



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - SRIJAN BIOLOGY (ENGLISH)

### REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

#### Illustrative Questions

1. What is population explosion?



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2. Write the factors that have led to decline in the death rate.



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3. What are sexually transmitted diseases?

Name some important bacterial STDs.



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4. How was amniocentesis technique being misused in India?



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5. What can be various causes of infertility?



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6. List the methods used to help infertile couples to have children.



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7. Mention one positive and one negative application of amniocentesis.



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8. What is the significant role of MTP in human population?



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9. What do you think is the significance of reproductive health in a society?



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10. Suggest the aspects of reproductive health which need to be given special attention in the present scenario.



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**11.** Is sex education necessary in schools? Why?



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**12.** Do you think that reproductive health in our country has improved in the past 50 years? If yes, mention some such areas of improvement.



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**13.** Is the use of contraceptives justified? Give reasons.



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**14.** Removal of gonads cannot be considered as a contraceptive option. Why?



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

Comment



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**16.** What are the measures one has to take to prevent contracting STDs?



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**17.** AIDS is more common in the persons with polygamy. Why?



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**18.** Chorionic villus sampling technique is more advance than amniocentesis. Why?



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**19.** Vasectomy has no effect on the sexual life of the male. How?



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**20.** Lifespan of an average Indian has increased to about 64 years. Why?



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**21.** Temporary methods of birth control are not hundred per cent perfect. Why?



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**22.** Control of diseases has contributed to the population explosion. How?



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**23.** Test tube babies are a wonderful medical achievement. Why?



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**24.** Why are birth control pills called combined pills?



**Watch Video Solution**

**25.** How does overpopulation lead to ecodegradation?



**Watch Video Solution**

**26.** Why are condoms widely used contraceptive in India?



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**27.** Why is long use of oral contraceptives discouraged?



**Watch Video Solution**

**28.** Is it essential to carry out prenatal diagnostic tests for every pregnancy?



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**29.** The first test tube baby Louise joy brown was born in oldham, England in



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**30.** Why are such babies called test tube



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**31.** Name the scientists who got success in developing first test tube baby and in which

year.



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**32.** Give significance of test tube baby technique.



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**33.** What is IUI? When is this technique used?



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**34.** How it differs from GIFT?



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**35.** In case of female infertility, the ovum was rescued and fertilised in vitro where it was allowed to divide, Where should this egg be transferred

at 5-cell stage



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**36.** In case of female infertility, the ovum was rescued and fertilised *in vitro* where it was allowed to divide, Where should this egg be transferred

after 6-cell stage up to 32-cell stage?



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**37.** Indian Government has launched a number of Reproductive and Child Health Care programmes.

Write two major aims of these programmes.



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**38.** Indian Government has launched a number of Reproductive and Child Health Care programmes.

Mention the steps taken by Indian Government to maintain the reproductively healthy society.



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**39.** Answer the following:

What is rhythm method?



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**40.** Answer the following:

Why is rhythm method not 100 per cent safe?



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**41.** Answer the following:

What does NCP represent? What are its recommendations to Central Government?



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**42.** What is lactational amenorrhea



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**Practice Question Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Expand the term RCH care.



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2. List one drawback of surgical methods of birth control.



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3. How do the IUDs prevent fertilisation?



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4. Expand the following abbreviations:

(i) ICSI (ii) GIFT (iii) IVF (iv) ARTs



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5. At what stage is mammalian embryo implanted in the uterus?



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**6.** List causative agents of the following STDS.

(a) AIDS



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**7.** List causative agents of the following STDS.

(b) Gonorrhoea.



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**8.** Name the organization which developed the 'Saheli'



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**9.** How do oral pills help in birth control?

Name common pills used.



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**10.** Define medical termination of pregnancy (MTP).



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**11.** Mention two factors which are considered responsible for the increase in human population.



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**12.** Name the technique by which one can detect any possible chromosomal or metabolic disorder in developing foetus in a pregnant woman



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**13.** At what stage is the embryo implanted in the uterus of the mother in the case of test tube baby?



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**14.** Name the fluid from which foetal cells are obtained for chromosomal analysis.



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**15.** What is meant by replacement level with reference to human population growth?



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**16.** Mention any two probable reasons for rapid rise of population in our country from about 350 million at the time of independence to about 1.2 billion by the year 2011.



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**17.** Give one reason for a statutory ban on amniocentesis.



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**18.** What is the advantage of the technique amniocentesis?



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**19.** Expand:

GIFT



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**20.** Expand:

ICSI



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**21.** Name three assisted reproductive technologies that help infertile couples to have children



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1. A vasectomy-



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2. What is tubectomy?



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3. List some reasons of infertility.



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4. List various natural methods of birth control.



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5. What does ICSI stand for? Describe the technique.



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6. Define chemical barriers of birth control.



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7. What are implants? How do they help in preventing the fertilisation?



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8. List ill-effects of overpopulation?



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**9.** How are test tube babies different from the normally produced babies?



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**10.** In the table given below , select and enter one correct device out of the following : Oral pill, condom , Copper T , Saheli,Vasectomy,

## Diaphragm, Tubectomy, Cervical cap

Method of birth control	Device
(a) Barrier	
(b) IUD	
(c) Surgical Technique	
(d) Administering Hormones	



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11. Name an oral pill used as contraceptive  
How does it prevent pregnancy?



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1. Briefly explain natural methods of birth control.



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2. What do you mean by STDs?



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3. Describe briefly India's initiative in attaining total reproductive health.



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4. Describe infertility in human beings



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5. Why is medical termination of pregnancy carried out? Is this legalised in India?



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6. Define gamete intra-fallopian transfer (GIFT).



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7. Name and describe a technique by which genetic disorder in the developing foetus can be detected



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**8.** Name a prenatal diagnostic technique. List the steps involved in carrying out this technique?



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**9.** Enlist the different methods of contraception. Write short note on any two of the methods mentioned by you.



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**10.** Suggest the measures for the control of human population



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**11.** Name and describe a technique by which genetic disorder in the developing foetus can be detected



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**12.** Name some assisted reproductive technologies which have decreased the number of cases of infertile couples



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**13.** Describe the methods of birth control by which fertilisation of ovum by sperm is prevented.



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**14.** What amniocentesis? Describe its procedure. What is its advantage?



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**15.** (i) Expand IUD.

(ii) Why is hormone releasing IUD considered a good contraceptive to space children.



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**16.** Give any two reasons for infertility among young couples Test tube baby technique is boon to such couples. Enplan



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## Practice Question Long Answer Type Question

**1.** Discuss the problems and strategies of reproductive health in human beings.



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**2.** Describe various types of birth control measures.



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**3.** List some common STDs and their causative agents. How can these be prevented?



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4. Explain various special techniques used in assisted reproductive technologies



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5. Write short notes on

MTP,



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**6. Write short notes on**

**ART.**



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**7. What do you mean by Reproductive health?**



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**8. Define population explosion and explain the factors affecting human population**



**Watch Video Solution**

**9.** Briefly describe the government's efforts to achieve the goals of reproductive health



**Watch Video Solution**

**10.** Explain the functioning of oral contraceptives.



**Watch Video Solution**



**11. Why is ZIFT a boon to childless couples?**

Explain



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**12. Suggest and explain any three Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) to an infertile couple.**



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# Previous Years Board Paper Questions Very Short Answer Type Question

1. Mention the most significant function/role of the following:

Oxytocin



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2. Mention the most significant function/role of the following:

Interstitial cells of testis



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**3.** Give a scientific term for

The surgical removal of a section of fallopian tube.



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**4.** Expand IUCD.



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5. Expand the following abbreviations:

MTP



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6. Expand the abbreviations :

(i) IVF



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7. Define amniocentesis.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Define reproductive health.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Define the following:

Amenorrhea



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**10.** Define and give the role of amniocentesis.



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**11.** Name the causative agent and give any one symptom of Gonorrhoea.



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**Previous Years Board Paper Questions Short Answer Type I**

1. Give four causes of infertility in males.



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2. What is reproductive fitness? Explain it with the help of an example.



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[Previous Years Board Paper Questions Short Answer Type II](#)

1. Write a brief note on the causes of infertility.



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## Review Questions

1. Give one significant difference between each of the following:

Tubectomy and Vasectomy



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2. Give one significant difference between each of the following:

Mother and Surrogate mother



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3. Each of the following questions/statements has four suggested answers. rewrite the correct answer in each case:

Chancroid is a sexually transmitted disease caused by

A. Treponema

B. Haemophilus

C. Neisseria

D. Trichomonas

**Answer:**



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**4.** Each of the following questions/statements has four suggested answers. Rewrite the correct answer in each case:

Which of the following causes abortion in ladies?

A. Viruses

B. Bacteria

C. Mycoplasma

D. None of these

**Answer:**



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5. Each of the following questions/statements has four suggested answers. Rewrite the correct answer in each case:

At what stage in test tubembies, the zygote is implanted in human female?

- A. 32-celled stage
- B. 64-celled stage
- C. 100-celled stage
- D. 164-celled stage

**Answer:**



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6. Each of the following questions/statements has four suggested answers. Rewrite the correct answer in each case:

Which one of the following is the most widely accepted method of contraception in India, as at present?

A. Cervical caps

B. Tubectomy

C. Diaphragms

D. IUDS' (Intra uterine devices)

**Answer:**



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7. Mention one significant function of the following

Copper T



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**8.** Mention one significant function of the following

Oral pills



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**9.** Define the following:

Diaphragm



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**10. Define the following:**

Infertility



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**11. Expand the following**

GIFT



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**12.** Expand the following

ZIFT



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**13.** List various natural methods of birth control.



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**14.** Why is medical termination of pregnancy carried out? Is this legalised in India?



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**15.** Briefly describe the government's efforts to achieve the goals of reproductive health



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**Objective Type Questions Multiple Choice  
Question Mcq**

## 1. Multiple choice questions (MCQs)

choose the correct option

The prenatal technique to determine the genetic disorders in a foetus is called

- A. Laparoscopy
- B. Amniocentesis
- C. Abstinence
- D. Coitus interrupts

**Answer: B**



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## 2. Multiple choice questions (MCQs)

choose the correct option

Greatest biological problems faced by human beings is

- A. Population explosion
- B. Depletion of ozone layer
- C. Depletion of natural resources
- D. Land erosion

**Answer: A**



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### 3. Multiple choice questions (MCQs)

choose the correct option

Which of the following represents a condition where the mortality of sperms is highly reduced?

A. Azoospermia

B. Polyspermy

C. Oligospermia

D. Asthenospermia

**Answer: D**



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**4. Multiple choice questions (MCQs)**

choose the correct option

Which of the following birth control measures can be considered as the safest?

- A. The rhythm method
- B. The use of physical barriers
- C. Termination of unwanted pregnancy
- D. Sterilisation techniques

**Answer: D**



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**5. Multiple choice questions (MCQs)**

choose the correct option

Chancroid is a sexually transmitted disease caused by

- A. Treponema
- B. Haemophilus
- C. NSSCH
- D. Trichomonas

**Answer: D**



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## 6. Multiple choice questions (MCQs)

choose the correct option

The test which is used for study of genetic and metabolic defects of an unborn baby is

- A. Amniocentesis
- B. Trythroblastosis
- C. Angiogram
- D. Clotting test

**Answer: A**



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## 7. Multiple choice questions (MCQs)

choose the correct option

Expand ELISA.

- A. Enzyme linked immuno-sorbent assay
- B. Enzyme linked ion sorbent assay
- C. Enzyme linked inductive assay
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**





## 8. Multiple choice questions (MCQs)

choose the correct option

In the human female, menstruation can be deferred by the administration of

A. FSH only

B. LH only

C. Combination of FSH and LH

D. Combination of estrogen and progesterone

**Answer: D**



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**9. Which of the following causes abortion in ladies?**

A. Viruses

B. Bacteria

C. Mycoplasma

D. None of these a

**Answer: C**



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## **10. Multiple choice questions (MCQs)**

choose the correct option

The most important component contraceptive pills is

- A. Progesterone
- B. Growth hormone
- C. Thyroxine

D. Luteinising hormone

**Answer: A**



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**11.** Which one of the following correctly matches a sexually transmitted disease (STD) with its pathogen?

A. AIDS - Bacillus anthracis

B. Syphilis - Treponema pallidum

C. Uretheritis - Entamoeba gingivalis

D. Gonorrhoea - Leishmania donovani

**Answer: B**



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**12. Multiple choice questions (MCQs)**

choose the correct option

The function of Copper-T is to prevent

A. Fertilisation

B. Egg maturation

C. Ovulation

D. Implant of blastocyst

**Answer: A**



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### **13. Multiple choice questions (MCQs)**

choose the correct option

Given below are four methods (A-D) and their modes of action (a-d) in achieving



contraception. Select their correct matching from the four options that follow

<b>Method</b>	<b>Mode of Action</b>
A. The pill	I Prevents sperm reaching cervix
B. Condom	II Prevents implantation
C. Vasectomy	III Prevents ovulation
D. Copper-T	IV Semen contains no sperms



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#### 14. Multiple choice questions (MCQs)

choose the correct option

Consider the statements given below

regarding contraception and answer as

regarding contraception and answer as

. Medical termination of pregnancy (MTP)

during first trimester is generally safe

II. Generally chances of conception are nil until

mother breast-feeds the infant up to two

years

III. Intra-uterine devices like Copper-T are

effective contraceptives

IV. Contraception pills may be taken up to one

week after coitus to prevent conception.

Which two of the above statements are

correct?

A. I, III

B. I, II

C. II, III

D. III, IV

**Answer: A**



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**15.** Each of the following questions/statements has four suggested answers. Rewrite the correct answer in each case:

At what stage in test tubembies, the zygote is implanted in human female?

- A. 32-celled stage
- B. 64-celled stage
- C. 100-celled stage
- D. 164-celled stage

**Answer: A**



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**16.** Which of these is used to control human population?

A. Oestrogen and progesterone

B. IUCD and MTP

C. Tubectomy and vasectomy

D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



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17. Cu ions released from copper-releasing intra uterine devices (IUDs)

- A. Make uterus unsuitable for implantation
- B. Increase phagocytosis of sperms
- C. Suppress sperm motility
- D. Prevent ovulation

**Answer: A**



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**18.** In vitro fertilisation is a technique that involves transfer of which one of the following into the fallopian tube?

A. Embryo only, upto 8-celled stage

B. Either zygote or early embryo upto 8-celled stage

C. Embryo or 32-celled stage

D. Zygote only

**Answer: B**





19. The permissible use of the technique aminocentesis is for

- A. Detecting sex of the unborn foetus
- B. Artificial insemination
- C. Transfer of embryo into the uterus of a surrogate mother
- D. Detecting any genetic abnormality

**Answer: D**





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20. Which of the following is the most widely accepted method of contraception in india at present ?

A. Cervical caps

B. Tubectomy

C. Diaphragms

D. IUDS' (Intra uterine devices)

**Answer: D**



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21. Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) is considered safe up to how many weeks of pregnancy ?

- A. Eight weeks
- B. Twelve weeks
- C. Eighteen weeks
- D. Six weeks

**Answer: B**



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22. Which of the following viruses is not transferred through semen of an infected male?

- A. Hepatitis-B virus
- B. Human immunodeficiency virus
- C. Chikungunya virus
- D. Ebola virus

**Answer: C**



23. Which of the following is not a sexually transmitted disease?

A. Syphilis

B. Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome  
(AIDS)

C. Trichomoniasis

D. Encephalitis

**Answer: D**



## 24. Multiple choice questions (MCQs)

choose the correct option

Which of the following approaches does not give defined action of contraceptive

(a)	Hormonal contraceptives	Prevent/retard entry of sperm, prevent ovulation and fertilisation
(b)	Vasectomy	Prevents spermatogenesis
(c)	Barrier methods	Prevent fertilisation
(d)	Intra-uterine devices	Increase phagocytosis of sperm, suppress sperm motility and fertilising capacity of sperm



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## Objective Type Questions Assertion And Reason Type Question

1. Assertion and reason type questions (for AIIMS aspirants)

Assertion: Human population now doubles every 35 years as against 200 years in 1600-1800.

Reason: Rapid increase is due to better health facilities and food resources.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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2. Assertion and reason type questions (for AIIMS aspirants)

Assertion: Sex education in schools is not necessary.

Reason: Sex education may increase certain myths and conceptions in the students.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion



B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: D**



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**3. Assertion** In refraction from a plane surface, if object is virtual, then its image will be real.

**Reason** Plane surface always makes opposite natured image. If object is real, then image is virtual and vice-versa.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct

explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: C**



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**4. Assertion and reason type questions (for AIIMS aspirants)**

**Assertion: Copper-T is an effective**

contraceptive device in human females.

Reason: Copper-T prevents passage of sperm from vagina upwards into fallopian tubes.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: C**



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**5. Assertion and reason type questions (for AIIMS aspirants)**

Assertion: Nowadays, there are less childless couples.

Reason: A number of measures are now available by which even infertile couples can have a child

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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**6. Assertion and reason type questions (for AIIMS aspirants)**

Assertion: Annual growth rate of Indian population has declined from 2.22% in 1981 to

1.8% in 2001

Reason: More and more Indians are shirking from adopting family planning measures.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.



C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: C**



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7. Assertion and reason type questions (for AIIMS aspirants)

Assertion: In India, there is rapid decline in infant mortality rate and MMR.

Reason: In India, more and more attention is being given to RCH programmes.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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**8. Assertion and reason type questions (for AIIMS aspirants)**

**Assertion:** Overpopulation has become a serious problem in the developing countries.

**Reason:** It may exhaust natural resources, cause unemployment and lead to pollution.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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9. Assertion and reason type questions (for AIIMS aspirants)

Assertion: Mother should not be blamed for the birth of girls in the family.

Reason: Father is responsible for the sex of the child

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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**10. Assertion and reason type questions (for AIIMS aspirants)**

Assertion: Zero population growth should be achieved as early as possible to control human population

Reason: This requires not two children per couple but a little more.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: C**



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**11. Assertion and reason type questions (for AIIMS aspirants)**

Assertion: Test tube baby has raised several legal problems.

Reason: It involves in vitro fertilisation followed by embryo transfer.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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## 12. Assertion and reason type questions (for AIIMS aspirants)

Assertion: U.P. and Bihar have high TFR.

Reason: Polygamy is very common in these states.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct

explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: C**



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**13.** Assertion and reason type questions (for AIIMS aspirants)

Assertion: Overpopulation causes a number of

socio-economic problems

Reason: A number of bacterial and viral diseases have been controlled

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but the Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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## Multiple Choice Questions

1. 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: B**



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2. Diaphragms are contraceptive device used by females. Choose the correct option from the statement given below:

(i) They are introduced into the uterus.

(ii) They are placed to cover the cervical region

(iii) They act as physical barrier for sperm entry

(iv) They act as spermicidal agents

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (i) and (iii)



D. (iii) and (iv)

**Answer: C**



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3.  $Cu^{2+}$  ions released from copper releasing

Intra Uterine Device (IUDs):

A. Prevent ovulation

B. Make uterus unsuitable for implantation

C. Increase phagocytosis sperms

D. Suppress sperm motility

**Answer: D**



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4. In-vitro fertilisation is a technique that involves transfer of which one of the following into the fallopian tube?

A. Zygote only

B. Embryo only, upto 8 celled stage

C. Either zygote or early embryo upto 8 celled stage

D. Embryo of 32 celled stage

**Answer: C**



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5. The permissible use of the technique amniocentesis is for:

A. detecting any genetic abnormality

B. detecting sex of the unborn foetus

C. artificial insemination

D. transfer of embryo into the uterus of a  
surrogate mother

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**6. Cu-T prevents pregnancy by preventing:**

A. Fertilisation

B. Ovulation

C. Implantation of fertilised egg

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

7. Oral contraceptive pills help in the birth control by:

A. Killing sperms

B. Killing ova

C. Preventing ovulation

D. Forming barrier between sperm and ova

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**8.** 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**



**View Text Solution**

**9. Medical Termination of Pregnancy ( MTP) is considered safe upto how many weeks to avoid pregnancy?**

A. 8 weeks

B. 12 weeks

C. 18 weeks

D. 6 weeks

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**10.** The technique called Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer (GIFT) is recommended for those female:



A. Who cannot produce an ovum

B. Who cannot retain the foetus inside  
uterus

C. Whose cervical canal is too narrow to  
allow the passage for the sperms

D. Who cannot provide suitable  
environment for fertilisation

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

11. The test tube baby programme employs which one of the following technique?

- A. Intra Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI)
- B. Intra Uterine Insemination (IUI)
- C. Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer (GIFT)
- D. Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer (ZIFT)

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

12. 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**



**View Text Solution**

13. Amniocentesis is a process to -

A. determine any disease of heart

B. determine any hereditary disease of the  
embryo

C. know about the disease of brain

D. grow cell in culture medium

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

14. Which of the following is the component of oral pills?

A. Progesterone

B. Oxytocin

C. Relaxin

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

15. Which one of the following group include all sexually transmitted disease?

A. AIDS, Syphilis, Cholera

B. HIV, Malaria, Trichomoniasis

C. Gonorrhoea, Hepatitis-B, Chlamydia

D. Hepatitis-B, Haemophilia, AIDS

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**16.** 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

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

17. Which of the following does not belong to STDs?

A. Gonorrhoea

B. Syphilis

C. Trichomoniasis

D. Dengue

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**



**18.** The method of directly injecting a sperm into ovum in Assisted Reproductive Technology is called:

A. GIFT

B. ZIFT

C. ICSI

D. ET

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**19.** The transfer of an ovum from a donor into the fallopian tube of another female who cannot produce one is known as

A. Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer

B. Embryo transfer

C. Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer

D. Intrauterine insemination

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**20.** Select the correct statement regarding sexually transmitted diseases.

A. Use of condoms does not protect the user from contracting STDs.

B. Gonorrhoea is transmitted from an infected mother to the foetus through placenta.

C. The chances of contracting STDs are very high among persons in the age group of

12-25 years.

D. Infected females may often be asymptomatic and hence, may remain undetected for long.

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**21. Which of the following cannot be detected in a developing foetus by amniocentesis?**

A. Klinefelter's syndrome

B. Sex of the foetus

C. Down syndrome

D. Jaundice

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**22.** Which of the following birth control measures can be considered as the safest?

- A. The rhythm method
- B. The use of physical barriers
- C. Termination of unwanted pregnancy
- D. Sterilization techniques

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**23.** Which one of the following is the most widely accepted method of contraception in India at present?

A. Cervical caps

B. Tubectomy

C. Diaphragms

D. IUD's (Intra Uterine Devices)

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**24.** The correct surgical procedure as a contraceptive method is:

A. Ovariectomy

B. Hysterectomy

C. Vasectomy

D. Castration

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**25.** 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**

 [View Text Solution](#)

**26.** The other name for STDs is:

A. reproductive tract infections.

B. venereal diseases.

C. non-communicable diseases.

D. Both (a) and

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**27.** Reproductive health in society can be improved by:

(i) introduction of sex education in schools.

(ii) increased medical assistance.

(iii) awareness about contraception and STDs.

(iv) equal opportunities to male and female child.

(v) encouraging myths and misconceptions.

A. (i), (ii), (iv), and (v)

B. (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv)

C. (ii) and (v)

D. (i), (i), (iii), (iv), and (v)

**Answer: B**



**28.** 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.
- (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: D**



**View Text Solution**

**29.** In context of amniocentesis, which of the following statement is incorrect?

- A. It is usually done when a woman is between 14 and 16 weeks pregnant
- B. It is used for prenatal sex determination.
- C. It can be used for detection of Down syndrome.
- D. It can be used for detection of cleft palate.

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**30.** Which of the following is correct regarding HIV, hepatitis-B, gonorrhoea, trichomoniasis?

A. Hepatitis-B is eradicated completely whereas others are not.

B. HIV is a pathogen whereas others are diseases.

C. Gonorrhoea is a viral disease whereas others are bacterial.

D. Trichomoniasis is STD whereas others are not.

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**31.** 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: A**



**View Text Solution**

**32.** An ART sometimes involves a donor male when:

A. a female cannot provide suitable environment for fertilisation.

B. a female produces no ova.

C. the male partner is unable to inseminate the female.

D. Both (b) and (c)

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**33.** IVF is useful for:

A. females with blocked fallopian tubes.

B. males with very low sperm counts in the ejaculates.

C. females producing less ova.

D. Both (a) and (b)

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**34.** Lactational amenorrhoea is effective only up to a maximum period of:

- A. 6 months before conception
- B. 6 months after conception
- C. 1 year after parturition
- D. 6 months after parturition

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**35.** Which of the following is a hormone releasing IUD?

A. Lippes loop

B. Cuz

C. LNG-20

D. Multiload 375

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**36.** After tubectomy, which part of the female reproductive system remains blocked?

A. Fallopian tubes

B. Uterus

C. Cervix

D. Vagina

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**37. Days of periodic abstinence are:**

A. 20-28 days of menstrual phase.

B. 10-11 days of menstrual phase.

C. 10-17 days of menstrual phase

D. 17-20 days of menstrual phase.

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**38.** Which of the following are the reasons for population explosion?

(i) Increased health facilities

(ii) Rapid increase in MMR

(iii) Rapid increase in IMR

(iv) Rapid decrease in MMR

(v) Decrease in number of people reaching reproductive age

A. (i) and (v)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (iii) and (v)



D. (i) and (iv)

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**Choose The Odd One Out Of The Following**

**1. Which of the following is odd one out with reference to barriers made of rubber that are inserted into the female reproductive tract?**

A. Sterilization

B. Vaults

C. Cervical caps

D. Diaphragms

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

2. Which of the following is odd one out with reference to all aspects of reproductive health?

A. Physical

B. Emotional

C. Behavioural

D. Infertility

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**3. Identify the odd one.**

A. Vaults

B. Condoms

C. Diaphragms

D. Periodic abstinence

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**4.** Select the odd one out method of birth control:

A. Withdrawal

B. Oral administration of small doses of progesterone

C. Lactational amenorrhoea

D. Periodic abstinence

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**Fill In The Blanks**

1. Fill in the blanks in the following paragraph by selecting the correct option.....A..... .. methods work on the principle of avoiding chances of ovum and sperms meeting..... is one such method in which the couples avoid coitus from day 10 17 of the menstrual cycle. .. .... is another method in which the male partner withdraws his penis from the vagina just before ejaculation so as to avoid insemination..... D..... method is based on the fact that ovulation and therefore, the

cycle do not occur during the period of intense lactation following parturition.

A. A-IUDs, B-Lactational amenorrhoea, C-Periodic abstinence, D-Coitus interruptus

B. A Natural, B-Periodic abstinence, C-Coitus interruptus, D-Lactational amenorrhoea

C. A-Barriers, B-Periodic abstinence, C-Lactational amenorrhoea, D-Coitus interruptus

D. A-Surgical, B-Periodic abstinence, C-  
Lactational amenorrhoea, D-Coitus  
interruptus

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

2. Administration of progesterone, progesteroneoestrogen combination or IUDs are effective within ..... hrs of coitus.



A. 72

B. 48

C. 24

D. 96

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**3. Diseases or infections which are transmitted through sexual intercourse are collectively**

called.....A..... diseases. Genital herpes is  
.....B..... disease.

- A.      A                      B  
non-communicable      venereal
- B.      A              B  
venereal      curable
- C.      A              B  
veneral      incurable
- D.      A                      B  
non-communicable      curable

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

4. A sexually transmitted disease symptomised by the development of chancre on the genitals is caused by the infection of .....

A. human immunodeficiency virus

B. *Treponema pallidum*

C. hepatitis B virus

D. *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

5. Legally acceptable term of abortion is .....

A. MTP

B. GIFT

C. ZIFT

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

6. During amniocentesis, amniotic fluid is withdrawn during.....

A. lactation

B. parturition

C. pregnancy

D. All of the above

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

7. Inability of an individual to inseminate the female or due to very low sperm counts in ejaculates leads to ..... A .... It could be corrected by ..... B..... In this technique, the ..... is collected and artificially introduced either into the vagina or into the ..... D ..... of the female.

A. A-STD, B-GIFT, C-ovum, D-fallopian tube

B. A-MTP, B-embryo transfer, C-urine, D-uterus

C. A-infertility, B-ZIFT, C-sperm, D-fallopian tube

D. A-infertility, B-artificial insemination technique, C-semen, D-uterus

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**8.** In GIFT, egg and sperms meet in the..... .

A. fallopian tube

B. uterus

C. vagina

D. culture medium

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**9. Artificial insemination means .....**

A. introduction of sperms of a healthy donor directly into the ovary



B. artificial introduction of sperms of a healthy donor into the vagina.

C. transfer of sperms of husband to a test tube containing ova.

D. transfer of sperms of a healthy donor to a test tube containing ova.

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

10. IVF stands for .....

A. Intra Vaginal Fertilisation.

B. In Vitro Fertilisation.

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

11. The name by which family planning programmes are currently popular is .....

A. Family and Child Care Programmes.

B. Reproductive and Child Care Programmes.

C. Reproductive and Child Health Care Programmes.

D. Maternal and Child Health Care Programmes.

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**12.** Select the option with the name of the part that is cut and tied in male sterilization along with name of the procedure .....

- A. Vas deferens, tubectomy
- B. Vasa efferentia, vasectomy
- C. Vasa efferentia, tubectomy
- D. Vas deferens, vasectomy

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**13.** An ideal contraceptive should not be ..... .

A. user-friendly.

B. irreversible

C. easily available.

D. effective with least side effects.

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

14. The function of copper ions in copper releasing IUD's is to .....

- A. suppress sperm motility and fertilising capacity of sperms.
- B. inhibit gametogenesis.
- C. make uterus unsuitable for implantation.
- D. inhibit ovulation

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**15.** Tubectomy is a method of sterilisation in which..... .

A. a small part of vas deferens is removed  
or tied up

B. uterus is removed surgically

C. a small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up

D. ovaries are removed surgically

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**16.** .....is not a sexually transmitted disease.

A. Encephalitis



B. Syphilis

C. Gonorrhoea

D. Trichomoniasis

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**17. Full form of MTP is .....**

A. Mechanical transfer of pollen

B. Medical termination of parturition

C. Medical termination of pregnancy

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

## Match The Following

1. Match the contraceptive methods given under column I with their examples given

under column II and select the correct option:

Column I (Contraceptive methods)	Column II (Examples)
A. Barriers	(i) Tubectomy and vasectomy
B. IUDs	(ii) Spermicidal jelly and foam
C. Chemical	(iii) Vaults and cervical cap
D. Sterilisation	(iv) Multiload 375

A. A-(ii), B-(iv), C-(1), D-(i)

B. A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)

C. A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(i)

D. A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iii), D-(iv)

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

2. Match the contraceptive methods given in column I with their modes of action given in column II in achieving contraception and select their correct matching from the four options that follow:

Column I (Contraceptive methods)	Column II (Modes of action)
A. Condom	(i) suppresses fertilising capacity of sperms
B. Pills	(ii) occurrence of semen without sperms
C. Copper T	(iii) prevents ovulation
D. Vasectomy	(iv) prevents sperms reaching cervix

A. A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(iv)

B. A-(iv), B-(iii), C-(i), D-(ii)

C. A-(iv), B-(i), C-(iii), D-(ii)

D. A-(ii), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iv)

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**3.** Match the assisted reproductive technologies (ARTs) given in column I with their methods given in column II and select

the correct option:

Column I (ARTs)	Column II (Methods)
A. IVF	(i) In vivo fertilisation
B. AIT	(ii) In vitro fertilisation and embryo transfer inside the uterus
C. IUT	(iii) In vitro fertilisation

A. A-(i), B-(i), C-(iii)

B. A-(iii), B-(i), C-(ii)

C. A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii)

D. A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i)

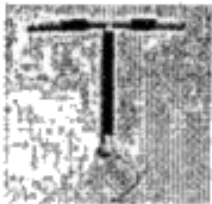
**Answer: B**



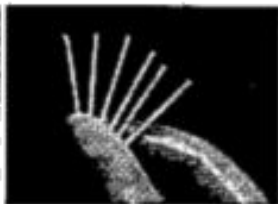
**View Text Solution**

## Figure Based Questions

1. Choose the correct option with the names of the contraceptive shown below.



A



B



C

A. A-IUDs, B-Condom, C-Implants

B. A-Tubectomy, B-Pills, C-IUDs

C. A-Copper T, B-Implants, C-Condom

D. A-Copper T, B-Implants, C-Pills

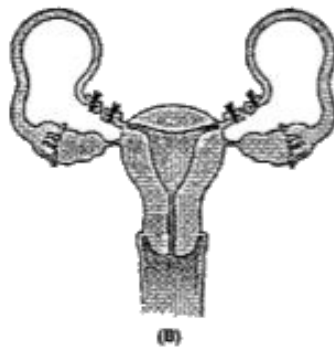
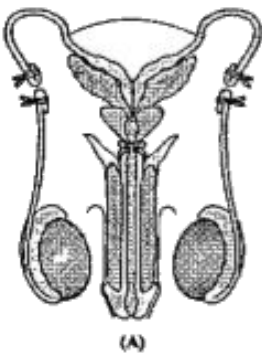
**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

2. Select the figure depicting surgical method of birth control in males.





A. Only A

B. Only B

C. Both A and B

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

3. Select the contraceptive which is implanted under the skin.



A.



B.



C.



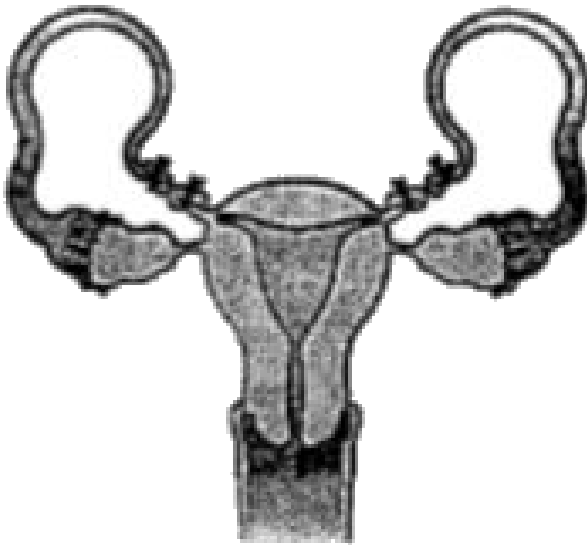
D.

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

4. The process done in the given figure.



A. avoids insemination.

B. inhibits ovulation.

C. increases contraceptive efficiency.

D. prevents egg from reaching the uterus  
for implantation.

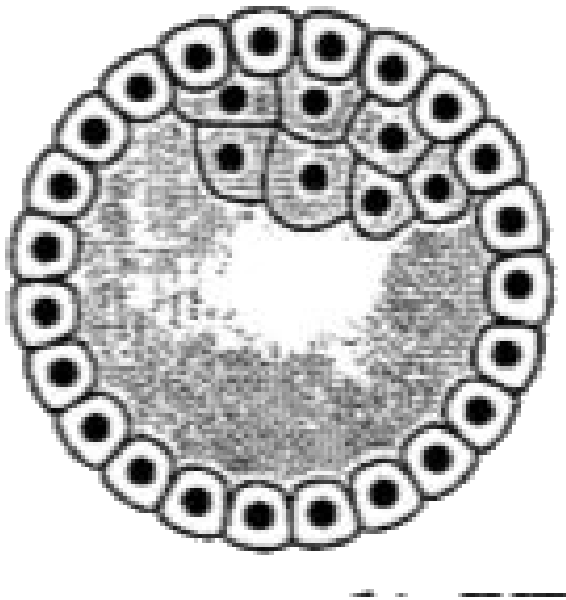
**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

5. The image given below represents the stage of embryo formed from in vitro fertilisation. Select the procedure which is used to transfer

such an embryo.



A. ZIFT

B. IUT

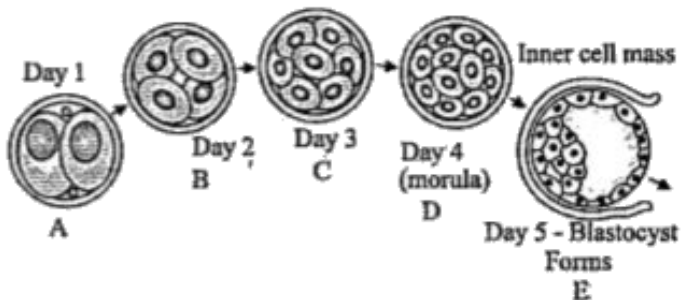
C. IUI

D. GIFT

**Answer: B**

 [View Text Solution](#)

6. The diagram below represents the development of a human zygote up to the blastocyst stage which is labelled from A to E.



Select a correct statement from the following options.

A. During test tube programme, the embryo is transferred at the stage A to the mother's uterus.

B. In ZIFT, the zygote at stage C is transferred into the fallopian tube.

C. In IUT, the embryo at stage E is transferred into the fallopian tube.

D. All of the above

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

## Assertion And Reason

1. Assertion: Copper-T is an effective contraceptive device in human females.

Reason: Copper-T prevents passage of sperms from vagina upwards into fallopian tubes.

A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.



B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

2. Assertion: A person should be considered reproductively healthy if he or she is capable of producing offspring.

Reason: This statement about reproductive health was not given by the WHO.

A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of

assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

**3. Assertion:** Sterilisation is a terminal method used for both females and males.

**Reason:** Sterilisation is highly effective and its reversibility is very good.

A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

4. Assertion: MTP is carried out to get rid of unwanted pregnancies either due to casual unprotected intercourse or failure of the contraceptive used during coitus or rapes.

Reason: MTP is also essential in certain cases where continuation of the pregnancy could be harmful or even fatal either to the mother or to the foetus or both.

A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of

assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

5. Assertion: Amniocentesis is often misused.

Reason: Amniocentesis is being used to determine the sex of the unborn child followed by MTP if the foetus is found to be a female.

A. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

B. Both assertion and reason are true, but reason is not the correct explanation of

assertion.

C. Assertion is true, but reason is false.

D. Both assertion and reason are false.

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

## Source Based Questions

1. Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) is a medical intervention developed to improve an



'infertile' couple's chance of pregnancy. 'Infertility' is clinically accepted as the inability to conceive after 12 months of actively trying to conceive. The means of ART involves separating procreation from sexual intercourse - the importance of this association is addressed in bioethics.

Assisted reproductive technology and its use directly impact the foundational unit of society - the family. ART enables children to be conceived who have no genetic relationship to one or both of their parents. Children can also be conceived who will never have a social

relationship with one or both of their genetic parents, e.g. a child conceived using donor sperm. Non-infertile people in today's society including both male and female homosexual couples, single men and women, and post-menopausal women are seeking the assistance of ART.

Assisted Reproductive Technology does not include:

A. Zygote intra fallopian transfer

B. In vitro fertilization and embryo transfer

C. Artificial insemination

## D. Gamete intra fallopian transfer

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

2. Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) is a medical intervention developed to improve an 'infertile' couple's chance of pregnancy. 'Infertility' is clinically accepted as the inability to conceive after 12 months of actively trying to conceive. The means of ART involves

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couples, single men and women, and post-menopausal women are seeking the assistance of ART.

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

A. GIFT

B. ZIFT

C. ICSI

D. ET

**Answer: C**



[View Text Solution](#)

**3. Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART)** is a medical intervention developed to improve an 'infertile' couple's chance of pregnancy. 'Infertility' is clinically accepted as the inability to conceive after 12 months of actively trying to conceive. The means of ART involves separating procreation from sexual intercourse - the importance of this association is addressed in bioethics.

Assisted reproductive technology and its use

directly impact the foundational unit of society - the family. ART enables children to be conceived who have no genetic relationship to one or both of their parents. Children can also be conceived who will never have a social relationship with one or both of their genetic parents, e.g. a child conceived using donor sperm. Non-infertile people in today's society including both male and female homosexual couples, single men and women, and post-menopausal women are seeking the assistance of ART.

Artificial reproductive techniques are not always applicable because:

A. It is very expensive, hence only few people can afford it.

B. These facilities are available only in very few centres in India.

C. It has raised ethical, legal and moral issues.

D. All of these

**Answer: D**





[View Text Solution](#)

4. Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) is a medical intervention developed to improve an 'infertile' couple's chance of pregnancy. 'Infertility' is clinically accepted as the inability to conceive after 12 months of actively trying to conceive. The means of ART involves separating procreation from sexual intercourse - the importance of this association is addressed in bioethics.

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A childless couple can be assisted to have a

child through a technique called GIFT. The full form of this technique is:

- A. Germ cell Internal Fallopian Transfer
- B. Gamete Inseminated Fallopian Transfer
- C. Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer
- D. Gamete Internal Fertilization and Tansfer

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

5. When couples, are unable to achieve coital pregnancy, they often turn to assisted reproductive technologies. A popular assisted reproductive technology is In Vitro Fertilisation (IVF). In the simplest case, a woman is given a course of hormone treatments to cause her ovaries to produce multiple eggs. The eggs are surgically removed just prior to ovulation. They are then placed in a culture dish with the father's sperm.

During the next few days, the dish is periodically examined to see if fertilization has

occurred. In approximately 48 hours, when the embryos reach the eight-cell stage, those that appear healthy and that are growing normally are transferred where, it is hoped, some will implant and develop full term. A woman may have to undergo several treatment cycles before she becomes pregnant.

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.

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

6. When couples, are unable to achieve coital pregnancy, they often turn to assisted reproductive technologies. A popular assisted reproductive technology is In Vitro

Fertilisation (IVF). In the simplest case, a woman is given a course of hormone treatments to cause her ovaries to produce multiple eggs. The eggs are surgically removed just prior to ovulation. They are then placed in a culture dish with the father's sperm.

During the next few days, the dish is periodically examined to see if fertilization has occurred. In approximately 48 hours, when the embryos reach the eight-cell stage, those that appear healthy and that are growing normally are transferred where, it is hoped, some will implant and develop full term. A woman may

have to undergo several treatment cycles before she becomes pregnant.

Embryo with more than 16 blastomeres formed due to In Vitro Fertilisation is transferred into:

A. Cervix

B. Uterus

C. Fallopian tube

D. Fimbriae

**Answer: B**





7. When couples, are unable to achieve coital pregnancy, they often turn to assisted reproductive technologies. A popular assisted reproductive technology is In Vitro Fertilisation (IVF). In the simplest case, a woman is given a course of hormone treatments to cause her ovaries to produce multiple eggs. The eggs are surgically removed just prior to ovulation. They are then placed in a culture dish with the father's sperm.

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In case of a couple, where the male is having a very low sperm count, which technique will be suitable for fertilization?

A. Intrauterine transfer

B. Gamete intracytoplasmic fallopian  
transfer

C. Gamete intracytoplasmic fallopian  
transfer

D. Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**8.** When couples, are unable to achieve coital pregnancy, they often turn to assisted reproductive technologies. A popular assisted reproductive technology is In Vitro Fertilisation (IVF). In the simplest case, a woman is given a course of hormone treatments to cause her ovaries to produce multiple eggs. The eggs are surgically removed just prior to ovulation. They are then placed in a culture dish with the father's sperm.

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occurred. In approximately 48 hours, when the embryos reach the eight-cell stage, those that appear healthy and that are growing normally are transferred where, it is hoped, some will implant and develop full term. A woman may have to undergo several treatment cycles before she becomes pregnant.

Artificial insemination means:

- A. Artificial introduction of sperms of a healthy donor into the vagina

- B. Introduction of sperms of a healthy donor directly into the ovary
- C. Transfer of sperms of a healthy donor to a test tube containing ova
- D. Transfer of sperms of husband to a test containing ova.

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

9. India was amongst the first countries in the world to initiate action plans and programmes at a national level to attain total reproductive health as a social goal. These programmes called 'family planning' were initiated in 1951 and were periodically assessed over the past decades. Improved programmes covering wider reproduction-related areas are currently in operation under the popular name 'Reproductive and Child Health Care (RCH) programmes'. Creating awareness among people about various reproduction related

aspects and providing facilities and support for building up a reproductively healthy society are the major tasks under these programmes. With the help of audiovisual and the print-media governmental and non-governmental agencies have taken various steps to create awareness among the people about reproduction-related aspects. Introduction of sex education in schools should also be encouraged to provide right information to the young so as to discourage children from believing in myths and having misconceptions about sex related aspects.



Proper information about reproductive organs, adolescence and related changes, safe and hygienic sexual practices, sexually transmitted diseases (STD), AIDS, etc., would help people, especially those in the adolescent age group to lead a reproductively healthy life.

Which among the following is the 1st country in the world to initiate action plan to attain total reproductive health ?

A. Indonesia

B. Britain

C. India

D. USA

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**

**10.** India was amongst the first countries in the world to initiate action plans and programmes at a national level to attain total reproductive health as a social goal. These programmes called 'family planning' were initiated in 1951 and were periodically assessed over the past

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Proper information about reproductive organs, adolescence and related changes, safe and hygienic sexual practices, sexually transmitted diseases (STD), AIDS, etc., would help people, especially those in the adolescent age group to lead a reproductively healthy life.

In which year was 'Family Planning programme launched?

A. 1905

B. 1925

C. 1947

D. 1951

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**11.** India was amongst the first countries in the world to initiate action plans and programmes at a national level to attain total reproductive health as a social goal. These programmes called 'family planning' were initiated in 1951 and were periodically assessed over the past decades. Improved programmes covering wider reproduction-related areas are currently in operation under the popular name 'Reproductive and Child Health Care (RCH) programmes'. Creating awareness among people about various reproduction related

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Proper information about reproductive organs, adolescence and related changes, safe and hygienic sexual practices, sexually transmitted diseases (STD), AIDS, etc., would help people, especially those in the adolescent age group to lead a reproductively healthy life. Under reproductive health programme, what is the full form of RCH?

- A. Regeneration Child Health Care Centre
- B. Reproduction Children Health Care
- C. Rehabilitation Centre for Child Care



## D. Reproductive and Child Health Care

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**12.** India was amongst the first countries in the world to initiate action plans and programmes at a national level to attain total reproductive health as a social goal. These programmes called 'family planning' were initiated in 1951 and were periodically assessed over the past

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Proper information about reproductive organs, adolescence and related changes, safe and hygienic sexual practices, sexually transmitted diseases (STD), AIDS, etc., would help people, especially those in the adolescent age group to lead a reproductively healthy life.

What is full form of STDs ?

A. Sexually Treated Diseases

B. Sexually Transmitted Diseases

C. Sexually Transformation of Diseases

D. Sexual Transmission of Diseases

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

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help people, especially those in the adolescent age group to lead a reproductively healthy life.

Which of the following causes AIDS ?

- A. Bacillus bacteria
- B. HIV
- C. Cyanobacteria
- D. Detrimental fungus

**Answer: B**



**View Text Solution**

**14.** Intentional or voluntary termination of pregnancy before full term is called medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) or induced abortion. Nearly 45 to 50 million MTPs are performed in a year all over the world which accounts to 1/5th of the total number of conceived pregnancies in a year. Whether to accept legalise MTP or not is being debated upon in many countries due to emotional, ethical, religious and social issues involved in it. Government of India legalised MTP in 1971 with some strict conditions to avoid its



misuse.

Such restrictions are all the more important to check indiscriminate and illegal female foeticides which are reported to be high in India. Why MTP? Obviously the answer is to get rid of unwanted pregnancies either due to casual unprotected intercourse or failure of the contraceptive used during coitus or rapes. MTPs are also essential in certain cases where continuation of the pregnancy could be harmful or even fatal either to the mother or to the foetus or both. MTPs are considered relatively safe during the first trimester, i.e.,

upto 12 weeks of pregnancy. Second trimester abortions are much more riskier. One disturbing trend observed is that a majority of the MTPs are performed illegally by unqualified quacks which are not only unsafe but could be fatal too. Another dangerous trend is the misuse of amniocentesis to determine the sex of the unborn child. Frequently, if the foetus is found to be female, it is followed by MTP- this is totally against what is legal.

What is the full form of MTP ?

A. Menstrual Termination of Pregnancy

B. Medical Test for Pregnancy

C. Menstrual Test for Pregnancy

D. Medical Termination of Pregnancy

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**15.** Intentional or voluntary termination of pregnancy before full term is called medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) or induced

abortion. Nearly 45 to 50 million MTPs are performed in a year all over the world which accounts to 1/5th of the total number of conceived pregnancies in a year. Whether to accept legalise MTP or not is being debated upon in many countries due to emotional, ethical, religious and social issues involved in it. Government of India legalised MTP in 1971 with some strict conditions to avoid its misuse.

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Which of the following is the alternative / other name of MTP ?

- A. Induced abortion
- B. Forced death
- C. Pregnancy-induced sterilization

## D. Unwanted pregnancy

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

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determine the sex of the unborn child. Frequently, if the foetus is found to be female, it is followed by MTP- this is totally against what is legal.

Which of the following is not a reason for the debate of legalizing MTP in many countries?

- A. Emotional issues
- B. Ethical issues
- C. Religious issues
- D. Economic issues

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

**17.** Intentional or voluntary termination of pregnancy before full term is called medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) or induced abortion. Nearly 45 to 50 million MTPs are performed in a year all over the world which accounts to 1/5th of the total number of conceived pregnancies in a year. Whether to accept legalise MTP or not is being debated upon in many countries due to emotional, ethical, religious and social issues involved in

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What restriction has been posed by Government of India on the use of MTP?

- A. Illegal female foeticide
- B. Illegal male foeticide
- C. Illegal drug smuggling
- D. Illegal use of narcotics

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

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Which of the following is not the correct reason for the use of MTP?

A. Get rid of unwanted pregnancy

B. Terminate pregnancies that are fatal to  
mother

C. Terminate pregnancies that are fatal to  
foetus

D. Female foeticide

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

**19.** Infections or diseases which are transmitted through sexual intercourse are collectively called sexually transmitted infections (STI) or venereal diseases (VD) or reproductive tract infections (RTI). Gonorrhoea, syphilis, genital herpes, chlamydiasis, genital warts, trichomoniasis, hepatitis B and of course, the most discussed infection in the recent years, HIV leading to AIDS are some of the common STIs. Among these, HIV infection is most dangerous. Some of these infections like hepatitis-B and HIV can

also be transmitted by sharing of injection needles, surgical instruments, etc., with infected persons, transfusion of blood, or from an infected mother to the foetus too. Except for hepatitis-B, genital herpes and HIV infections, other diseases are completely curable if detected early and treated properly. Infected females may often be asymptomatic and hence, may remain undetected for long. Absence or less significant symptoms in the early stages of infection and the social stigma attached to the STIs, deter the infected persons from going for timely detection and

proper treatment. This could lead to complications later, which include pelvic inflammatory diseases (PID), abortions, still births, ectopic pregnancies, infertility or even cancer of the reproductive tract. Though all persons are vulnerable to these infections, their incidences are reported to be very high among persons in the age group of 15-24 years - the age group to which you also belong. There is no reason to panic because prevention is possible.

STIs are most common in which age group?

A. Teens and young adults up to age 24

B. People ages 30 to 45

C. People 60 and older

D. All of the above

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

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cancer of the reproductive tract. Though all persons are vulnerable to these infections, their incidences are reported to be very high among persons in the age group of 15-24 years - the age group to which you also belong. There is no reason to panic because prevention is possible.

The overall number of cases of STIs is:

A. Rising

B. Falling

C. About the same as it has always been

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



**View Text Solution**

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among persons in the age group of 15-24 years

- the age group to which you also belong.

There is no reason to panic because prevention is possible.

As long as a person has no symptoms of an STI, they

A. Cannot pass on an STI

B. Don't have an STI

C. A and B

D. None of the above

**Answer: D**



[View Text Solution](#)

22. Infections or diseases which are transmitted through sexual intercourse are collectively called sexually transmitted infections (STI) or venereal diseases (VD) or reproductive tract infections (RTI). Gonorrhoea, syphilis, genital herpes, chlamydiasis, genital warts, trichomoniasis, hepatitis B and of course, the most discussed infection in the recent years, HIV leading to AIDS are some of the common STIs. Among

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Which of these is a health problem that can be caused by STIs in women?

- A. Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)
- B. Ectopic pregnancy
- C. Higher risk for cervical cancer
- D. All of the above

**Answer: D**



**View Text Solution**

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Which is the most common STI caused by bacteria?

A. Gonorrhoea

B. Syphilis

C. Chlamydia

D. Genital warts

**Answer: C**



**View Text Solution**