

Reproductive Health — Assignment 1

Class 12 Biology · Topic-wise question bank covering every concept of the chapter · Narayan Gurukul Academy

Instructions: (1) Attempt all questions. This worksheet walks through every concept of the chapter, topic by topic.
(2) The interactive MCQ version of these questions (with instant answer reveal) is available on the notes page.
(3) Universal values: $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ unless stated. Give answers with correct SI units.

Reproductive Health and Population Stabilization

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

- Reproductive health includes
 - physical, emotional, social well-being
 - only physical health
 - only medical care
 - only family planning
- Population explosion is mainly due to
 - high birth rate
 - low birth rate
 - migration
 - urbanisation
- The RCH programme stands for
 - Reproductive and Child Health
 - Reproductive and Community Health
 - Rural Child Health
 - Reproductive Care Hospital
- A small family is promoted by
 - family planning
 - migration
 - industrialisation
 - urbanisation

1 Mark Questions

- Define reproductive health.
- What is population explosion?
- What is the full form of RCH?

2 Mark Questions

- Mention two social factors affecting reproductive health.
- State two reasons for the population explosion.

3 Mark Questions

- Explain the significance of reproductive health in a society.
- Describe the goals of the RCH programme.

Contraception Methods

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. The rhythm method is a
 - (A) natural method
 - (B) barrier method
 - (C) surgical method
 - (D) hormonal method
2. Diaphragms and condoms are
 - (A) barrier methods
 - (B) natural methods
 - (C) surgical methods
 - (D) IUDs
3. Coitus interruptus is a
 - (A) natural method
 - (B) barrier method
 - (C) surgical method
 - (D) IUD
4. Tubectomy is done in
 - (A) females
 - (B) males
 - (C) both
 - (D) children

1 Mark Questions

1. What is a barrier method?
2. Name one natural contraceptive method.
3. What is vasectomy?

2 Mark Questions

1. What is the lactational amenorrhea method?
2. Name two barrier methods of contraception.

3 Mark Questions

1. Explain any three barrier methods of contraception.
2. Describe the surgical methods of contraception.

IUDs and Hormonal Contraception

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. Copper-releasing IUDs act as
 - (A) spermicidal
 - (B) hormonal
 - (C) surgical
 - (D) natural
2. The pill contains

- (A) steroid hormones
 - (B) copper
 - (C) antibiotics
 - (D) vitamins
3. LNG-20 is a
- (A) hormone-releasing IUD
 - (B) barrier
 - (C) surgical method
 - (D) natural method
4. The combined oral pill contains
- (A) oestrogen and progesterone
 - (B) only oestrogen
 - (C) only progesterone
 - (D) FSH

1 Mark Questions

1. What is an IUD?
2. Name one hormone-releasing IUD.
3. What is the emergency contraceptive method?

2 Mark Questions

1. Name two copper-releasing IUDs.
2. What is the mode of action of the oral pill?

3 Mark Questions

1. Explain the types of IUDs.
2. Describe hormonal methods of contraception.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. Which of these is a sexually transmitted disease?
 - (A) gonorrhoea
 - (B) diabetes
 - (C) asthma
 - (D) anaemia
2. AIDS is caused by
 - (A) HIV
 - (B) bacteria
 - (C) fungus
 - (D) protozoa
3. STDs are transmitted by
 - (A) sexual contact
 - (B) air
 - (C) water

- (D) food
4. Which is a bacterial STD?
- (A) syphilis
 - (B) AIDS
 - (C) hepatitis B
 - (D) genital herpes

1 Mark Questions

1. Name one sexually transmitted disease.
2. What causes AIDS?
3. Name one bacterial STD.

2 Mark Questions

1. Mention two symptoms of STDs.
2. How can STDs be prevented?

3 Mark Questions

1. Explain any three sexually transmitted diseases.
2. Describe the prevention and control of STDs.

Infertility and Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART)

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. IVF stands for
 - (A) in-vitro fertilisation
 - (B) in-vivo fertilisation
 - (C) internal fertilisation
 - (D) intra-vaginal fertilisation
2. The embryo transferred into the fallopian tube uses
 - (A) ZIFT
 - (B) GIFT
 - (C) ICSI
 - (D) IUT
3. GIFT involves transfer of
 - (A) an ovum from a donor
 - (B) an embryo
 - (C) sperm
 - (D) zygote
4. ICSI involves injection of a single sperm into the
 - (A) ovum
 - (B) uterus
 - (C) fallopian tube
 - (D) cervix

1 Mark Questions

1. What is infertility?
2. What is IVF?
3. What does ART stand for?

2 Mark Questions

1. Differentiate between ZIFT and GIFT.
2. Name two assisted reproductive technologies.

3 Mark Questions

1. Describe IVF, ZIFT and GIFT.
2. What are the causes of infertility in males and females?

MTP, Amniocentesis and Sex Education

MCQ Questions (choose the correct option)

1. MTP stands for
 - (A) medical termination of pregnancy
 - (B) maternal treatment programme
 - (C) medical test of pregnancy
 - (D) multiple term pregnancy
2. Amniocentesis is used to detect
 - (A) genetic disorders
 - (B) heart disease
 - (C) diabetes
 - (D) cancer
3. Amniocentesis is misused for
 - (A) female foeticide
 - (B) sex education
 - (C) contraception
 - (D) vaccination
4. Sex education provides
 - (A) correct information about reproduction
 - (B) medical treatment
 - (C) contraception only
 - (D) legal advice

1 Mark Questions

1. What is MTP?
2. What is amniocentesis?
3. Why is sex education necessary?

2 Mark Questions

1. Why was MTP legalised?
2. Why is amniocentesis misused?

3 Mark Questions

1. What is MTP? Why was it legalised?
2. Explain the need for sex education in schools.