COLLEGE PRIVE BILINGUE MONTESQUIEU
MONTESQUIEU BILINGUAL PRIVATE COLLEGE
B.P : 1027. TEL : 222 22 41 01
YAOUNDE

REPUBLICOF CAMEROON
Peace – Work- Fatherland

ANNEE SCOLAIRE 2026 -2027

OCTOBER 2026

TIME ALLOCATION: 1H: 30 mins

STUDENT'S NAME	
SEQUENCE	1st SEQUENCE
SUBJECT	BIOLOGY
CLASS	F2
TEACHER'S NAME	MENGE BELTINE .O.

PART A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 marks)

Choose the correct answer. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. Reproduction is the biological process by which living organisms
A. obtain food
B. produce new individuals of their kind
C. remove waste products
D. respond to stimuli

2. The main importance of reproduction is to
A. increase body size
B. ensure the continuity of a species
C. provide energy
D. prevent respiration

3. Asexual reproduction involves
A. two parents
B. fusion of male and female gametes
C. only one parent
D. pollination and fertilization

4. Which of the following is an example of natural vegetative propagation?
A. Grafting
B. Marcotting
C. Propagation by potato tubers
D. Seed formation

5. Potato commonly reproduces vegetatively through its
A. roots
B. leaves
C. tubers
D. flowers

6. Sugar cane can naturally be propagated using its
A. stem
B. flower
C. fruit
D. seed only

7. Which of the following is an artificial method of vegetative propagation?
A. Tuber formation
B. Grafting
C. Bulb formation
D. Rhizome formation

8. Grafting involves
A. planting a seed in the soil
B. joining parts of two plants so that they grow together
C. removing all leaves from a plant
D. transferring pollen to the stigma

9. Marcotting is also commonly known as
A. budding
B. air layering
C. pollination
D. fertilization

10. One major advantage of vegetative propagation is that it
A. always produces genetically different plants
B. allows rapid multiplication of plants with desirable characteristics

sujetexa.com

http://sujetexa.com
Whatsapp : 677007035

C. requires pollination
D. always produces seeds

11. A major disadvantage of asexual reproduction is that

A. it is always very slow
B. offspring may have little genetic variation
C. it requires two parents
D. fertilization cannot occur

12. Which of the following is an example of asexual reproduction other than vegetative propagation?

A. Budding in yeast
B. Pollination in maize
C. Fertilization in beans
D. Seed formation

13. The reproductive structure of most flowering plants is the

A. root
B. stem
C. flower
D. leaf

14. The male reproductive part of a flower is the

A. carpel
B. stamen
C. sepal
D. ovary

15. The female reproductive part of a flower is the

A. stamen
B. anther
C. carpel
D. filament

16. Pollen grains are produced in the

A. stigma
B. ovary
C. anther
D. ovule

17. The sticky surface at the top of the carpel that receives pollen grains is the

A. filament
B. stigma
C. ovary
D. sepal

18. Pollination is the transfer of pollen grains from

A. stigma to ovary
B. anther to stigma
C. ovary to anther
D. ovule to stigma

19. Pollination occurring between flowers of different plants of the same species is called

A. self-pollination
B. cross-pollination
C. fertilization
D. germination

20. Which of the following can act as an agent of pollination?

A. Wind
B. Soil
C. Root
D. Mineral salts

sujetexa.com

C. requires pollination
D. always produces seeds

11. A major disadvantage of asexual reproduction is that

A. it is always very slow
B. offspring may have little genetic variation
C. it requires two parents
D. fertilization cannot occur

12. Which of the following is an example of asexual reproduction other than vegetative propagation?

A. Budding in yeast
B. Pollination in maize
C. Fertilization in beans
D. Seed formation

13. The reproductive structure of most flowering plants is the

A. root
B. stem
C. flower
D. leaf

14. The male reproductive part of a flower is the

A. carpel
B. stamen
C. sepal
D. ovary

15. The female reproductive part of a flower is the

A. stamen
B. anther
C. carpel
D. filament

16. Pollen grains are produced in the

A. stigma
B. ovary
C. anther
D. ovule

17. The sticky surface at the top of the carpel that receives pollen grains is the

A. filament
B. stigma
C. ovary
D. sepal

18. Pollination is the transfer of pollen grains from

A. stigma to ovary
B. anther to stigma
C. ovary to anther
D. ovule to stigma

19. Pollination occurring between flowers of different plants of the same species is called

A. self-pollination
B. cross-pollination
C. fertilization
D. germination

20. Which of the following can act as an agent of pollination?

A. Wind
B. Soil
C. Root
D. Mineral salts

sujetexa.com