

Chapter 4 Reproductive Health

1. Which of the following is hormone-releasing?

- (a) Multiload 375
 - (b) LNG-20
 - (c) Lippes loop
 - (d) Cu 7
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2. Which among the following is commonly called withdrawal method?

- (a) Lactational amenorrhoea
 - (b) Coitus interruptus
 - (c) Periodic abstinence
 - (d) Rhythm method
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3. In which of the following ARTs, does in vivo fertilisation occur?

- (a) ZIFT
 - (b) GIFT
 - (c) ICSI
 - (d) IVF
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4. Surgical methods, also called sterilisation techniques are fool-proof methods to prevent pregnancy. But, it is the last option for many couples, because

- (a) it is nearly irreversible.
 - (b) of lack of sufficient facilities in many parts of the country.
 - (c) of fear that it will reduce sexual drive.
 - (d) all of these
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5. Emergency contraceptives are effective if used within [NCERT Exemplar]

- (a) 72 hrs of coitus.
 - (b) 72 hrs of ovulation.
 - (c) 72 hrs of menstruation.
 - (d) 72 hrs of implantation.
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6. Condoms are one of the most popular contraceptives because of the following reasons [NCERT Exemplar]

- (a) these are effective barriers for insemination.
- (b) they do not interfere with coital act.

- (c) these help in reducing the risk of STDs.
- (d) all of the above.

7. Intensely lactating mothers do not generally conceive due to the [NCERT Exemplar]

- (a) suppression of gonadotropins.
- (b) hyper secretion of gonadotropins.
- (c) suppression of gametic transport.
- (d) suppression of fertilisation.

8. The method of directly injecting a sperm into ovum in assisted reproductive, technology is called [NCERT Exemplar]

- (a) GIFT
- (b) ZIFT
- (c) ICSI
- (d) ET

9. The oral contraceptive pills mainly contain the hormones

- (a) estrogen and luteinising hormone.
- (b) progesterone and estrogen.
- (c) estrogens and follicle-stimulating hormone.
- (d) progesterone and follicle-stimulating hormone.

10. Diaphragms are the contraceptive devices used by females. Choose the correct option about them.

- (a) They are reusable.
- (b) They block the entry of sperms.
- (c) They are placed to cover the cervix.
- (d) All of these.

11. ZIFT is transfer of

- (a) zygote into fallopian tube.
- (b) a mixture of sperms and ova into the fallopian tube.
- (c) a mixture of sperms and ova into the uterus.
- (d) embryo into the uterus.

12. 'Sahelr is a/an

- (a) oral contraceptive for females.
- (b) surgical/sterilisation method for females.

- (c) diaphragm for females.
 (d) surgical/sterilisation method for males.

13. _____ is the sterilisation procedure carried out in males.

14. The incidences of STPs are reported to be very high among persons in the age group of _____ years.

15. The world population was around _____ in 1900.

16. According to the 2001 census report, the population growth rate in India is _____ per year.

17. _____ methods work on the principle of avoiding the chances of meeting of ovum and sperm.

18. _____ is the oral contraceptive for female containing non-steroidal preparation.

19. The statutory ban on _____ is to legally check the female foeticide.

20. Day _____ of the menstrual cycle are called fertile period.

21. Embryo with more than 32 blastomeres is transferred into the _____ .

22. Surgical methods of contraception are highly effective but their _____ is poor.

Directions (Q23 and Q24): Match the items of Column I with those of Column II.

23.

Column 1	Column 11
A. Copper – releasing IUD	1. Sterilisation in males.
B. Hormone – releasing IUD	2. Progesterone- estrogen combination.
C. Vasectomy	3. Progestasert.
D. Oral contraceptive	4. Multiload 375.

24.

Column I	Column II
A. Lactational amenorrhoea	1. Directly injecting a sperm into the ovum.
B. ICSI	2. Suppressing ovulation and implantation.
C. Tubectomy	3. Suppression of gonadotropins.
D. Oral contraceptive	4. Blocking the transport of gametes.
	5. Implant under the skin.

25. Contraceptive pills prevent ovulation and implantation. [True/False]

26. MTPs are considered relatively safe during the first 18 weeks of pregnancy. [True/False]

27. Hepatitis-B, AIDS and genital herpes are the STDs that can be cured. [True/False]

28. Sterilisation process in males, is called vasectomy and that in females, is called tubectomy. [True/False]

29. Saheli is an imported oral pill. [True/False]

Directions (Q30 to Q33): Mark the odd one in each of the following groups.

30. Diaphragm, Vaults, Progestasert, Cervical caps

31. Coitus interruptus, Vasectomy, Periodic abstinence, Lactational amenorrhoea.

32. Cu 7, CuT, LNG-20, Multiload

33. ZIFT, GIFI, IUI, MTP

34. What is meant by reproductive health according to WHO?

35. Mention one positive and one negative application of amniocentesis. [Delhi 2010]

36. Government of India has raised the marriageable age of female to 18 years and of males to 21 years. Suggest any two more measures adopted by Government for the purpose. [CBSE Sample Paper 2016]

37. State one reason why breast feeding the baby acts as a natural contraceptive, for the mother? [AI2014C; HOTS]

38. Why is the period between day 10 and 17 of the menstrual cycle, called 'fertile period'? [HOTS]

39. What is the principle behind the barrier methods of birth control?

40. Name any two barriers used by human females for birth control.

41. What are the advantages of using condoms?

42. Name an IUD that you would recommend to promote the cervix hostility to the sperms. [Delhi 2014C]

43. Mention any two events that are inhibited by the intake of oral contraceptive pills to prevent pregnancy in humans.

44. How can pregnancy due to rape or casual unprotected intercourse be prevented?

45. Why is tubectomy considered a contraceptive method? [Foreign 2010]

46. What is MTP?

47. When was MTP legalised by the Indian government?

48. Our government has intentionally imposed strict conditions for MTP in our country. Justify giving a reason. [Delhi 2017]

49. Name two sexually transmitted diseases caused by bacteria.

Or

Name two curable STDs.

50. Name two STDs which can be transmitted through contaminated blood.

Or

Name two sexually transmitted diseases that do not specifically affect the reproductive organs.

51. Give two reasons why a person infected with a venereal disease does not go for timely detection and treatment of it.

52. Mention the age group where STDs are reported to be very high.

53. Name two STDs that are not curable.

54. Mention the primary aim of the ARTs.

55. Name any two assisted reproductive technologies that help infertile couples to have children. [Delhi 2012C]