Q	Ans.	Q	Ans.	Q	Ans.	Q	Ans.
1	B	21	A	41	A	61	B
2	B	22	B	42	B	62	B
3	C	23	B	43	B	63	B
4	B	24	A	44	A	64	B

5	B	25	A	45	B	65	A
6	C	26	A	46	B	66	C
7	B	27	B	47	B	67	D
8	A	28	A	48	B	68	D
9	A	29	B	49	B	69	A
10	B	30	B	50	A	70	A
11	A	31	B	51	B	71	D
12	B	32	B	52	B	72	B
13	B	33	B	53	B	73	A
14	A	34	C	54	B	74	B
15	B	35	A	55	A	75	B
16	A	36	B	56	B	76	B
17	A	37	B	57	B	77	A
18	B	38	B	58	B	78	B
19	B	39	B	59	B	79	B
20	B	40	D	60	B	80	B

MUST-REMEMBER FOR EXAMS

Asexual Reproduction

One parent → offspring almost genetically identical

Sexual Reproduction

Genetic material from two individuals → variation

Vegetative Propagation

Cutting • Grafting • Layering • Tissue Culture

Examples

Amoeba → Binary fission

Yeast → Budding

Rhizopus → Spore formation

Flower

Stamen → Male reproductive part

Carpel → Female reproductive part

Anther → Pollen

Stigma → Receives pollen

Ovary → Contains ovules

Pollination

Transfer of pollen from anther to stigma

Fertilisation

Fusion of male and female gametes → Zygote

After Fertilisation in Plants

Ovule → Seed

Ovary → Fruit

Human Male

Testis → Sperm

Human Female

Ovary → Ovum

Human Reproduction

Fertilisation → Fallopian tube

Embryo → Uterus

Pregnancy → About 9 months

Menstrual Cycle

Ovulation → Release of egg

No fertilisation → Menstruation

Reproductive Health

Condoms • Pills • Copper-T (IUD) • STI prevention & awareness

TOP EXAM TOPICS

-  **Asexual vs sexual reproduction**
-  **Vegetative propagation**
-  **Binary fission, budding & spores**
-  **Meiosis & variation**
-  **Parts of a flower**
-  **Self- and cross-pollination**
-  **Fertilisation & seed formation**
-  **External vs internal fertilisation**
-  **Male reproductive system**
-  **Female reproductive system**
-  **Menstrual cycle & ovulation**
-  **Pregnancy & implantation**
-  **Contraception and reproductive health**

These topics match the chapter coverage in the supplied Chapter 11 material.