

Reproductive Health — CBSE Pattern Test 1

Class 12 Biology · 90 minutes · 40 marks · Sections A–D with answer key · Narayan Gurukul Academy

Test 1 — CBSE Pattern (90 minutes, 40 marks)

Class 12 Biology · Reproductive Health · Narayan Gurukul Academy (ClassApna)

General Instructions: (1) This paper has four sections — Section A (1×10), Section B (2×4), Section C (3×4) and Section D (5×2) — total 40 marks. Time allowed: 90 minutes.
(2) All questions are compulsory. No overall choice is given; internal choice, where allowed, is clearly marked.
(3) For MCQ questions choose the single correct option; for VSA answers write a single line.
(4) Take $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$. All symbols carry their usual meaning. Use of a calculator is not permitted.

Section A — MCQ & VSA ($10 \times 1 = 10$ marks)

- The barrier method that also protects against STDs is the
 - condom
 - IUD
 - pill
 - tubectomy
- Copper-releasing IUDs work as
 - spermicidal
 - hormonal
 - surgical
 - natural
- Lactational amenorrhea is a method of
 - natural contraception
 - surgery
 - hormone therapy
 - sterilisation
- IVF stands for
 - in-vitro fertilisation
 - in-vivo fertilisation
 - internal fertilisation
 - intra-vaginal fertilisation
- The technique in which the embryo is transferred into the fallopian tube is
 - ZIFT
 - GIFT
 - IUT
 - ICSI
- MTP stands for
 - medical termination of pregnancy
 - maternal treatment programme
 - medical test of pregnancy
 - multiple term pregnancy
- Amniocentesis is used to detect
 - genetic disorders

- (B) heart disease
 - (C) diabetes
 - (D) cancer
8. Which of these is a sexually transmitted disease?
- (A) gonorrhoea
 - (B) diabetes
 - (C) asthma
 - (D) anaemia
9. What is a barrier method?
10. What is infertility?

Section B — Short Answer I ($4 \times 2 = 8$ marks)

11. What is the lactational amenorrhea method?
12. Name two copper-releasing IUDs.
13. What is amniocentesis?
14. Name one bacterial STD.

Section C — Short Answer II ($4 \times 3 = 12$ marks)

15. Explain any three barrier methods of contraception.
16. Differentiate between ZIFT and GIFT.
17. What is MTP? Why was it legalised?
18. How can STDs be prevented?

Section D — Long Answers ($2 \times 5 = 10$ marks)

19. (a) Describe the surgical methods of contraception. (b) Explain the types of IUDs.
20. (a) Describe the goals of the RCH programme. (b) Discuss the misuse of amniocentesis.

Answer Key (Marking Scheme)

- Q1 — (A) condom. Q2 — (A) spermicidal. Q3 — (A) natural contraception. Q4 — (A) in-vitro fertilisation. Q5 — (A) ZIFT. Q6 — (A) medical termination of pregnancy. Q7 — (A) genetic disorders. Q8 — (A) gonorrhoea.
- Q9 — A barrier method prevents sperm from meeting the ovum (e.g. condom).
- Q10 — Infertility is the inability to conceive after one year of unprotected intercourse.
- Q11 — Exclusive breastfeeding prevents conception for up to six months.
- Q12 — CuT and Cu7 (or Multiload 375).
- Q13 — Amniocentesis is the analysis of amniotic fluid to detect genetic disorders.
- Q14 — Syphilis (or gonorrhoea).
- Q15 — Condom, diaphragm and cervical cap prevent sperm from reaching the ovum.
- Q16 — ZIFT transfers an embryo into the fallopian tube; GIFT transfers a donor ovum into the fallopian tube.
- Q17 — MTP is intentional termination of pregnancy; legalised to reduce unsafe abortions and maternal deaths.
- Q18 — Avoid multiple partners, use condoms and seek early treatment.

Q19 — (a) Vasectomy in males, tubectomy in females. (b) Non-medicated, copper-releasing and hormone-releasing IUDs.

Q20 — (a) Better reproductive health, birth control, safe motherhood, child survival. (b) Amniocentesis is misused for female foeticide.