



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLISHERS

BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

**Practice Problems Characteristics And Growth
Of Population**

1. Give the term for the graph showing the pattern of growth of a population.



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2. Name two types of growth curves.



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3. What is population explosion?



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4. Give the term for the rapid decline of a population within short period.



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5. Maximum power of reproduction under ideal conditions is called ___



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6. Which factor checks the biotic potential to be realized?



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7. What was sex ratio according to 2011 census?



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8. Define demography



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9. Since which year, human population has entered exponential phase?



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10. What is per cent rate of growth of human population in the world?



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11. Which two countries have significantly decreased their birth rates?



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12. What was human population in India according to 2011 census?



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13. Which state of India has the highest and the lowest population density as per 2011 census?



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14. On which date, Indian population touched one billion mark?



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15. Which day is celebrated as World Population Day?



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Practice Problems Causes Ill Effects And Control Of Overpopulation

1. What is main cause of population explosion in India?



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2. Name two causes which have declined the death rate.



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3. List four ill-effects of overpopulation



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4. What is effect of overpopulation on per capita income?



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5. Who wrote an essay on human population?



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6. What is replacement rate?



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7. Expand the term ZPG.



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8. List two factors which hinder the measures to control human population in India



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9. Which state of India has the highest literacy rate?



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10. Expand the term IUDS.



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11. What is significance of IUDs.



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12. What chemicals are present in birth control pills?



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13. Expand the term MTP



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14. Give the term for cutting of vas deferens of male and fallopian tube of female.



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15. Give the term for pre-natal diagnostic technique aimed to know the sex of developing foetus and congenital disorders'



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16. Name the first test tube baby produced in England.



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17. Name the female used to bring up in vitro fertilized ovum to maturity.



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Practice Problems Sexually Transmitted Diseases

1. What are STDs?



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2. Name two STDs.



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3. What is causative agent of syphilis?



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4. Give the cause of the disease characterized by leucorrhoea.



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5. Against which disease Acyclovir drug is used?



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6. Name most common sexually transmitted disease.



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



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



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3. Is sex education necessary in schools? Why?



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4. Do you think that reproductive health in our country has improved in the past 50 years?



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5. What are the suggested reasons for population explosion?



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6. Is the use of contraceptives justified ? Give reasons.



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7. Removal of gonads cannot be considered as contraceptive option. Why ?



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

Comment.



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9. What are the measures one has to take to prevent from contracting STDs?



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



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Ncert File Exercise Question

1. Abortions could happen spontaneously too.

(True/False)



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2. Infertility is defined as the inability to produce a viable offspring and is always due to abnormalities/defects in the female partner.

(True/False)



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3. Complete lactation could help as a natural method of contraception. (True/False)



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4. Creating awareness about sex related aspects is an effective method to improve reproductive health of the people. (True/False)



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5. Correct the following statements :

(a) Surgical methods of contraception prevent gamete formation.

(b) All sexually transmitted diseases are completely curable.

(c) oral pills are very popular contraceptives

among the rural women.

(d) In E.T. techniques, embryos are always transferred into the uterus.



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Ncert File Exemplar Problem A Multiple Choice Question

1. 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



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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: C



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3. Intensity lactating mothers do not generally conceive due to the

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

Answer: A



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

(i) It is almost irreversible

(ii) of the misconception that it will reduce sexual urge/drive

(iii) it is a surgical procedure

(iv) of lack of sufficient facilities in many parts of the country

Choose the correct option

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iv)

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

Answer: D



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

A. 1950s

B. 1960s

C. 1980s

D. 1990s

Answer: A



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6. Emergency contraceptives are effective if used within

A. 72 hrs of coitus

B. 72 hrs of ovulation

C. 72 hrs of menstruation

D. 72 hrs of implantation

Answer: A



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

- A. IUDs are generally inserted by the user herself
- B. IUDs increase phagocytosis reaction in the uterus
- C. IUDs suppress gametogenesis
- D. IUDs once inserted need not be replaced

Answer: B



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

(i) MTPs are generally advised during first trimester

(ii) MTPs are used as a advised during first trimester

(iii) MTPs are always surgical

(iv) MTPs require the assistance of qualified medical personnel.

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (i) and (iv)

D. (i) and (ii)

Answer: C



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

A. Syphilis

B. AIDS

C. Gonorrhoea

D. Genital warts

Answer: B



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

- A. These are effective barriers for insemination
- B. They do not interfere with coital act
- C. These help in reducing the risk of STDs
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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11. Choose the correct statement regarding the ZIFT procedure

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

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

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

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

Answer: B



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12. The correct surgical procedure as a contraceptive method is

A. Ovariectomy

B. Hysterectomy

C. Vasectomy

D. Castration

Answer: C



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

(i) They are introduced into the uterus

(ii) They are placed to cover the cervical region

(iii) They acts as physical barriers 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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Ncert File Exemplar Problem B Very Short Answer Type Question

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



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2. Comment on the reproductive and child healthcare programme of the government to improve the reproductive health of the people.



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



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4. STDs can be considered as self-invited diseases. Comment.



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



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



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



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8. Strict conditions are to be followed in Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) procedures. Mention two reasons.



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



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10. Mention two advantages fo lactotional amenorrhea as a contraceptive method.



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**Ncert File Exemplar Problme C Short Answer Type
Questoin**

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



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2. The procedure of GIFT involves the transfer of female gamete to the fallopian tube. Can gametes be transferred to the uterus to achieve the same result ? Explain.



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3. Copper ion releasing IUDs are more efficient than non-medicated methods. Why ?



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



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



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



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



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8. Comment of the essential features required for and ideal contraceptive.



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9. All reproductive tract infections RTIs are STDs, but all STDs are not RTIs.

Justify with example



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Ncert File Exemplar Problem D Long Answer Type Question

1. What are the assisted reproductive techniques practised to help infertile couples?

Describe any three techniques



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



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3. STDs are threat to reproductive health. Describe any two such diseases and suggest preventive measures.





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4. Do you Justify the statutory ban on amniocentesis in our country ? Give reasons.



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



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High Order Thinking Skills And Brain Twisting Very Short Answer Question

1. Which substances are present in birth control pills ?



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2. Give the term for rapid population decline and rapid population growth.



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3. Which period is the safest for MTP ?



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4. Who is a surrogate mother ?



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5. Chancre are primary lesions caused by.....



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High Order Thinking Skills And Brain Twisting Short Answer Question

1. What is amniocentesis ? Give its significance.



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2. 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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3. What do you mean by "STD" ? Give some measures of STD prevention.



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4. Why Cu-T acts as an effective contraceptive?



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5. Define infertility. Explain two assisted reproductive technologies to check the

problem of infertility



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High Order Thinking Skills And Brain Twisting Long Answer Question

1. What is amniocentesis technique? Give its use. How has this technique being misused?



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Quick Memory Test A Say True Or False

1. Essay on Population was written by Darwin.



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2. Congenital chromosomal and metabolic defects in the foetus can be determined by amniocentesis.



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3. The excess of births over deaths in a year per 1000 individuals is called growth rate



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4. First test tube baby was born to Mrs. Louise Joy Brown of England



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5. The best way to decrease population of a country is to kill people on a large scale.



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6. Complete count of individuals in an area is called population



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7. Main causes of diseases are genetic disorder, infections and life style.



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8. Hepatitis B, genital herpes and HIV are STDs, only HIV is incurable.



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9. Test tube baby technique involves artificial insemination.



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10. In India, medical termination of pregnancy (i.e. abortion) was legalised in 1999



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Quick Memory Test B Complete The Missing Links

1. Rapid increase in human population is called

.....



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2. is the surgical cutting of fallopian tubes of female.



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3. technique is used to know the sex of developing foetus.



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4. According to 2011 census, Indian population was:



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5. Presently human population needs..... years to double.



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6. India has about per cent population of the world.



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7. Main cause of population explosion is.....



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8. Vasectomy is the surgical cutting of.....



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9. Viability period of human ovum is.....



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10. A darkly stained body present in the somatic cells of human female but absent from those of human male is.....



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11. In India, sex ratio is..... (2001 census)



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12. Exponential phase of human population started in.....



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13. and are sexually transmitted diseases.



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14. A state of healthy reproductive organs with normal functions is called



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15. involves the transfer of embryo at 8-celled stage in the fallopian tube of female.



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16. A stage when couples are unable to produce children is called.....



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Quick Memory Test C Choose The Correct Alternative

1. Condoms and Diaphragms are mechanical/physiological contraceptives.



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2. 'Sahell' is taken orally daily once in a week.



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3. Reproductive and Child Health Care Programme was started in 1977/1997.



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4. Indian population touched 1 billion mark on 11 May/31 May, 2000.



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5. According to 2011 census, annual growth rate of Indian population was 1.8%/1.58%.



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6. During 1850-2000 period, Indian population increased by $\frac{5}{3}$ times.



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7. Legal marriage age for girls in India is 18/21 years.



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8. Lippe's loop is a copper releasing/non-medicated/hormone releasing IUD.



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9. Surgical removal of uterus is called
Orchidectomy Tubectomy/Hysterectomy.



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10. Syphilis is a bacterial/viral STD, while
Leucorrhoea is a viral/protozoan STD.



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[Revision Exercise Multiple Choice Question](#)

1. Progesterone is generally present in contraceptive pills. Its function is to :

- A. Check ovulation
- B. Prevent fertilization
- C. Prevent implantation
- D. Prevent cleavage

Answer: A



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2. Copper-T/loop prevents:

A. Ovulation

B. Zygote formation

C. Fertilization

D. cleavage

Answer: C



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3. The percentage of ratio of natality over mortality is called :

A. Vital index

B. Total count

C. Population density

D. none of these

Answer: A



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4. Human population follows :

A. J-shaped growth curve

B. S-shaped growth curve

C. Z-shaped growth curve

D. All of the above

Answer: B



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5. Intra-uterine devices (IDs) are used to prevent:

- A. Sperm to reach ovum
- B. Sperm to reach female
- C. Sperm from leaving testes
- D. All of these

Answer: A



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6. Amniocentesis is the withdrawal of amniotic fluid in

A. Menopause

B. Lactation

C. Gestation

D. Parturition

Answer: C



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7. In the production of test tube baby

A. Fertilization is external but foetus formation is internal

B. Fertilization is internal but foetus formation is external

C. Fertilization and foetus formation are external

D. Fertilization and foetus formation are internal

Answer: A



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8. World Population Day falls on:

A. 5th June

B. 11th July

C. 4th October

D. 21st March

Answer: B



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9. Preventive birth control measure is :

A. Preventing union of ovum and sperm

B. MTP

C. Preventing sperms from entering uterus

D. Test-tube babies

Answer: C



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10. Tubectomy, a method of population control, is performed on:

A. Both males and females

B. Males only

C. Females only

D. Only pregnant females

Answer: C



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11. Study of human population is

A. Anthropology

B. Sociology

C. Demography

D. Ethnology

Answer: C



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12. This is the method of birth control :

A. HTF

B. GIFT

C. IUD

D. IVF-ET

Answer: C



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13. When natality is balanced by mortality.

There will be

A. Decrease in population growth

B. Zero population growth

C. Increase in population growth

D. Over population

Answer: B



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14. The first complete census in India was carried out in :

A. 1871

B. 1881

C. 1891

D. 1901

Answer: C



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15. As per 1991 census, sex ratio (females per 1000 males) in India was:

A. 929

B. 941

C. 972

D. 955

Answer: A



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16. What per cent of world population lives in India ?

A. 10

B. 12

C. 15

D. 16

Answer: D



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17. In which one of the following the birth rate is high & death rate is normal

A. Sweden

B. India and Morocco

C. Indonesia

D. America and Spain

Answer: B



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18. First human population explosion took place due to:

A. Agriculture

B. Industrialization

C. Technology

D. Change in culture

Answer: A



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19. In a population, unrestricted reproductive capacity is called

- A. Biotic potential
- B. Fertility
- C. Carrying capacity
- D. Birth rate

Answer: A



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20. 11th July is celebrated as:

A. World AIDS Day

B. World Environment Day

C. World Population Day

D. World Science and Technology Day

Answer: C



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21. What is function of copper-T?

- A. Stops cleavage
- B. Stops fertilization
- C. Checks mutation
- D. Stops gastrulation

Answer: B



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22. Test-tube baby means a baby born when

- A. It is developed in a test tube

B. It develops from a non-fertilized egg

C. The ovum is fertilized externally and thereafter implanted in uterus

D. It is developed by tissue culture method

Answer: C



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23. The first case of IVF-ET technique success, was reported by

A. Bayliss and Starling Taylor

B. Robert Stepboe and Gilbert Brown

C. Louis Joy Brown and Banting Best

D. Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards

Answer: D



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24. Loss of forests, urbanization, increasing pollution are all due to :

A. Population explosion

B. Global warming

C. Green house effect

D. Ozone depletion

Answer: A



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25. High increase in population is due to:

A. Increase in average life span

B. Better medical facilities

C. Decrease in death rate

D. All of these

Answer: D



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26. 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

Answer: B



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Revision Exercise Very Short Answer Type
Question A Question From State Board
Examination

1. What is demography?



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2. Expand the term GIFT.



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3. What is amniocentesis?



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4. Expand the term ART.



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5. Expand the term ZIFT



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6. Which test is conducted to identify HIV?



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7. Name two curable sexually transmitted diseases.



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8. What do you mean by MTP?



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9. What is meant by oligospermia?



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10. What are STDs? Give two examples.



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11. What is IVF technique?



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12. Expand the following abbreviations commonly used in reproductive health: (a) ART

(b) ZIFT



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13. MTP is the abbreviation of_____.



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14. Expand the abbreviation of ZIFT.



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15. IVF is the abbreviation of ___



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16. Name the pathogen responsible to cause syphilis.



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17. Define natality.



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18. Expand GIFT.



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19. Mortality.



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20. Expand the term MTP.



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21. What substances are present in birth control pills?



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22. Mention the scientific name of the microbe responsible for gonorrhoea.



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23. What was the human population growth rate in India, according to 2001 census report?



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24. What is medical termination of pregnancy?



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25. What is vasectomy?



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26. What is tubectomy?



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27. What is contraception?



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**Revision Exercise Very Short Answer Type
Question B Question From Cbse Examination**

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



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2. What is advantage of technique amniocentesis?



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



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4. Define zero population growth.



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



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



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



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8. In your opinion what can be the two most probable reasons for rapid rise of population in our country from about 350 million at time of independence to about 1 billion by the year 2000 ?



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



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10. Our government has intentionally imposed strict conditions for M.T.P. In our country. Justify giving a reason.



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11. Give one reason to justify statutory ban on amniocentesis.



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**Revision Exercise Short Answer Type I Question A
Question From State Board Examination**

1. Amniocentesis, the foetal sex determination test, is banned in our country, Is it necessary?

Comment.



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



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3. Expand the terms ICSI and IVE.



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4. What do you mean by ZIFT and GIFT.



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5. Being a student of Biology, what will be your suggestions for infertile couple to produce a child?



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6. What do you mean by amniocentesis?



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7. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH



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8. Name any four sexually transmitted diseases.



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9. Define infertility in human beings.



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10. Mention two permanent methods of sterilisation.



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11. A woman does not want any more pregnancy. Which permanent method will she prefer and why?



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12. Define artificial insemination. Write down two advantages of it.



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13. Define reproductive health. Write its two significances.



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14. One of your neighbour is suffering from itching, fluid discharge, slight pain and swelling in genital region.

(a) What do you think the disease he is suffering from? (b) What measures are to be taken to prevent such disease?





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15. Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) is legalised in India. Comment



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16. Write a short note on primary steps towards reproductive health.



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17. Expand the following terms: MIP, IMR, ICSI.



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18. Write a note on Intra-Uterine Devices.



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19. Expand the following terms: IUDs, MMR, GIFT.



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20. Foetal sex can be determined by a test based on chromosomal pattern from amniotic fluid (a) What is this test? (b) Revealing of sex determination through this test is banned. Is this ban necessary ? (c) In vitro fertilization followed by embryo transfer is known as



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21. Is sex education necessary in schools?

Why?



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22. What is MTP? Upto which stage, it is considered to be safe?



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23. Distinguish between tubectomy and vasectomy



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24. Write about test tube baby programme.



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25. Name four sexually transmitted diseases which can be cured if detected early and

treated properly



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26. Expand the terms ZIFT and IVF



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27. What do you mean by MTP?



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28. Define amniocentesis. Explain its role.



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29. Enlist the various precautions one has to take to protect himself/herself from STDs.



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30. What is reproductive health? What is its significance?



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31. What is artificial insemination? Write two advantages of artificial Insemination?



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32. What is self-sterility?



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33. Write any two simple principles to prevent sexually transmitted diseases.



Watch Video Solution

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



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35. 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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36. What are the measures one has to take to prevent from contracting STDs?



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37. Write brief about the surgical methods of birth control.



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38. Mention two main causes of population explosion in India.



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39. Mention any four features of an ideal contraceptive.



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40. Give an example of copper-releasing IUD.

How does it help in preventing pregnancy?



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41. Give an example of hormone-releasing IUD.

How does it help in preventing pregnancy?



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42. What is ART? Categorize the following ARTs

based on their applications in male and female

sterility: (i) GIFT (ii) AI



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43. What is lactational amenorrhea? Does it prove to be an effective contraceptive method?



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44. Write full form of GIFT and IUD



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45. What is amniocentesis? Why does amniocentesis is banned?



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46. Expand the terms: GIFT, VD, AIDS.



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47. Write a note on vasectomy



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48. Expand the terms: MTP, AIDS, AI



Watch Video Solution

49. Write a note on tubectomy



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50. Expand the terms: ZIFT, STD, AIH.



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51. Describe two surgical methods of birth control



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52. Expand the terms: ZIFT, VD, IUT and RTL.



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53. Expand the terms: MTP, IVF, ART and AIDS.



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54. Expand the terms: STD, GIFT, AI and VD.



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55. A wide range of contraceptive methods are presently available. If so, (a) Name one contraceptive method having least side effect. (b) Which contraceptive method is generally advised for females as a termination method

to prevent any further pregnancy? (c) List out any two possible ill-effects of the usage of contraceptive methods.



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Revision Exercise Short Answer Type I Question B Question From Cbse Examination

1. Describe the methods of birth control by which fertilization of ovum by sperm is prevented.





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2. What is meant by Total Fertility Rate? How does it differ from Replacement Rate?



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3. 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





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4. A mother of one year old daughter wanted to space her second child. Her doctor suggested CuT. Explain its contraceptive actions.



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5. (i) Expand IUD.

(ii) Why is hormone releasing IUD considered

a good contraceptive to space children.



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6. Name the hormonal composition of the oral contraceptive used by human female. Explain how does it act as a contraceptive ?



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7. Why do some women used "Saheli" pills ?



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8. How do copper and hormone releasing IUDs act as contraceptives? Explain.



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9. Explain the zygote intra fallopian transfer technique ZIFT. How is intrauterine transfer technique (IUT) different from it



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10. Why is Cu-T considered a good contraceptive device to space children?



Watch Video Solution

11. Describe the Lactational Amenorrhea method of birth control



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12. Why is Cu-T considered a good contraceptive device to space children?



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13. Construct an age pyramid which reflects an expanding growth status of human population.



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14. An infertile couple is advised to adopt test tube baby programme. Describe two principle procedures adopted for such technologies.



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15. Name any two copper releasing IUD's. State how they act as a contraceptive



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Revision Exercise Short Answer Type II Question

A Question From State Board Examination

1. Define contraception. Explain two methods of it in brief.



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2. Write down the significance of Amniocentesis.



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3. Write a short note on MTP



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. What are the measures to safeguard yourself from contracting STDs?



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



[Watch Video Solution](#)

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

Comment.



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7. Explain the concept of amniocentesis.



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8. What is STD? Write the preventive measures of STDs



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9. Explain mechanical methods of birth control



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10. Give positive and negative aspects of amniocentesis.





[Watch Video Solution](#)

11. Write a short note on Sexually Transmitted Diseases.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Write a note on In-vitro fertilization.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. Define amniocentesis. Give its advantages & disadvantages.



Watch Video Solution

14. Name three sexually transmitted diseases of man.



Watch Video Solution

15. Categorise the given birth control methods into three groups with proper heads: Cervical caps, Vasectomy, Cu-T, Tubectomy, Diaphragm, Condoms, Lippe's loop.



Watch Video Solution

16. Describe barrier methods of contraception.



Watch Video Solution

17. Discuss the role of hormonal pills in contraception.



Watch Video Solution

18. Name and explain any two assisted reproductive techniques (ARTs) which have decreased the number of cases of infertile couples



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19. What is amniocentesis? Give its procedure and significance.



Watch Video Solution

20. Describe any three methods of birth control.



Watch Video Solution

21. What is infertility? Give reasons for infertility in humans.



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22. What is amniocentesis? How is it misused ?



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23. ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES



Watch Video Solution

24. Describe temporary methods of birth control in brief



Watch Video Solution

25. What are sexually transmitted diseases?
Write its various types of preventive measures.



Watch Video Solution

26. Describe Test Tube Baby programme.



Watch Video Solution

27. Describe various Intra-Uterine Devices



Watch Video Solution

28. Describe oral contraceptives.



Watch Video Solution

29. What are early symptoms of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)? What simple principles should be followed to prevent these diseases?



Watch Video Solution

30. What is amniocentesis ? Discuss its use and disuse.



Watch Video Solution

31. (a) Expand STDS (b) Cite any two examples for STDs. (c) Suggest any two methods for the prevention of STDs.



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Revision Exercise Short Answer Type II Question B Question From Cbse Examination

1. Suggest and explain any three Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ARTS) in humans.



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2. Community service department of your school plans a visit to a slum area near the school with an objective to educate the slum dwellers with respect to health and hygiene.

(a) why is there a need to organise such visit ?

(b) Write steps you will highlight, as a member of this department in your interaction with them to enable them to lead a healthy life.



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3. (a) Name any two copper releasing IUDs.

(b) Explain how do they act as effective contraceptives in human females .



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4. (a) Mention the problems that are taken care of by Reproduction and Child Health Care programme.



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5. (a) List any four characteristics of an ideal contraceptive.

(b) Name two intrauterine contraceptive devices that affect the motility of sperms.



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6. Name two hormones that are constituents of contraceptive pills. Why do they have high and effective contraceptive value? Name a commonly prescribed non-steroidal oral pill.





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7. Medically It is advised to all young mothers that breast feeding is the best for their newborn babies ,DO you agree ? Give reasons in suport of your answer :



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8. (a) Name and explain the mode of action of any two types of IUDs. (b) List the advantages of using "Saheli" as a contraceptive.



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Revision Exercise Case Based Short Answer Type Questions

1. Your school has been selected by the Department of Education to organize and host an interschool seminar on "Reproductive Health - problems and practices". However, many parents are reluctant to permit their wards to attend it. Their argument is that the topic is "too embarrassing".

Put forth four arguments with appropriate reasons and explanation to justify the topic to be very essential and timely.



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Revision Exercise Long Answer Type Question A Questions From State Board Examination

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



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



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3. Describe various methods of birth control in human being



Watch Video Solution

4. What are contraceptive methods ? Explain different methods of contraception



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5. Give the full form of ART.



Watch Video Solution

6. What is amniocentesis technique? Write down its significance and drawbacks.



Watch Video Solution

7. What is reproductive health? What are the measures one has to take to prevent from contracting STDs?



Watch Video Solution

8. Explain the techniques used for detection of foetal disorders during early pregnancy.



Watch Video Solution

9. Define infertility Name two Assisted Reproductive Technologies. Briefly explain test tube baby.



Watch Video Solution

10. What are IUDS? Name two IUDs. How do they check the birth control?



Watch Video Solution

11. What are STDs? Name two STDs. How can they be prevented?



Watch Video Solution

12. What do you mean by sexually transmitted diseases? Add a note on contraception and medical termination of pregnancy



Watch Video Solution

13. What is Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD)?

What are the primary symptoms of AIDS?

Discuss the methods of prevention of AIDS



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14. Give the full form of IVF. Explain the procedure involved in IVF



Watch Video Solution

15. Briefly explain the natural methods and surgical methods of birth control



Watch Video Solution

16. What are contraceptives? Explain two different non-surgical contraceptive methods.



Watch Video Solution

17. What is infertility? Write any methods to assist infertile couples to have children.



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Revision Exercise Long Answer Type Question B Questions From Cbse Examination

1. "Analysis of age-pyramids for human population can provide important inputs for long-term planning strategies" Explain .



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Competition File Objective Type Question A
Multiple Choice Question

1. Maximum growth rate occur in

- A. Las phase
- B. Exponential phase
- C. Stationary phase
- D. Senescent phase

Answer: B



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2. Which of the following is the most sparsely populated state of India?

A. Manipur

B. Arunachal Pradesh

C. Rajasthan

D. Meghalaya

Answer: B



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3. Which of the following is a mechanical barrier used in birth control ?

A. Loop

B. Copper-T

C. Diaphragm

D. Dalcon shield

Answer: C



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4. Which of the following is a technique of direct introduction of gametes into the oviduct ?

A. MTS

B. ET

C. IVF

D. POST

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

5. Zero growth means :

A. Natality is zero

B. Natality balances mortality

C. Natality is less than mortality

D. Natality is more than mortality

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

6. Oral contraceptives are prescribed in females to check

A. Ovulation

B. Fertilization

C. Implantation

D. Entry of sperms in vagina

Answer: A



7. In a population, the condition at which the rate of addition of new members is more than the rate of individuals lost indicates:

- A. Zero population growth
- B. Exponential growth
- C. Fluctuating growth
- D. Declining growth

Answer: B



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8. Growth curve is



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9. 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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10. The formula for exponential population growth is

A. $dt/dN = rN$

B. $dN/rN = dt$

C. $rN/dN = dt$

D. $dN/dt = rN$

Answer: D



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11. मानव जनसंख्या की वृद्धि है-

A. Lag

B. Stationary

C. Exponential

D. None of these

Answer: C



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12. 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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13. If the mean and the median pertaining to a certain character of a population are of the same value, the following is most likely to occur:-

A. Askewed curve

B. A normal distribution

C. Abi-modal distribution

D. AT-shaped curve

Answer: B



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14. Geometric representation of age structure

is a characteristic of :

A. Ecosystem

B. Biotic community

C. Population

D. Landscape

Answer: A



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15. The population of an insect species shows an explosive increase in numbers during rainy

season followed by its disappearance at the end of the season. What does this show ?

A. The population of its predators increases enormously

B. S-shaped or sigmoid growth of this insect

C. The food plants mature and die at the end of rainy season

D. Its population growth curve is of J-type

Answer: D



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16. The function of copper-T is to prevent:

- A. Fertilization
- B. Egg maturation
- C. Ovulation
- D. Implantation of blastocyst

Answer: D



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

A. AIDS-Bacillus anthracis

B. Syphilis-Treponema pallidum

C. Urethritis-Entamoeba gingivalis

D. Gonorrhoea-Leishmania donovani

Answer: B



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18. Which of the following is the most sparsely populated state of India?

A. Manipur

B. Rajasthan

C. Meghalaya

D. Arunachal Pradesh

Answer: D



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19. Chancroid is a sexually transmitted disease caused by

A. Treponema

B. Haemophilus

C. Nisseria

D. Chlamydia

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

20. Which of the following causes abortion in ladies?

A. Viruses

B. Bacteria

C. Mycoplasma

D. None of these

Answer: C



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21. Plasmodium vivax causes

- A. Black water fever
- B. Benign tertian malaria
- C. Cerebral malaria
- D. Ovale malaria

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

22. Filariasis is caused through the bite of:

A. Culex

B. Anopheles

C. Sandfly

D. Both (a) & (b)

Answer: A



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23. Consider the statements given below regarding contraception and answer as directed thereafter:

(1) Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) during first trimester is generally safe

(2) Generally chances of contraception are nil until mother breast-feeds the infant upto two years

(3) Intrauterine devices like copper-T are effective contraceptives

(4) Contraceptive pill may be taken upto one week after coitus to prevent conception

A. 1,3

B. 1,2

C. 2,3

D. 3,4

Answer: A



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24. Maximum growth rate occur in

A. Stationary phase

B. Senescent phase

C. Lag phase

D. Exponential phase

Answer: D



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25. Amniocentesis is a method to:

1. Detect genetic disorders in an unborn baby
2. Prenatal sex determination
3. Medical termination of pregnancy
4. Fertilize the egg

A. 1, 2 and 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

Answer: B



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26. July 11 is observed as

A. World Population Day

B. No Tobacco Day

C. World Environment Day

D. World Health Day

Answer: A



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27. Cryptorchidism is a condition in which :

A. Sperms are not formed

B. Testes do not descend into scrotal sacs

C. Male hormones are not reactive

D. Ovaries are removed

Answer: B



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

A. Progesterone

B. Oxytocin

C. Relaxin

D. None of these

Answer: A



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29. When is world AIDS Day celebrated?

A. 7th July

B. 14th July

C. 1st December

D. 23rd May

Answer: C



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30. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is

A. Reduction in the number of Killer-T cells

B. Reduction in the number of Helper T cells

C. Result of inability of the body to produce interferons

D. An autoimmune disease

Answer: B



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31. Amniocentesis is a process to

A. Determine any disease of heart

B. Determine any disease of the embryo

C. Know about the disease of brain

D. Grow cells on culture medium

Answer: B



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32. HIV is classified as a retrovirus because its genetic information is carried in

A. DNA instead of RNA

B. DNA

C. RNA instead of DNA

D. Protein coat

Answer: C



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33. The tests that are used in the diagnosis of

AIDS are:

A. ELISA and Immunoblot

B. Northern blot and ELISA

C. ELISA and Southern blot

D. Western blot and ELISA

Answer: D



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34. Histamine is secreted by

A. Liver cells

B. Mast cells

C. Nerve cells

D. Kidneys

Answer: B



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35. The interferons are:

A. Antibacterial proteins

B. Antiviral proteins

C. Immunosuppressive drugs

D. Antibiotics

Answer: B



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

A. Detecting sex of the unborn foetus

B. Artificial insemination

C. Transfer of embryo into uterus of surrogate mother

D. Detecting any genetic incompatibility

Answer: D



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37. Cu ion 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: C



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38. Progestin-estradiol combined
contraceptive pills inhibit ovulation by

A. Negative feedback on the release of
estrogen from ovary required for
follicular development in follicular phase

B. Preventing the uterine physiological and morphological changes required for implantation

C. Inhibiting the secretion of FSH and LH that are necessary for ovulation

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: C



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39. Cu-T prevents pregnancy by preventing

A. Fertilization

B. Ovulation

C. Implantation of fertilized egg

D. None of these

Answer: A



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40. Oral contraceptive pills help in birth control by

A. Killing sperms

B. Killing ova

C. Preventing ovulation

D. Forming barrier between sperms and ova

Answer: C



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41. 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. IUDs (Intra-uterine devices)

Answer: D



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42. 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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43. Saheli' is :

A. An oral contraceptive for females

B. A surgical sterilization method for females

C. A diaphragm for females

D. A surgical sterilization method of males

Answer: A



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44. Which of the following is STD?

A. Cancer

B. Malaria

C. Pneumonia

D. Trichomoniasis

Answer: D



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45. The test-tube baby programme employs which one of the following techniques

- 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



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46. A vasectomy-

A. Prevents the production of sperms in
the testes

B. Prevents the production of semen

C. Prevents the movement of sperms into
the urethra

D. Prevents from having erection

Answer: C



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47. It is a disease which mainly affects mucous membrane of urinogenital tract. In males, burning feeling on passing urine, after a yellow discharge occurs, that is accompanied by fever, headache and feeling of illness. Its name is

A. Syphilis

B. Gonorrhoea

C. AIDS

D. None of these

Answer: B



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48. Which one of the following groups includes all sexually transmitted diseases ?

A. AIDS, syphilis, cholera

B. HIV, malaria, trichomoniasis

C. Gonorrhoea, hepatitis B, chlamydiosis

D. Hepatitis-B, haemophilia, AIDS

Answer: C



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49. One of the legal methods of birth control is

A. Abortion by taking an appropriate medicine

B. By abstaining from coitus from day 10 to 17 of the menstrual cycle

C. By having coitus at the time of day break

D. By a premature ejaculation during coitus.

Answer: A



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

A. Klinefelter syndrome

B. Sex of the foetus

C. Down syndrome

D. Jaundice

Answer: D



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51. Artificial insemination means

A. Transfer of sperms of a healthy donor to
a test tube containing ova

B. Transfer of sperms of husband to a test tube containing ova

C. Artificial introduction of sperms of a healthy donor into the vagina

D. Introduction of sperms of a healthy donor directly into the ovary

Answer: C



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52. Induced abortion is also called .

A. STD

B. MTP

C. IUD

D. PID

Answer: B



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53. Oral contraceptives prevent pregnancy by:

- A. Killing the ovum
- B. Blocking fertilization
- C. Preventing ovulation
- D. Preventing implantation

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

54. Vaults are meant for:

- A. Birth control
- B. Amniocentesis
- C. Reproduction
- D. Bleeding

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

55. Diaphragms are meant for:

A. Amniocentesis

B. Reproduction

C. Birth control

D. Sterilization

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

56. Cervical caps are meant for:

A. Reproduction

B. Birth control

C. Amniocentesis

D. Lactation

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

57. Prenatal diagnostic technique is known as:

A. Implantation

B. Amniocentesis

C. Parthenogenesis

D. Biomedical termination of pregnancy

Answer: B



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58. Tubectomy is a method of sterilization in which :

A. Small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up

B. Ovaries are removed surgically

C. Small part of vas deferens is removed or tied up

D. Uterus is removed surgically

Answer: A



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59. Which of the following is a hormone releasing Intra Uterine Device (IUD)

A. Multiload-375

B. LNG-20

C. Cervical cap

D. Vault

Answer: B



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60. Assisted reproductive technology, IVF involves transfer of

A. Ovum into the fallopian tube

B. Zygote into the fallopian tube

C. Zygote in the uterus

D. Embryo with 16 blastomeres into the fallopian tube.

Answer: B



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

- A. Hepatitis B virus
- B. HIV
- C. Chikungunya Virus
- D. Ebola Virus

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

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

A. Syphilis

B. AIDS

C. Trichomoniasis

D. Encephalitis

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

63. Hysterectomy is surgical removal of

- A. Uterus
- B. Prostate gland
- C. Vas deferens
- D. Mammary glands

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

64. A childless couple can be assisted to have a child through a technique called GIFT. The full form of this technique is :

- A. Gamete inseminated fallopian transfer
- B. Gamete intrafallopian transfer
- C. Gamete internal fertilization & transfer
- D. Germ cell internal fallopian transfer

Answer: B



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65. Hormone releasing IUD is

A. LNG-20

B. Lippe's loop

C. Cu-T

D. Multiload-375

Answer: A



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66. Which of the following sterilization method is used in human males?

A. Tubectomy

B. Vasectomy

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: B



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67. Sterilization in males is performed surgically by :

A. Tubectomy

B. Vasectomy

C. Laparotomy

D. Hysterectomy

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

68. In vitro fertilization or test tube baby technique involves :

- A. Fertilization outside the female body
- B. Development of foetus in a test tube
- C. Both of these
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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69. Which of the following is hormone-releasing IUD ?

A. Cu-7

B. LNG-20

C. Multiload-375

D. Lippes' loop

Answer: B



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70. Which of the following is incorrect regarding vasectomy?

- A. Irreversible sterility
- B. No-sperm occurs in seminal fluid
- C. No sperm occurs in epididymis
- D. Vasa deferentia are cut and tied

Answer: C



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71. Embryo with more than 16 blastomeres formed due to in vitro fertilization is transferred into

A. Cervix

B. Uterus

C. Fallopian tube

D. Fimbriae

Answer: B



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72. In context of Amniocentesis, which of the following statement is incorrect?

A. It can be used for detection of cleft palate

B. It is usually done when a woman is between 14-16 week pregnancy

C. It is used for prenatal sex-determination

D. It can be used to detect Down syndrome

Answer: A



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73. Which of the following approaches does not give the defined action of contraceptive?



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74. Which one of the following is a barrier method of contraception?

A. tubectomy

B. IUCD

C. Diaphragm

D. Contraceptive pill

Answer: C



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75. Which of the following is an IUCD?

A. Copper-T

B. Oral pills

C. Diaphragam

D. Tubectomy

Answer: A



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76. Which of the following is hormone releasing IUD ?

A. Cu-T

B. Cu-7

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. LNG-20

Answer: D



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77. MPT is considered safe to how many weeks of pregnancy

A. 6 weeks

B. 18 weeks

C. 12 weeks

D. 8 weeks

Answer: C



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

A. Intrauterine transfer

B. Gamete Intra-Fallopian Transfer

C. Artificial Insemination

D. Intra-cytoplasmic Sperm Injection

Answer: C



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79. The function of copper ions in copper releasing IUDs is

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

Answer: A



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80. The function of copper-T is to prevent:

- A. Fertilisation
- B. Egg maturation
- C. Ovulation
- D. none

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

81. Which one of the following is an example of surgical method of contraception?

A. Vasectomy

B. Condom

C. IUD

D. Diaphragm

Answer: A



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82. The contraceptive 'SAHELI'

A. Blocks estrogen receptors in the uterus
preventing eggs from implantation

B. is an IUD

C. Increases the concentration of
estrogens and prevents ovulation in
females

D. Is a post-coital contraceptive

Answer: A



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83. Which of the following contraceptive methods involve a role of hormone ?

A. Lactational amenorrhea, Pills, Emergency

contraceptives

B. Barrier method, Lactational amenorrhea,

Pills

C. Cu-T, Pills, Emergency contraceptives

D. Pills, Emergency contraceptives, Barrier methods

Answer: A



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84. Select the hormone-releasing Intra-Uterine Devices.

A. Vaults, LNG-20

B. Multiload-375, Progestasert

C. Progestasert, LNG-20

D. Lippe's loop, multiload-375

Answer: C



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

A. Detecting sex of the unborn foetus

B. Artificial insemination

C. Transfer of embryo into uterus of a surrogate mother

D. Detecting any genetic abnormality

Answer: D



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**Competition File Objective Type Question B
Matching Type Question**

1. Match the terms in column A with suitable terms in column B :



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Competition File Objective Type Question C
Assertion Reason Type Question

1. Assertion : Potential natality is never realized.

Reason: Biotic potential is resisted by environmental resistance

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

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



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2. 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 Reason is correct explanation of Assertion

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B



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3. 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 Reason is correct explanation of Assertion

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



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4. Assertion : Test tube baby has raised several legal problem.

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

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

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B



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5. 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 Reason is correct explanation of Assertion

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

Assertion

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



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6. 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 Reason is correct explanation of Assertion

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C



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7. 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 Reason is correct explanation of Assertion

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D



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8. Assertion: Now-a-days, there are less childless couples.

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

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

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

Assertion

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A



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

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C



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10. Assertion : In India, the human population is currently undergoing the lag phase.

Reason: A major portion of Indian population is still below poverty line.

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

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

Assertion

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D



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11. Assertion : Amniocentesis is a process of foetal sex determination.

Reason : Metabolic errors and other diseases can be diagnosed prenatally by this process.

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

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B



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Chapter Practice Test Section A Multiple Choice Question

1. World Population Day is celebrated on:

A. 11th may

B. 11th June

C. 11th July

D. 11th August

Answer: C



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2. The world's first test tube baby was:

A. Kanupriya Aggarwal

B. Louise Joy Brown

C. Lesley Brown

D. Gilbert Brown

Answer: B



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3. Most common bacterial STD is:

A. Chlamydiosis

B. Gonorrhoea

C. Syphilis

D. Genital Herpes

Answer: A



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

A. Ovariectomy

B. Hysterectomy

C. Castration

D. Tubectomy

Answer: D



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5. Male infertility due to failure of testes to descend into scrotal sacs is called

- A. Castration
- B. Azoospermia
- C. Cryptorchidism
- D. Scrotal hernia

Answer: C



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6. The test-tube baby programme employs which one of the following techniques

A. ICSI

B. IUT

C. GIFT

D. ZIFT

Answer: D



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Chapter Practice Test Section B Short Answer

Type I Question

1. Define artificial insemination. Write down two advantages of it.



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2. What is amniocentesis? Why is amniocentesis now banned?



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3. What is reproductively healthy society ? List two measures taken to maintain a reproductively healthy society.



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4. Define population explosion. List the causes of it.



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Chapter Practice Test Section C Short Answer

Type II Question

1. What are STDs ? Name one bacterial and one viral STD. How can they be prevented?



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2. Define medical termination of pregnancy (MTP).



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3. (i) State four ill-effects of human overpopulation.

(ii) Discuss the role of Family planning programme to control overpopulation.



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4. Define infertility. Last two causes of each of male infertility and female infertility



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Chapter Practice Test Section D Case Based Answer Question

1. Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are those infections and communicable diseases which are transmitted from an infected person to a healthy but susceptible person during unprotected vaginal or anal or oral sexual contact. These are also called silent infections as well as international diseases. These may be bacterial or viral or protozoan or fungal in origin. Out of STDs, chlamydiasis is the most

common bacterial STD. A case-controlled study of the prevalence of genital chlamydiasis in a study group of 120 patients with tubal infertility and a control group of another 120 clients following family planning measures. The prevalence was found to 38.3% in the study group while it was found to be 13.3% in the control group.

Answer the following questions on STDs:

(i) What is causative agent of chlamydiasis? (ii)

List the symptoms of it in human female. (iii)

What is indicated by the higher prevalence of

tubal infertility in the study group than the control group?



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Chapter Practice Test Section D Long Answer Question

1. (a) Give the full form of ARTS. Give their significance. (b) Describe any three techniques used in ARTS.



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2. (a) Define contraceptives. List characteristics of an ideal contraceptive. (b) Discuss the role of oral pills in birth control. (c) Name a hormone-releasing IUD.



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