



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - OSWAAL BIOLOGY

(KANNADA ENGLISH)

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

**Topic 1 Reproductive Health Population And Birth
Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Reproductive health refers only to healthy reproductive functions. Comment



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2. The present population growth rate in India is alarming. Suggest two ways to check it.



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3. Suggest the reproduction-related aspects in which counselling should be provided at the school level.



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4. What is the significance of progesterone-estrogen combination as a contraceptive measure?



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5. Comment on the Reproductive and Child Health Care programme of the government to improve the reproductive health of the people.



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6. Suggest any two contraceptive methods which are very effective to avoid emergency pregnancy.



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7. List various natural methods of birth control.



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8. Mention any two methods of birth control?



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9. What is lactational amenorrhoea?



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10. Name the technique by which one can diagnose any possible chromosomal or metabolic disorders in foetus



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11. Name the technique used for determining the sex and condition of the foetus.



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Topic 1 Reproductive Health Population And Birth

Short Answer Type Questions I

1. What is family planning? Name any two mechanical methods of birth control.



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2. Is sex education necessary in schools? Why?



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3. What are the suggested reasons for the population explosion?



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4. Is the use of contraceptives justified? Give reasons,



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5. Removal of sonads cannot be considered as a contraceptive option. Why?



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6. Amniocentesis for sex determination is banned in our country. Is this ban necessary?

Comment



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7. Copper ions-releasing IUDS are more efficient than non-medicated methods. Why?



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8. What are the probable factors that contributed to population explosion in India ?



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9. What are the advantages of natural methods of contraception over artificial methods ?



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10. Comment on the essential features required for a contraceptive.



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11. What are the conditions in which medical termination of pregnancy is advised ?



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12. Expand IUD.



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13. Why is hormone releasing IUD considered as a good contraceptive to space children?



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14. How do the oral pills help in birth control?

Name common pills used.



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15. Give any four possible ill effects of contraceptives.



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16. What is the advantage of Saheli? Who prepared Saheli?



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17. Describe the technique by which genetic disorder in a developing foetus can be detected.



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18. Mention two advantages of lactational amenorrhea as a contraceptive method.



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19. Explain how do the following acts as contraceptives? (i) CuT (ii) Saheli



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20. Explain any two spacing methods of birth control.



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21. Name any four methods of contraception.



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22. . Write an example for copper releasing and hormone releasing IUDs each.



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23. Mention any four objectives of RCHC.



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Topic 1 Reproductive Health Population And Birth Short Answer Type Questions li

1. How do intrauterine devices prevent conception in humans?



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2. Define contraceptive. Mention any four important qualities of a good contraceptive.



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3. Suggest some important steps that you would recommend to be taken to improve the reproductive health standards in India.



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4. What are the probable factors that contributed to population explosion in India?



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5. What are the advantages of natural methods of contraception over artificial methods?



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6. (a) What are the features of an ideal contraceptive?

Mention the natural methods of contraception.



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7. Describe the three manners in which fertilization of human ovum by a sperm can be prevented.



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8. Mention any four objectives of RCHC.



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9. State the consequences of over population



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10. What is MTP? Mention an advantage and disadvantage of this technique.





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11. Distinguish between vasectomy and tubectomy?



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12. Briefly give an account of various intra uterine devices. How do they function? What is their advantage?



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Topic 1 Reproductive Health Population And Birth

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Discuss the mode of action and advantages/ disadvantages of hormonal contraceptives.



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2. Enumerate and describe any five reasons for introducing sex education to school-going children.



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Topic 2 Sexually Transmitted Diseases And Infertility Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is oligospermia?



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2. Expand the abbreviation of G.LET.



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3. Name the surgical method of sterilization in human male.



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4. Mention the primary aim of the "Assisted Reproductive Technology" (ART) programme.



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5. Males in whom testes fail to descend to the scrotum are generally infertile. Why?



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6. In the United States, the total number of STDs of bacterial origin remains about the same each year, but the total number of STDs of viral origin increases each year. Explain the reason for this



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7. Name any two sexually transmitted diseases.





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8. What is meant by tubectomy?



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9. What is azoospermia?



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10. Expand MTP and ICSI.





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Topic 2 Sexually Transmitted Diseases And Infertility Short Answer Type Questions I

1. What is infertility ? Mention one Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) .



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2. Mention any four sexually transmitted diseases.



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3. Mention two permanent methods of sterilization?



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4. (a) What is Infertility ? Mention any four cause for infertility in man. (b) Mention any for objectives of RCHS programme.



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5. What is conception? Name two assisted conception methods.



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6. What is contraception? Name two types of sterilization methods of birth control.



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7. Strict conditions are to be followed in medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) procedures. Mention two reasons.



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8. After a successful in vitro fertilization, the fertilized egg begins to divide. Where is this egg transferred before it reaches the 8-cell stage and what is the technique named?



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9. Why medical termination of pregnancy is done? Is MTP legalized in India?



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10. What does ICSI stand for? Explain the technique.



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11. Write the full form of the following: (i) MMR
(ii) IVF (iii) GIFT (iv) ART



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12. Describe sexually transmitted diseases.
Name some important STDs.



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13. What are test tube babies?



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14. Suggest any four measures to prevent sexually transmitted diseases.



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15. How can infertile couples be assisted through modern technological methods to have their own children?



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Topic 2 Sexually Transmitted Diseases And Infertility Short Answer Type Questions Ii

1. Suggest any three assisted reproductive technologies to overcome infertility.



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2. The procedure of GIFT involves the transfer of female gamete to the fallopian tube. Can

gametes be transferred to the uterus to achieve the same result? Explain.



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3. Briefly explain IVF and ET. What are the conditions in which these methods are advised?



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4. (a) What is medical termination of pregnancy? Mention the safe period for medical termination of pregnancy.

(b) Write three simple principles to prevent sexually transmitted diseases.



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5. All reproductive tract infections RTIs are STDs, but all STDs are not RTIS. Justify with example.





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6. Expand the following (1) GIFT (i) ICSI (iii) IUCD.



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7. Suggest some methods to assist infertile couples to have children.



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Topic 2 Sexually Transmitted Diseases And Infertility Long Answer Type Questions

1. (a) What are the features of an ideal contraceptive?

Mention the natural methods of contraception.



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2. Write a note on the steps involved in the creation of test tube baby.



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3. Name a hormone releasing IUD.



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4. What is infertility? How infertility is treated by assisted reproductive technologies like IVF-ET and ZIFT?



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5. (a) What is medical termination of pregnancy? Mention the safe period for medical termination of pregnancy.

(b) Write three simple principles to prevent sexually transmitted diseases.



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6. (a) What is medical termination of pregnancy? Mention the safe period for medical termination of pregnancy.

(b) Write three simple principles to prevent sexually transmitted diseases.



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7. Suggest any four measures to prevent sexually transmitted diseases.



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8. Explain the steps involved in IVF-ET techniques.



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9. 7. What are sexually transmitted diseases?

Give examples. Mention the different modes of transmission and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.



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Topic 2 Sexually Transmitted Diseases And Infertility Multiple Choice Questions

1. The method of directly injecting a sperm into ovum in assisted by reproductive technology is called :

A. GIFT

B. ZIFT

C. ICSI

D. ET

Answer: C



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2. Increased IMR and decreased MMR in a population will :

A. Cause rapid increase in growth rate

B. Result in decline in growth rate.

C. Not cause significant change in growth rate.

D. Result in an explosive population/exp.

Answer: B



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3. Intensely lactating mothers do not generally conceive due to the :

- A. Suppression of gonadotropins.
- B. Hyper secretion of gonadotropins.
- C. Suppression of gametic transport.
- D. Suppression of fertilisation.

Answer: D



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4. Sterilisation techniques are generally fool proof methods of contraception with least side effects. Yet, this is the last option for the couples because :

(i) It is almost irreversible. (ii) Of the misconception that it will reduce sexual urge/drive. (iii) It is a surgical procedure. (iv) Of lack of sufficient facilities in many parts of the country.

Choose the correct option:

A. i and iii

B. ii and iii

C. ii and iv

D. i, ii, iii and iv

Answer: B



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5. A national level approach to build up a reproductively healthy society was taken up in our country in :

A. 1950s

B. 1960s

C. 1980s

D. 1990s

Answer: A



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6. Emergency contraceptives are effective if used within :

A. 72 hrs of coitus

B. 72 hrs of ovulation

C. 72 hrs of menstruation

D. 72 hrs of implantation

Answer: A



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7. Choose the right one among the statements given below :

A. IUDs are generally inserted by the user herself.

B. IUDs increase phagocytosis reaction in the uterus.

C. IUDs suppress gametogenesis.

D. IUDs once inserted need not be replaced.

Answer: B



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8. Following statements are given regarding MTP. Choose the correct options given below:

(i) MTPs are generally advised during first trimester. (ii) MTPs are used as a contraceptive method. (iii) MTPs are always surgical. (iv) MTPs require the assistance of qualified medical personnel.

A. ii and iii

B. i and iii

C. i and iv

D. i and ii

Answer: C



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9. From the sexually transmitted diseases mentioned below, identify the one which does not specifically affect the sex organs :

A. Syphilis

B. AIDS

C. Gonorrhoea

D. Genital warts

Answer: C



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10. Condoms are one of the most popular contraceptives because of the following reasons :

- 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

Answer: D



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11. Choose the correct statement regarding the ZIFT procedure

A. Ova collected from a female donor are transferred to the fallopian tube to facilitate zygote formation

B. Zygote is collected from a female donor and transferred to the fallopian tube.

C. Zygote is collected from a female donor and transferred to the uterus.

D. Ova collected from a female donor and transferred to the uterus.

Answer: A



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12. The correct surgical procedure as a contraceptive method is :

A. Ovarieectomy

B. Hysterectomy

C. Vasectomy

D. Castration

Answer: A



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13. Diaphragms are contraceptive devices used by the females. Choose the correct option from the statements given below:

- (i) They are introduced into the uterus. (ii) They are placed to cover the cervical region.

(iii) They act as physical barriers for sperm entry. (iv) They act as spermicidal agents.

A. i and iii

B. i and iii

C. ii and iii

D. iii & iv

Answer: A



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