

Reproductive Health — CBSE Pattern Test 2

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

Test 2 — 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 pill contains
 - steroid hormones
 - copper
 - antibiotics
 - vitamins
- GIFT involves transfer of
 - an ovum from a donor
 - an embryo
 - sperm
 - zygote
- Amniocentesis is misused for
 - female foeticide
 - sex education
 - contraception
 - vaccination
- AIDS is caused by
 - HIV
 - bacteria
 - fungus
 - protozoa
- Tubectomy is done in
 - females
 - males
 - both
 - children
- The combined oral pill contains
 - oestrogen and progesterone
 - only oestrogen
 - only progesterone
 - FSH
- ICSI involves injection of a single sperm into the
 - ovum

- (B) uterus
 - (C) fallopian tube
 - (D) cervix
8. Population explosion is mainly due to
- (A) high birth rate
 - (B) low birth rate
 - (C) migration
 - (D) urbanisation
9. What is ZIFT?
10. What is vasectomy?

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

11. What is the full form of RCH?
12. What is the rhythm method?
13. Name one hormone-releasing IUD.
14. What is sex education?

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

15. Describe the surgical methods of contraception.
16. Explain any three sexually transmitted diseases.
17. Describe IVF, ZIFT and GIFT.
18. Explain the need for sex education in schools.

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

19. (a) Explain the types of IUDs. (b) Describe the mode of action of the oral pill.
20. (a) Discuss the various methods of contraception with examples. (b) Explain the assisted reproductive technologies used to treat infertility.

Answer Key (Marking Scheme)

- Q1 — (A) steroid hormones. Q2 — (A) an ovum from a donor. Q3 — (A) female foeticide. Q4 — (A) HIV. Q5 — (A) females. Q6 — (A) oestrogen and progesterone. Q7 — (A) ovum. Q8 — (A) high birth rate.
- Q9 — ZIFT is the transfer of a zygote or early embryo into the fallopian tube.
- Q10 — Vasectomy is the surgical removal/ligation of the vas deferens in males.
- Q11 — Reproductive and Child Health.
- Q12 — The rhythm method avoids coitus during the fertile period of the menstrual cycle.
- Q13 — LNG-20.
- Q14 — Sex education gives correct information about reproduction and sexual health.
- Q15 — Vasectomy (males) and tubectomy (females) block gamete transport.
- Q16 — Gonorrhoea, syphilis and AIDS.
- Q17 — IVF: fertilisation outside the body; ZIFT: embryo into the fallopian tube; GIFT: donor ovum into the fallopian tube.

Q18 — To prevent myths, STDs and unsafe practices among adolescents.

Q19 — (a) Non-medicated, copper-releasing and hormone-releasing. (b) Prevents ovulation by steroid hormones.

Q20 — (a) Natural, barrier, IUD, hormonal, surgical and emergency methods. (b) IVF, ZIFT, GIFT, ICSI and IUT treat infertility.