

Reproductive Health — Assignment 2

Class 12 Biology · Higher-difficulty challenge set + integrated problems · Answer key included · Narayan Gurukul Academy

Instructions: (1) Attempt all questions; start with the topic-wise challenge set, then attempt the integrated (multi-topic) problems.
(2) Give all answers with correct SI units. $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$ unless stated.
(3) A final answer key is provided at the end — try the full set before checking it.

Part A — Topic-wise challenge questions

Reproductive Health and Population Stabilization

1. Define reproductive health.
2. State two reasons for the population explosion.
3. Describe the goals of the RCH programme.

Contraception Methods

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

IUDs and Hormonal Contraception

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

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

1. Name one sexually transmitted disease.
2. How can STDs be prevented?
3. Explain any three sexually transmitted diseases.

Infertility and Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART)

1. Differentiate between ZIFT and GIFT.
2. Name two assisted reproductive technologies.
3. Describe IVF, ZIFT and GIFT.

MTP, Amniocentesis and Sex Education

1. Why was MTP legalised?
2. Why is amniocentesis misused?
3. Explain the need for sex education in schools.

Part B — Integrated problems (multi-topic)

1. Discuss the various methods of contraception with examples.
2. Explain the assisted reproductive technologies (ART) used to treat infertility.
3. Explain the significance of reproductive health in a society.
4. Describe the prevention and control of sexually transmitted diseases.
5. What is MTP? Why was it legalised? Discuss the misuse of amniocentesis.
6. Describe the goals of the Reproductive and Child Health programme.

Answer Key

Reproductive Health and Population Stabilization

Reproductive health is total well-being in the physical, emotional, behavioural and social aspects of reproduction. Population explosion is caused by a falling death rate, better medical care and a high birth rate. RCH goals: better reproductive health, birth control, safe motherhood and child survival.

Contraception Methods

Natural methods (rhythm, lactational amenorrhea, coitus interruptus), barrier methods (condom, diaphragm), IUDs, hormonal methods, surgical methods (vasectomy, tubectomy) and emergency contraception.

IUDs and Hormonal Contraception

IUDs include non-medicated, copper-releasing (CuT, Cu7) and hormone-releasing (LNG-20). The oral pill contains oestrogen and progesterone and prevents ovulation.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

STDs include gonorrhoea, syphilis, genital herpes, chlamydiasis, AIDS and hepatitis B. Prevention: avoid multiple partners, use condoms and seek early treatment.

Infertility and Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART)

Causes include physical, congenital, immunological and psychological factors. ART: IVF, ZIFT, GIFT, ICSI and IUT.

MTP, Amniocentesis and Sex Education

MTP is intentional termination of pregnancy, legalised to reduce unsafe abortions. Amniocentesis detects genetic disorders but is misused for female foeticide. Sex education gives correct information about reproduction.

Integrated problems

1: Natural, barrier, IUD, hormonal and surgical methods. 2: IVF, ZIFT, GIFT, ICSI, IUT. 3: Reproductive health ensures a healthy society. 4: Prevention by awareness, condoms and early treatment. 5: MTP legalised to reduce unsafe abortion; amniocentesis misused for female foeticide. 6: RCH goals — Total reproductive health, birth control, safe motherhood, child survival.