



BIOLOGY

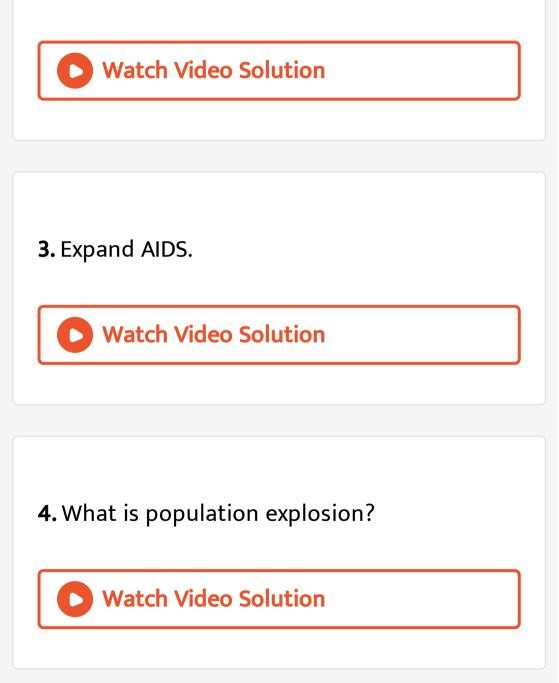
BOOKS - MBD

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

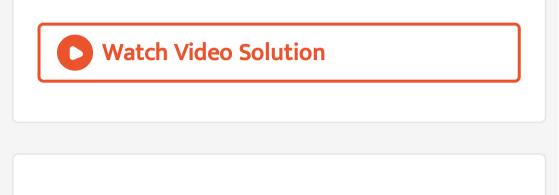


1. Expand the term RCH care.

2. Define reproductive health.



5. How is population growth rate measured?

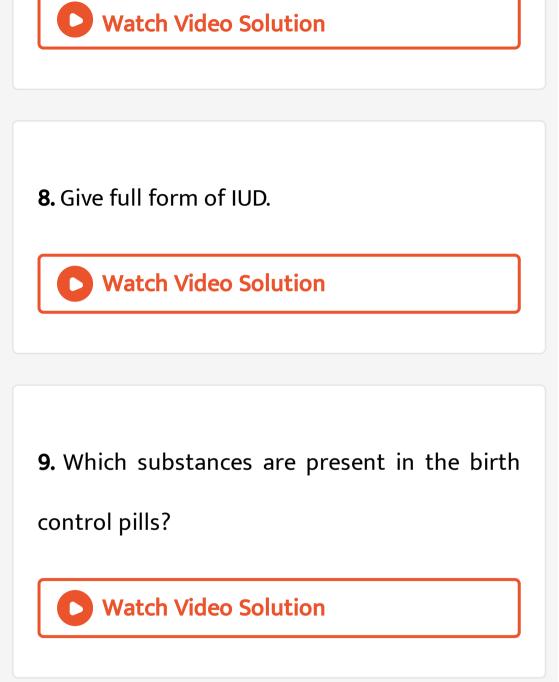


6. Give the term for the scientific study of

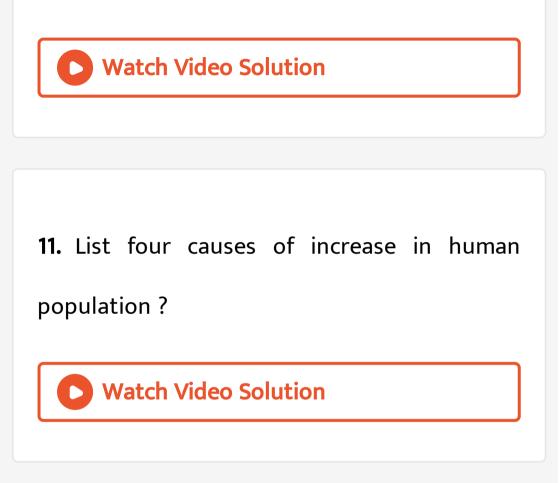
human population.

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7. Name the technique to know the genetic disorders in the foetus.



10. Name the technique for male sterilization.



12. Give the full form of MTP.

13. In which year 'family Planning' was initiated in India.

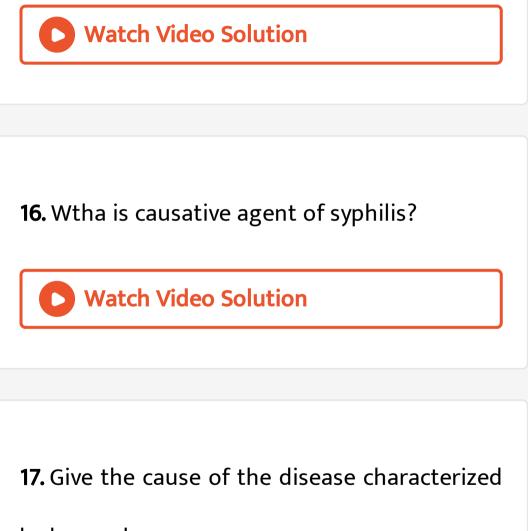


14. What are STDs ? Name two STDs diseases.

How can they be prevented ?



15. What is STD's ? Name two STD's.



by leucorrhoea.

18. Does early detection fo STDs, helps in

better cure of such disease?



19. Name most common sexually transmitted

disease.

20. What do you think is significance of reproductive health in a society ?Watch Video Solution

21. Suggest the aspects of reproductive health which need to be given special attention to the present scenerio.

22. Is sex education necessary in schools? If so

why?

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23. Do you think Reproductive Health in our country has improved in the past 50 year ? if so, mention such areas of improvement.



24. What are the suggested reasons for

population explosion ?

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25. Is the use of contraceptives justified? Give

reasons.



26. Removal of goands can not be considered

as contraceptive options. Why?

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27. By aminocentesis the foetal sex

determination test is banned in our country. Is

it necessary ? Comment.

28. List some methods to assist infertile couples to have children.
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29. What are measures one has to take to

prevent from contacting STDs?

30. State True/False:

Abortions could happen spontaneously too.

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31. State True/False:

Infertility is defined as the inability to produce

a viable offspering and is always due to

abnormalities/defects in the female partner.



32. State True/False:

Complete lactation could help as a natural

method of contraception.



33. State True/False:

Creating awareness about sex related aspects

is an effective method to improve

reproductive health of the people.



34. Correct the following statements:

Surgical methods of contraception prevent gamete formation.



35. Correct the following statements:

All sexually transmitted diseases are

completely curable.

36. Correct the following statements:

Oral pills are very popular contraceptives

among the rural women.

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37. Correct the following statements:

In E.T. techniques, embryos are always

transferred into the uterus.

38. Reproductive health refers only to healthy

reproductive functions. Comment.



39. Comment on the RCH programme of the

government to improve the reproductive

health of the people.



40. the present population growth rate in India is alarming. suggest ways to check it.

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41. STDs be considered as self-invited diseases.

comment.



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



43. Mention the primary aim of 'Assisted Reproductive Technology' (ART) programme.



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



45. Strict conditions are to be followed in medical termination of pregnancy (MTP)

procedures. Mention two reasons.

46. Males in whom testes fail to descend to

the scrotum are generally infertile. Why?



47. Mention two advantages of lactational

amoenorrhea as a contraceptive method.

48. Suggest some importatn steps that you would recommend to be taken to improve the reproductive health standard in India.



49. In GIFT, gametes are transferred to the fallopian tube. Can gametes be transferred to

the uterus to achieve the same result. Explain.



50. Copper ions-releasing IUDs are more

efficient than non-medicated methods. Why?



51. What are the main reasons for population explosion ?

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



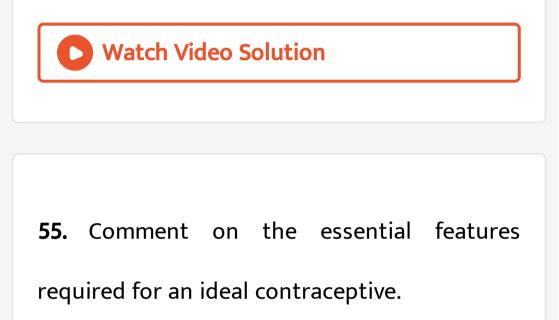
53. What are adavantages of natural methods

of contraception over artificial methods?



54. What are the conditions in which medical

termination of pregnancy is advised?





56. All reproductive tract infections or RTIs are STDs but all STDs are not RTIs. Justify with example.



57. What are the Assisted Reproductive Techniques practised to help infertile couples?

Describe any three techniques.



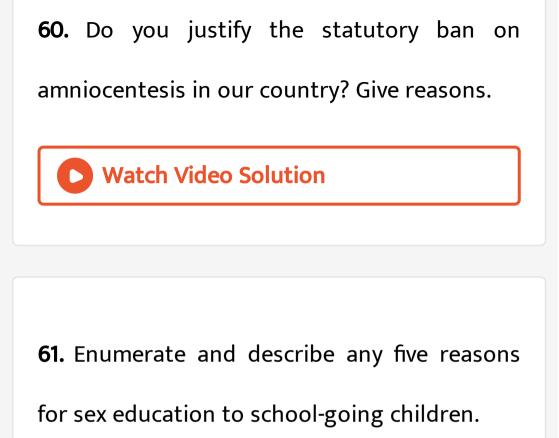
58. Discuss the mode of action and advantages/disadvantages of hormonal contraceptives.

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59. STDs are a threat to reproductive health.

Describe any two such diseases and suggest

preventive measures.



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62. Define reproductive health as per WHO.

63. Name the programme started by India in 1951 at National level to attain to achieve a total Reproductive Health.

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64. The first menstruation begins at puberty and is called

A. a. ovum

B. b. sperm

C. c. menarche

D. d. menstrual cycle

Answer:

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

66. What was our population at the time fo

independence and in May 2000?

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67. What are the two factors which have raised

life expectancy in the developing countries?

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



69. Name two STDs which can be transmitted

through contaminated blood.



70. Sperm are produced by the female reproductive system. this statement is true or false

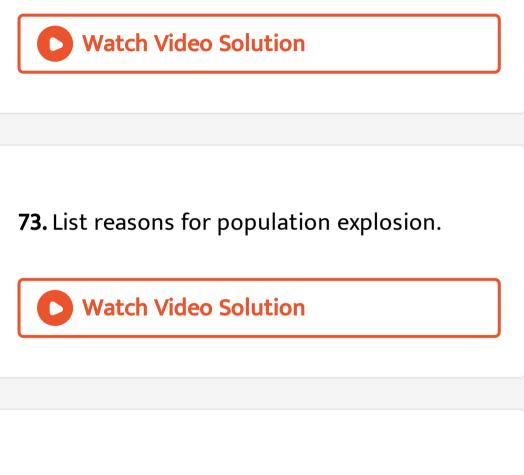


71. Define reproductive health.

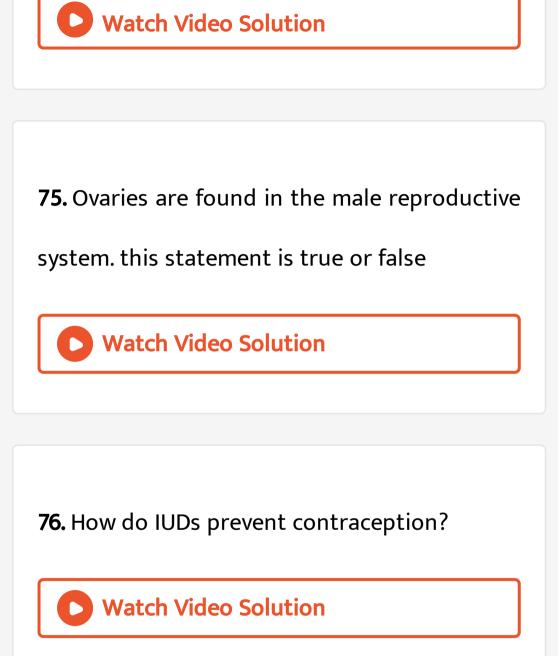


72. List the objectives of Reproductive and

child Health Care Programmes (RCH).



74. Discuss consequences of population explosion.



77. What are various oral contraceptives used?

How do they function? What is the advantage

of Saheli?



78. Name any two copper releasing IUDs.



79. Explain how do IUDs act as effective contaceptives in human females.
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80. How do injections and implants help in

contraception?

81. With the help of simple diagrams only show the two surgical methods of vasectomy and tubectomy.

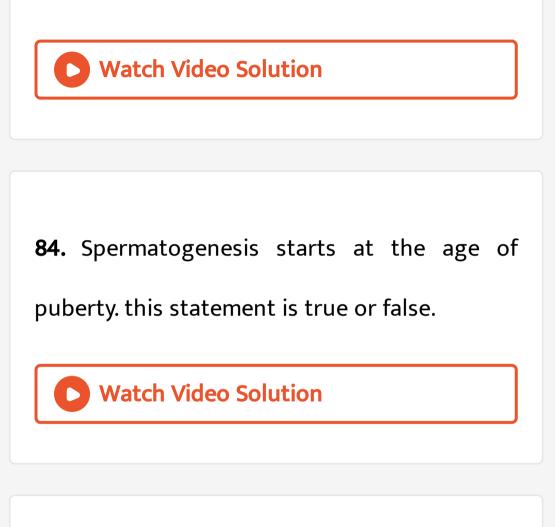


82. People of which age group are move vulnerable to incidence of infection of STDs?

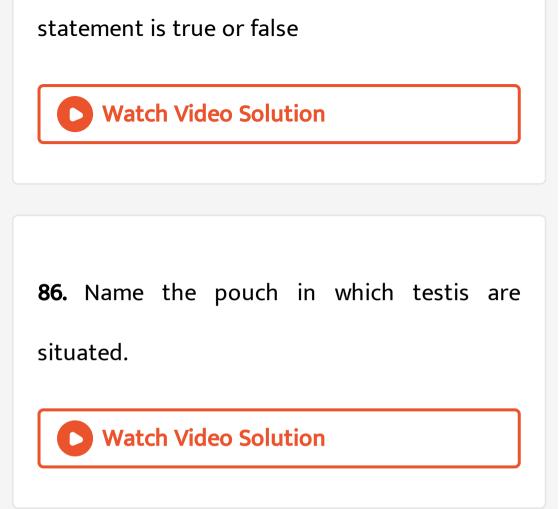
Suggest three ways of preventing STDs.



83. Write a note on Test Tube Babies.



85. The process of formation of a mature female gamete is called spermatogenesis. this



87. In which years human population reached 1

billion, 2 billion and 6 billion?

88. Mention any two probaable reasons for rapid rise of population in our country from about 350 million at the time fo independence to about 1 billion by the year 2000.



89. A mother of one year old daughter wanted

to space her second child. Her doctor

suggested CU-T. Explain its contraceptive

actions.



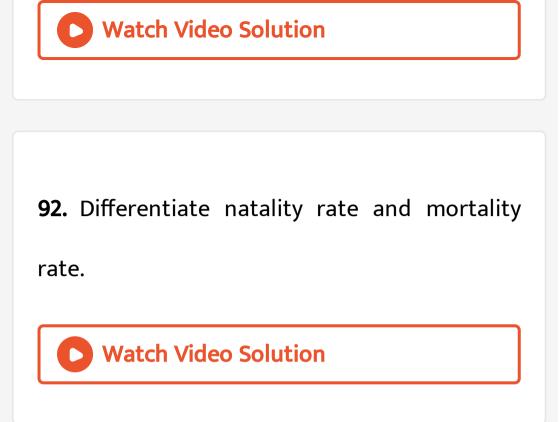
90. Define population density. What are

consequences of high population density?

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91. Define birth rate, death rate and fertility

rate.



93. What is family planning? List the ways of

family planning.

94. Differentiate between blastogenesis and

embryogenesis?



95. Menstrual cycle is completed in

A. a. 30 days

B. b. 31 days

C. c. 28 days

D. d. 27 days



96. A woman has certain queries as listed below, before starting with contraceptive pills. Answer them.

What schedule should be followed for taking

these pills?



97. A woman has certain queries as listed below, before starting with contraceptive pills. Answer them.

What schedule should be followed for taking

these pills?

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98. After a successful in vitro fertilisation, the

fertilised egg begins to divide. Where is this

egg transferred before it reaches the 8-cell

stage and what is this technique named?



99. The process of release of egg from the ovary is called

A. a. reproduction

B. b. ovulation

C. c. menstruation

D. d. insemination



100. Man is

- A. a. unisexual
- B. b. bisexual
- C. c. hermophrodite
- D. d. protogynous

Answer:



101. Expand:

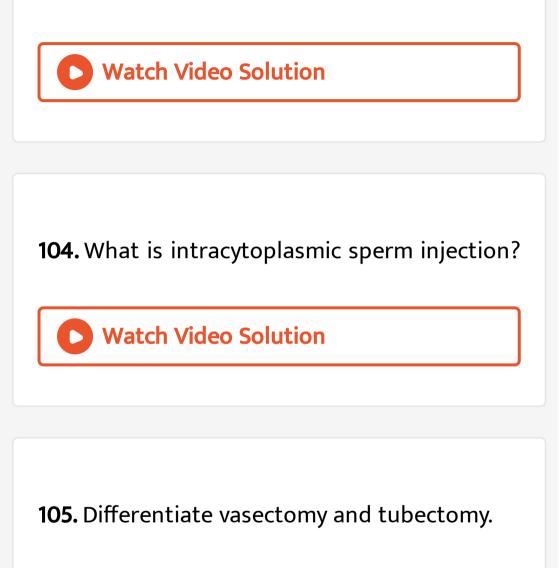
MTP

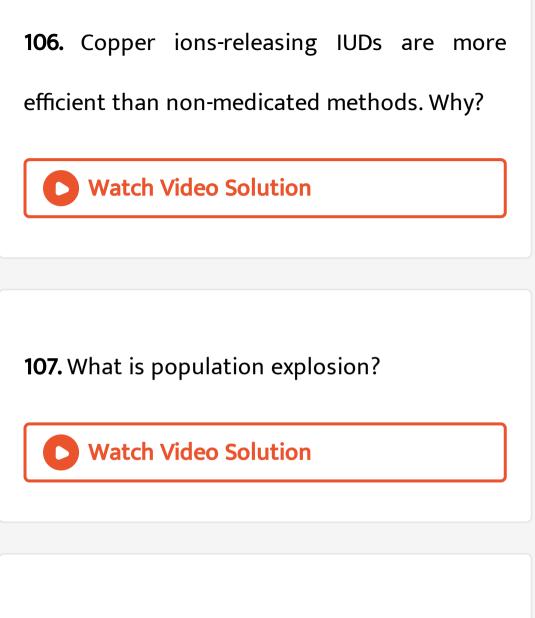
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102. Expand:

GIFT

103. What is IVF? Write its importance.

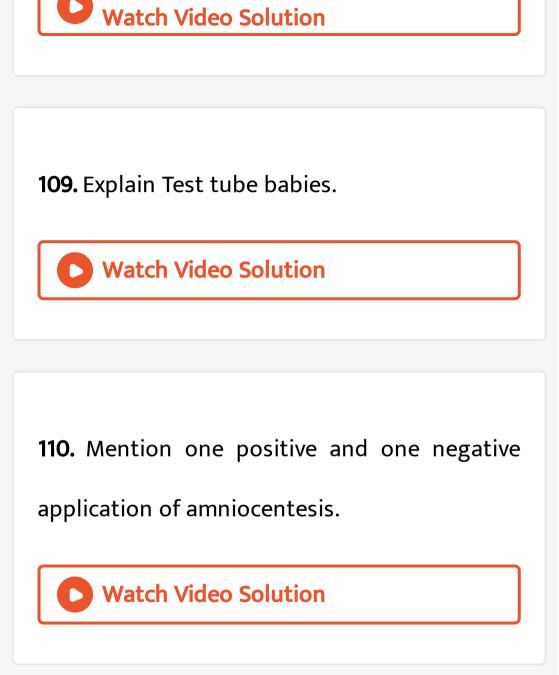


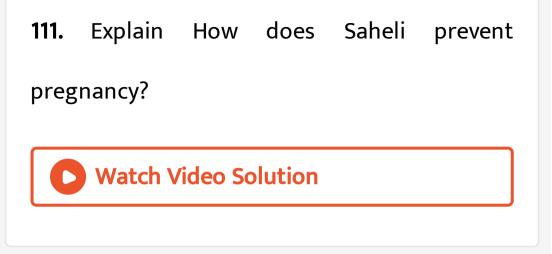


108. List the objectives of Reproductive and

child Health Care Programmes (RCH).



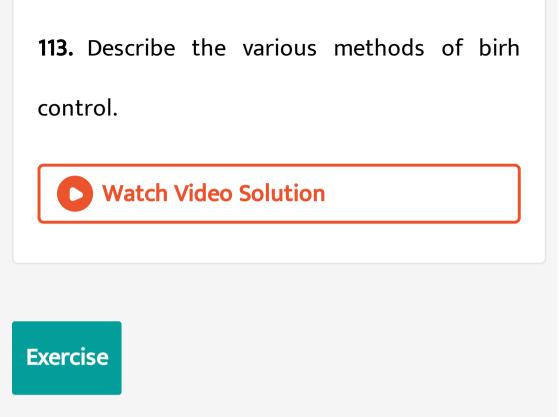




112. Give one function of each of the following

(A) Sertoli cells (B) Interstitial cells (C) Corpus

luteum



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

A. GIFT

B. ZIFT

C. ICSI

D. ET

Answer:

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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

Answer:

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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:

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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:

It is almost irreversible.

Of the misconception that it will reduces sexual urge/drive.

It is surgical procedure.

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



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



- **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



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:



8. Following statements are given regarding MTP. Choose the correct options given below: MTPs are generally advised during first trimeter.

MTPs are used as a contraceptive method.

MTPs are always surgical.

MTPs require the assistance of qualified medical personnel.

A. ii and iii

B. ii and iii

C. I and iv

D. I and ii

Answer:

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

A. Syphilis

B. AIDS

C. Gonorrhea

D. Genital warts

Answer:

10. Condoms are one of the most popular contraceptives becauseof 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:





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:

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12. A procedure that finds use in testing for genetic disorders, but is also misused for female foeticide is:

- A. Lactational amenorrhea
- B. Amniocentesis
- C. Artificial insemination
- D. Parturition



13. Identify the wrong statement from the following.

A. High level of estrogen triggers the

ovulatory surge

B. Oogonial cells start to proliferate and

give rise to the functional ova in regular

cycle from puberty onwards

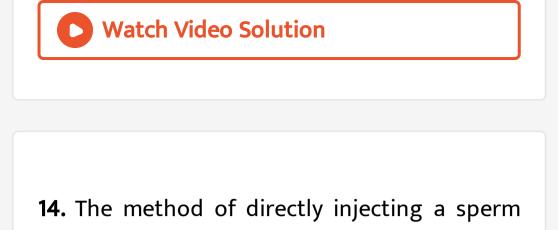
C. Sperms released from seminiferous

tubules are poorly motile/non motile.

D. Progesterone level is high during the

post ovulatory phase of menstrual cycle.





into ovum is assisted reproductive,technology

is called



15. Where are fimbriae present in human female reproductive system? Give their function





16. Choose the incorrect statement from the following

A. In birds and mammals internal fertilization takes placeB. Colostrum contains antibodies and

nutrients

C. Polyspermy is prevented by the chemical

changes in the egg surface

D. In the human female implantation occurs almost seven days after fertilization

Answer:

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17. Stock and scion are used in:

18. Give the names and function of endocrine glands in the process of gametogenesis. Write the name from where they are released?
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19. Give the meanings:

Syncarpous

20. Give the meanings:

Apomixis.

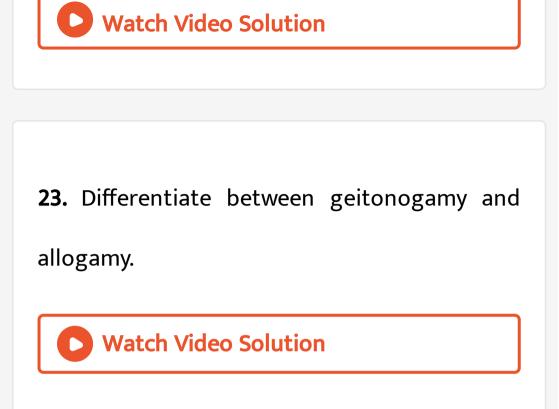
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21. Write what you know about pollen bank.

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22. Mention two strategies evolved by flowers

to prevent self-pollination.



24. How many cells and nuclei are there in a typical angiosperm embryo sac. Write the function of synergids.

25. Differentiate between gametogenesis and embryogenesis.

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26. Where are leydig cells located? What is

their function?

27. How do pollen grains affect the life of human beings?
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28. What is meant by each of the following:

Primary follicles



29. What is meant by each of the following:

Secondary follicles.

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30. Explain the following:

The first half of the menstrual cycle is called

the proliferative phase as well as the follicular

phase.



31. Write short notes on:

Polyembryony



32. Write short notes on:

Parthenogenesis

33. Write short notes on:

Apogamy

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34. With the help of illustrated diagrams

describe the structure of an anatropous ovule.

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35. Define the following: Senescence



36. Define ovulation. Mention the events that take place in the female reproductive organs during luteal phase of the menstrual cycle.

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37. Describe the structure of a bilobed and dithecous anther as seen in transverse section.





38. Explain what do you know about the

phenomenon of sexual incompatibility.



39. Withthe help of diagrams, explain the development of female gametophyte from a microspore in an angiosperm.

40. With the help of labelled diagrams, depict

the stages of the germination of microspore

and development of male gametophyte.



41. A mother of one year old daughter wanted to space her second child. Her doctor suggested CU-T. Explain its contraceptive actions.



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45. In testes, the sperms are formed by:

A. a. interstitial cells

- B. b. graafian follicle
- C. c. seminiferous tubules
- D. d. nephrons

Answer:

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46. Differentiate between asexual and sexual

reproduction.

47. Name two hermophroditic animals.



48. The events of the menstrual cycle are represented below. Answer the questions following with diagram. Why is there no menstruation upon fertilisation?



49. Write about microsporogenesis leading to

formation of microspores.



50. Draw diagram of stages of development of

male gametophyte in angiosperms.

51. Tabulate the differences between self-

pollination and cross-pollination.

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52. Discribe the post-fertilisation changes in a

flower.



53. List some methods to assist infertile couples to have children.
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54. Differentiate between asexual and sexual reproduction.

55. Name the structure/propagule involved in

the vegetative reproduction of each of the following:

Water Hyacinth

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56. How does Penicillium reproduce asexually?