

Exercise 1 : NCERT Based Topic-wise MCQs

3.1 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS AND STRATEGIES

1. RCH stands for NCERT Page-58 / N-42
 - (a) Routine Check-up of Health
 - (b) Reproduction Cum Hygiene
 - (c) Reversible Contraceptive Hazards
 - (d) Reproductive and Child Health Care

2. Which one of the following statement(s) is/are correct about reproductive health? NCERT Page-58 / N-41 & 42
 - (a) Healthy reproductive organs with normal functions
 - (b) Emotional aspects of reproduction
 - (c) Social aspects of reproduction
 - (d) All of the above

3. The technique which makes use of amniotic fluid for the detection of prenatal disorder is called as NCERT Page-58 / N-42
 - (a) leproscopy
 - (b) amniocentesis
 - (c) endoscopy
 - (d) ultrasound

4. Amniocentesis technique is used for the NCERT Page-58 / N-42
 - (a) sex determination of foetus
 - (b) determination of any genetic abnormality in the embryo
 - (c) determination of errors in amino acid metabolism in embryo.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)

3.2 POPULATION STABILISATION & BIRTH CONTROL

5. 'Saheli' a new oral contraceptive developed by NCERT Page-58 & 59 / N-42 & 43
 - (a) All Indian Institute of Medical Science
 - (b) Central Drug Research Institute
 - (c) Health Care Pvt. Ltd.
 - (d) Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals corp. Ltd.

6. Progestogens in the contraceptive pill NCERT Page-61 / N-45
(a) prevents ovulation
(b) inhibits estrogen
(c) checks attachment of zygote endometrium
(d) All of the above
7. Present increase in India's population has not been due to NCERT Page-59 / N-43
(a) decrease in infant mortality rate
(b) decrease number of people reaching reproductive age
(c) decline in death rate
(d) decline in maternal mortality rate
8. The diaphragm, cervical cap and vaults are NCERT Page-60 / N-44
(a) disposable contraceptive devices
(b) Reusable contraceptives
(c) Non-medicated IUDs
(d) Cu-releasing IUDs
9. Progestasert and LNG-20 are NCERT Page-60 / N-44
(a) implants
(b) copper releasing IUDs
(c) non-medicated IUDs
(d) hormone releasing IUDs
10. Which of the following ions plays an effective role in the activity of IUDs? NCERT Page-60 / N-44
(a) Iron
(b) Zinc
(c) Copper
(d) Ammonium
11. which of the following contraceptive also provides protection from contacting STIs and AIDS ? NCERT Page-60 / N-44
(a) Diaphragms
(b) Spermicidal foams
(c) Condoms
(d) lactational amenorrhoea
12. Which of the following is, traditional method of contraception? NCERT Page-60 / N-44
(a) Implantation
(b) Lactational amenorrhoea
(c) Condoms
(d) Sterilization
13. Contraceptive oral pills help in birth control by NCERT Page-61 / N-45
(a) Killing the sperms in uterus
(b) Forming barriers between sperms and ova
(c) Preventing ovulation
(d) Killing the ova

14. Which of the following groups of contraceptives are included under barrier methods?

- (a) Condom, Vaults, IUDs, Cervical caps
- (b) IUDs, Diaphragm, Abstinence, Injections
- (c) Condom, Diaphragm, Cervical caps, Vaults
- (d) Surgical methods, Oral contraceptives, Cervical caps, vaults

NCERT Page-60 / N-44

15. Copper-T acts by

- (a) Suppression of fertilization by forming a membrane
- (b) Disturbing the site of implantation of blastocyst
- (c) Acting as a barrier
- (d) None of these

NCERT Page-60 / N-44

16. The most important component of the oral contraceptive pills is

- (a) progesterone
- (b) growth hormone
- (c) thyroxine
- (d) luteinizing hormone

NCERT Page-61 / N-45

17. Tying up or removing a small part of fallopian duct is called

- (a) vasectomy
- (c) archidectomy
- (b) ductus arteriosus
- (d) tubectomy

NCERT Page-61 / N-45

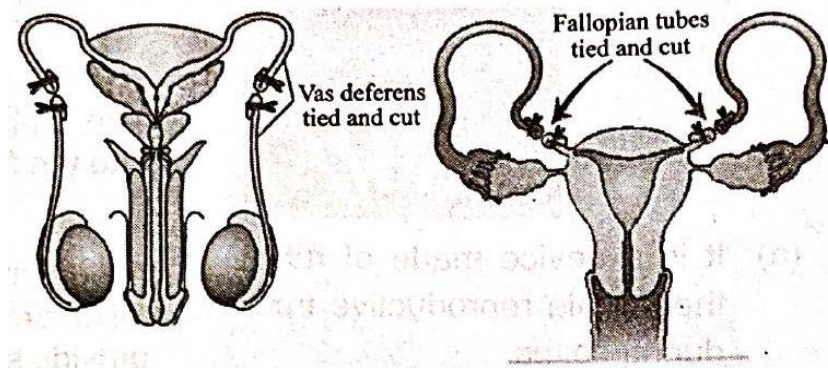
18. Which of the following statement regarding natural methods of contraception is true?

- (a) They increase phagocytosis of sperms.
- (b) They employ barriers to prevent fertilization.
- (c) They are the natural ways of avoiding chances of ovum and sperms meeting.
- (d) They are surgical and terminal methods.

NCERT Page-60 / N-44

19. The given figure indicates which of the following processes?

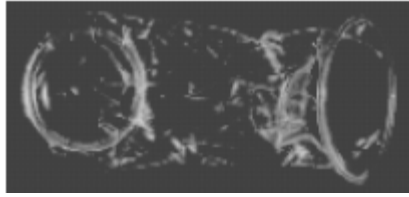
NCERT Page-61 / N-45



- (a) Vasectomy
- (c) Uterine canals
- (b) Tubectomy
- (d) Ovarian canals

20. Refer the given figure below and answer the question. Which feature is correctly associated with the given figure?

NCERT Page-60 / N-44



- (a) It is a male condom which is used to cover the penis just before the coitus to prevent the entry of ejaculated semen into the female reproductive tract.
- (b) It is a female condom which is used to cover the cervix and vagina just before the coitus.
- (c) It is a condom which is used to cover penis in male and vagina and cervix in female.
- (d) It is one type of IUDs which makes the uterus unsuitable for implantation and cervix hostile to the sperms.

21. On which days of the menstrual cycle is ovulation expected? NCERT Page-60 / N-44

- (a) 10 th -30 th
- (b) 1 st - 10th
- (c) 10th -17 th
- (d) 18th -25 th

22. Which of the following birth control measures can be considered as the safest?

- (a) the rhythm method
- (b) the use of physical barriers
- (c) temination of unwanted pregnancy
- (d) sterilization techniques

NCERT Page-62 / N-45

23. An individual undergoes sterilization process in which a small incision was done on " X " and a part of vas deferens is removed or tied up.

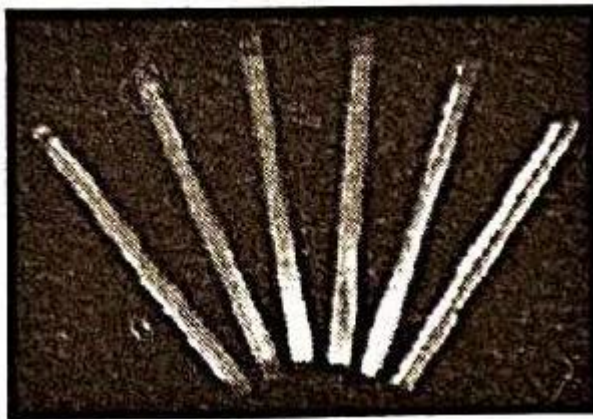
NCERT Page-62 / N-45

Identify " X " and the intervention of this surgical process.

- (a) " X " - Fallopian tube; Prevent ovulation and implantation.
- (b) "X" - Testes; Prevent conception by blocking sperm entry.
- (c) "X" - Epididymis; Inhibit maturation of sperm and its transport.
- (d) "X" - Scrotum; Gamete transport is blocked and thereby prevents conception.

24. Which of the following option is correct regarding the diagram given below?

NCERT Page-61 / N-45



- (a) It is a device made of rubber and inserted into the female reproductive tract to cover the cervix during coitus.
- (b) It is a device made of thin rubber/ latex sheath and are used to cover penis in the male.
- (c) This device is inserted by doctors in the uterus through vagina and increases phagocytosis of sperms within the uterus.
- (d) It is a set of 6-small plastic capsules (called implant) which are placed under the skin of a women's upper arm and it prevent pregnancy.
25. The given figure shows one of the elements releasing intrauterine device. Select the option which shows the correct identification of the device and its feature. **NCERT Page-60 / N-44**
- (a) CuT; suppress sperm motility and its fertilizing capacity.
- (b) Cu7; make uterus unsuitable for the attachment of blastocysts.
- (c) Lippes loop; protect the users from contracting AIDS and STDs.
- (d) LNG - 20; acts as spermicidal means and decrease the contraceptive efficiency.
26. Which of the following is a hormone releasing Intra Uterine Device (IUD)? **NCERT Page-60 / N-44**
- (a) Multiload 375
- (b) LNG - 20
- (c) Cervical cap
- (d) Vault
27. Tubectomy is a method of sterilization in which **NCERT Page-62 / N-45**
- (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.
28. What is the marriageable age for the females and males respectively in India? **NCERT Page-59 / N-42**
- (a) 18,18
- (b) 18,25
- (c) 21,18
- (d) 18,21
29. Select the correct match from the given option. **NCERT Page-60 / N-44 & 45**
- (a) Non Medicated IUDs - Multiload 375
- (b) Saheli - Contains a non-steroidal preparation

- (c) Lactational amenorrhea - Presence of menstruation
- (d) Diaphragms, cervical caps, vaults - Cover the cervix after the coitus is done

30. Find out correct choice for IUD.

- (i) Induces phagocytosis of sperms.
- (ii) Sperm motility and fertilising capacity of sperms is suppressed by the release Cu^{2+} ions.
- (iii) Make the uterus unsuitable for implantation.
- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (b) i and (ii)
- (c) Only (i)
- (d) None of the above

3.3 MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY (MTP)

31. In which year, MTP was legalised in India?

NCERT Page-62 / N-46

- (a) 1971
- (b) 1951
- (c) 1981
- (d) 1923

32. MTPs are considered relatively safe during the weeks of pregnancy.

NCERT Page-62 / N-46

- (a) 12
- (b) 15
- (c) 18
- (d) 20

33. Legally acceptable term of abortion is -

- (a) MTP
- (b) MMTP
- (c) MTTP
- (d) None of these

34. MTP is practised mainly to -

- (a) Get rid of unwanted female child legally.
- (b) Get rid of unwanted pregnancies due to failure of contraception of rapes.
- (c) Both (a) and (b).
- (d) Decrease population size.

35. Which of the following can be used as emergency contraceptive within 72 hours of coitus to avoid possible pregnancy due to rape or casual unprotected intercourse?

NCERT Page-62 / N-46

- (a) Progestogens
- (b) Progestogens-estrogen combinations
- (c) Condoms
- (d) both A and B

36. Which of the following disease is completely curable if detected early and treated properly?
 (a) Syphilis NCERT Page-63 / N-47
 (b) Hepatitis B
 (c) Genital herpes
 (d) HIV infection
37. Which of the following STDs are not completely curable? NCERT Page-63 / N-47
 (a) Chlamydiasis, gonorrhoea, trichomoniasis
 (b) Chancroid, syphilis, genital warts
 (c) AIDS, syphilis, hepatitis B
 (d) AIDS, genital herpes, hepatitis B
38. Which of the following statement/s is/are true?
 (a) Early symptoms of most of STDs are minor and include itching, fluid discharge, slight pain, swelling etc. in genital region.
 (b) Infected women are asymptomatic and remain undetected for long.
 (c) Delay can lead pelvic inflammatory diseases.
 (d) All of the above.
39. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)?
 (a) The chances of a 5 year boy contacting a STD are very little.
 (b) A person may contact syphilis by sharing milk with the one who is already suffering from the same disease.
 (c) Haemophilia is one of the STD.
 (d) Genital herpes and sickle-cell anaemia are both STD.
40. Hepatitis B is transmitted through NCERT Page-63 / N-47
 (a) blood transfusion
 (b) intimate physical contact
 (c) Sexual contact
 (d) All of these

41. Which of the following method can be used for women who cannot produce ovum but can provide suitable environment?
NCERT Page-64 / N-47 & 48
 (a) IUD
 (b) GIFT
 (c) IUI.
 (d) ICSI
42. Identify the incorrect statement regarding ZIFT. NCERT Page-64 / N-47 & 48

- (a) ZIFT is zygote intra fallopian transfer.
- (b) It is one of the techniques known as assisted reproductive technologies:
- (c) Through this process embryo is formed by injecting ovum into the sperm.
- (d) Zygote or embryo up to 8 blastomeres is collected and transferred into the fallopian tube.

Which of the following statement is incorrect?

NCERT Page-64 / N-47 & 48

- (a) According to 2001 census our population growth rate was 1.7%.
- (b) Marriageable age for male and female is respectively 21 and 18 years.
- (c) An ideal contraceptive should be reversible.
- (d) The problem of infertility in India lies most often in female partner.

44. The technique called gamete intra fallopian transfer (GIFT) is recommended for those females

- (a) who cannot produce an ovum. NCERT Page-64 / N-47 & 48
- (b) who cannot retain the foetus inside uterus.
- (c) whose cervical canal is too narrow to allow passage for the sperms.
- (d) who cannot provide suitable environment for fertilization.

45. Artificial insemination mean

NCERT Page-64 / N-47 & 48

- (a) transfer of sperms of husband to a test tube containing ova.
- (b) artificial introduction of sperms of a healthy donor into the vagina.
- (c) introduction of sperms of a healthy donor directly into the ovary.
- (d) transfer of sperms of a healthy donor to a test tube containing ova.

46. The Test-tube Baby Programme employs which one of the following techniques?

- (a) Intra Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI) NCERT Page-64 / N-47 & 48
- (b) Intra Uterine Insemination (IUI)
- (c) Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer (GIFT)
- (d) Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer (ZIFT)

47. Assisted reproductive technologies (ART)

NCERT Page-64 / N-47 & 48

- (a) include social awareness programmes to educate people about reproductive health and diseases.
- (b) include research organization working on to produce new and more effective contraceptives for birth control.
- (c) include a number of special techniques which assist infertile couples to have children.
- (d) both (b) and (c)

48. The transfer of zygote or early embryo (up to 8 blastomeres) into fallopian tube is called

- (a) IVF and ET NCERT Page-64 / N-47 & 48
- (b) ZIFT
- (c) GIFT
- (d) IUT

49. Assisted reproductive technology, IVF involves transfer of

NCERT Page-64 / N-47 & 48

- (a) Ovum into the fallopian tube.
- (b) Zygote into the fallopian tube.
- (c) Zygote into the uterus.
- (d) Embryo with 16 blastomeres into the fallopian tube.

Exercise 2: NCERT Exemplar & NEET

NCERT EXEMPLAR QUESTIONS

1. The method of directly injecting a sperm into ovum is assisted by reproductive technology is called
(a) GIFT NCERT Page-64 / N-48
(b) ZIFT
(c) ICSI
(d) ET
2. Increased IMR and decreased MMR in a population will NCERT Page-59 / N-47
(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/exp
3. Intensely 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 fertilization
4. A national level approach to build up a reproductively healthy society was taken up in our country in
(a) 1950s NCERT Page-57, 58 / N-42
(b) 1960s
(c) 1980s
(d) 1990s
5. Emergency contraceptives are effective if used within 72hrs of NCERT Page-61 / N-45
(a) coitus
(b) ovulation
(c) menstruation
(d) implantation
6. Choose the right one amongst the statements given below. NCERT Page-60 / N-44
(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.
7. From the sexually transmitted diseases mentioned below, identify the one which does not specifically affect the sex organs.
(a) Syphillis
(b) AIDS

- (c) Gonorrhoea
 - (d) Génital warts
8. Condoms are one of the most popular contraceptives because of the following reasons
- (a) these are effective barriers for insemination **NCERT Page-60 / N-47**
 - (b) they do not interfere with coital act
 - (c) these help in reducing the risk of STDs
 - (d) All of the above
9. Choose the correct statement regarding the ZIFT procedure. **NCERT Page-64 / N-48**
- (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 are transferred
10. The correct surgical procedure as a contraceptive method is **NCERT Page-62 / N-45**
- (a) ovariectomy
 - (b) hysterectomy
 - (c) vasectomy
 - (d) castration



11. In context of amniocentesis, which of the following statement is incorrect?
- (a) It is usually done when a woman is between 14-16 weeks pregnant.
 - (b) It is used for prenatal sex determination **NCERT Page-58 / N-42 |**
 - (c) It can be used for detection of down syndrome
 - (d) It can be used for detection of cleft palate
12. In case of a couple where the male is having a very low sperm count, which technique will be suitable for fertilisation? **NCERT Page-64 / N-48 |**
- (a) Gamete intracytoplasmic fallopian transfer
 - (b) Artificial Insemination
 - (c) Intracytoplasmic sperm injection
 - (d) Intrauterine transfer
13. The function of copper ions in copper releasing IUD's is **NCERT Page-60 / N-44 |**
- (a) They inhibit gametogenesis
 - (b) They make uterus unsuitable for implantation
 - (c) They inhibit ovulation
 - (d) They suppress sperm motility and fertilising capacity of sperms
14. The contraceptive 'SAHELI' **NCERT Page-61 / N-45 |**
- (a) blocks estrogen receptors in the uterus, preventing eggs from getting implanted.
 - (b) increases the concentration of estrogen and prevents ovulation in females.
 - (c) is a post-coital contraceptive.

(d) is an IUD.

15. Which of the following sexually transmitted diseases is not completely curable?

- (a) Gonorrhoea
- (b) Genital warts
- (c) Genital herpes
- (d) Chlamydia

NCERT Page-63 / N-47 |

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

- (a) Lactational amenorrhea, Pills, Emergency contraceptives
- (b) Barrier method, Lactational amenorrhea, Pills
- (c) CUT, Pills, Emergency contraceptives
- (d) Pills, Emergency contraceptives, Barrier methods

NCERT/ Page-60 / N-44 |

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

- (a) Vaults, LNG-20
- (b) Multiload 375, Progestasert
- (c) Progestasert, LNG-20
- (d) Lippes Loop, Multiload 375

NCERT Page-60 / N-44 |

18. Select the option including all sexually transmitted diseases.

- (a) Gonorrhoea, Malaria, Genital herpes
- (b) AIDS, Malaria, Filariasis
- (c) Cancer, AIDS, Syphilis
- (d) Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Genital herpes

NCERT Page-63 / N-47 |

19. In which of the following techniques, the embryos are transferred to assist those females who cannot conceive?

- (a) GIFT and ZIFT
- (b) ICSI and ZIFT
- (c) GIFT and ICSI
- (d) ZIFT and IUT

NCERT Page-64 / N-48 |

20. Which one of the following is an example of Hormone releasing IUD?

- (a) Multiload 375
- (b) CuT
- (c) LNG 20
- (d) Cu7

NCERT Page-60 / N-44 |

21. Veneral diseases can spread through:

- (i) Using sterile needles
- (ii) Transfusion of blood from infected person
- (iii) Infected mother to foetus
- (iv) Kissing
- (v) Inheritance

NCERT Page-63 / N-47 |

Choose the correct answer from the option given below

- (a) (i) and (iii) only

- (b) (i), (ii) and (iii) only
 (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
 (d) (ii) and (iii) only

22. Match List-I with List-II.

NCERT Page-60 |

List-I		List-II	
(A)	Vaults	(i)	Entry of sperm through Cervix is blocked
(B)	IUDs	(ii)	Removal of Vas deferens
(C)	Vasectomy	(iii)	Phagocytosis of sperms within the Uterus
(D)	Tubectomy	(iv)	Removal of fallopian tube

Choose the correct answer from the option given below

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) |
| (a) | (iii) | (i) | (iv) | (ii) |
| (b) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) | (iii) |
| (c) | (i) | (iii) | (ii) | (iv) |
| (d) | (ii) | (iv) | (iii) | (i) |

23. Lippe's loop is a type of contraceptive used as:

NCERT Page-60 / N-44 |

- (a) Vault barrier
 (b) Non-Medicated IUD
 (c) Copper releasing IUD
 (d) Cervical barrier

24. Match List-I with List-II with respect to methods of Contraception and their respective actions.

NCERT Page-60 & 61 / N-44 |

List-I		List-II	
(A)	Diaphragms	(i)	Inhibit ovulation and Implantation
(B)	Contraceptive	(ii)	Increase phagocytosis of Pills sperm within Uterus

(C)	Intra uterine	(iii)	Absence of Menstrual Devices cycle and ovulation following parturition
(D)	Lactational	(iv)	They cover the cervix Amenorrhoea blocking the entry of sperms

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- (a) (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(ii), (D)-(iii)
- (b) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(i), (D)-(iii)
- (c) (A)-(iii), (B)-(ii), (C)-(i), (D)-(iv)
- (d) (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(iii), (D)-(ii)

25. Match List I with List II.

NCERT Page-61 & 62 / N-44, 45 & 46

List I

- A. Vasectomy
- B. Coitus interruptus
- C. Cervical caps
- D. Saheli

List II

- I. Oral method
- II. Barrier method
- III. Surgical method
- IV. Natural method

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
- (b) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
- (c) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
- (d) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

26. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion A : Amniocentesis for sex determination is one of the strategies of Reproductive and Child Health Care Programme.

NCERT Page-62 / N-46

Reason : Ban on amniocentesis checks increasing menace of female foeticide.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true and R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

27. Which one of the following common sexually transmitted diseases is completely curable when detected early and treated properly?

NCERT Page-63 / N-47 /

- (a) Genital herpes
- (c) Hepatitis-B
- (b) Gonorrhoea
- (d) HIV Infection

Exercise 3: Matching, Statement & Assertion Reason Type

Match the Following

1. Given below are four methods (A-D) of contraceptive in column-I and their modes of action in achieving contraception in column-II. Match the columns and select the correct option: NCERT Page-60, 61 / N-44

Column -I (Method)		Column -II (Mode of Action)	
A.	The contraceptive pill	I.	Prevents sperms reaching cervix
B.	Condom	II.	Prevents implantation
C.	Vasectomy	III.	Prevents ovulation
D.	Copper T	IV.	Semen contains no sperms

- (a) A-II; B - III; C-I; D - IV
 (b) A - IIIB - I; C - IV; D - II
 (c) A - IV; B - I; C - II; D - III
 (d) A-III; B - IV; C-I; D - II
2. Match the column I with column II and choose the correct option

Column -		Column -II	
A.	IUT	I.	Copper T
B.	Birth control	II.	Agent to kill spermatozoa
C.	Spermicides	III.	VD or RTI
D.	STD	IV.	To help infertile couple

- (a) A-IV; B - III; C-I; D -II
 (b) A - IV; B - III; C - II; D - I
 (c) A - II; B - IV; C - I; D - III
 (d) A-IV; B - I; C-II; D - III
3. Select the correct match of the techniques given in column I with its feature given in column II.

NCERT Page-64 / N-48

Column I		Column II	
A.	ICSI	I.	Artificially introduction of semen into the vagina or uterus.

B.	IUI	II.	Transfer of ovum collected from a donor into the fallopian tube where fertilisation occurs
C.	IUT	III.	Formation of an embryo by directly injecting sperm into the ovum
D.	GIFT	IV.	Transfer of the zygote or early embryo (with up to 8 blastomeres) into the fallopian tube.
		V.	Transfer of embryo with more than 8 blastomeres into the uterus

- (a) A – V; B – IV; C – I; D – III
 (b) A – I; B – II; C – III; D – IV
 (c) A – III; B – V; C – II; D – IV
 (d) A – III; B – I; C – V; D – II

4. Match the column-I and column-II and choose the correct option.

Column -I		Column -II	
A.	In-vitro fertilisation tube	I.	Transferred into fallopian
B.	ZIFT	II.	In-vitro fertilisation
C.	Artificial insemination	III.	Embryo transfer
D.	IUT	IV.	Insemination due to low sperm count

- (a) A – I; B – II; C – III; D – IV
 (b) A – II; B – I; C – III; D – IV
 (c) A – III; B – I; C – IV; D – II
 (d) A-III; B - IV; C - II; D -I

TWO STATEMENT TYPE QUESTIONS

DIRECTION: Read the statements carefully and answer the question on the basis of following options.

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
 (b) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

- (c) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
 (d) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
5. Statement I: Diaphragms, cervical caps and vaults are barrier made up rubber.
 Statement II: Diaphragms, cervical caps and vaults are inserted into the male reproductive tract during coitus. **NCERT Page-60 / N-44**
6. Statement I: Infertility is the inability to produce children in spite of unprotected sexual co-habitation.
 Statement II: Infertile couples could have children using assisted reproductive technologies (ART). **NCERT Page-63, 64 / N-47 & 48**
7. Statement I: In vasectomy, a small part of the vas deferens is removed or tied up.
 Statement II: In tubectomy, a small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up. **NCERT Page-62 / N-45**
8. Statement I: 'Saheli' is an oral pill which has low contraception value and very high side effects.
 Statement II: 'Saheli' contains progestin with no estrogen and a non-steroidal preparation.
9. Statement I: The hormonal releasing IUDs is Cu7 and multiload 375.
 Statement II: IUDs decrease Phagocytosis of sperms within the uterus. **NCERT Page-60 / N-44**
10. Statement I: Disease or infections which are transmitted through sexual intercourse are collectively called sexually transmitted infections. **NCERT Page-63 / N-47**
 Statement II: STD's if not properly treated may lead to pelvic inflammatory diseases, abortion, still birth, Ectopic pregnancies, infertility or even cancer of reproductive tract.

FOUR/FIVE STATEMENT TYPE QUESTIONS

11. Choose the correct statements given below regarding contraception.
 (i) Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) during first trimester is generally safe.
 (ii) Generally chances of conception are nil until mother breast-feeds the infant upto two years.
 (iii) Intrauterine devices like copper-T are effective contraceptives.
 (iv) Contraception pills may be taken upto one week after coitus to prevent conception.
 (a) (i) and (ii)
 (b) (ii) and (iii)
 (c) (iii) and (iv)
 (d) (i) and (iii)
12. Identify the correct function(s) of pills **NCERT Page-61 / N-44 & 45**
 (i) Inhibit ovulation and implantation.
 (ii) Alter the quality of cervical mucus to prevent or retard the entry of sperms.
 (iii) Prevent the ejaculated semen from entering the female vagina.
 (iv) Inhibit spermatogenesis.
 (v) Pills are very less effective with high risk of side effects.
 (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
 (b) (i) and (ii)
 (c) (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)
 (d) (iii), (iv) and (v)
13. Choose the correct statements - **NCERT Page-57 & 58 / N-41 & 42**
 (i) According to the WHO, reproductive health is total well-being in the physical, social, emotional, behavioural aspects of reproduction.

- (ii) Introduction of sex education in schools should be encouraged to provide right information to the young.
- (iii) A reproductively healthy society has people with physically and functionally normal reproductive organs.
- (iv) Reproductively healthy societies have abnormal sex-related emotional and behavioural interactions.
- (v) Educating people would address the important of bringing up socially conscious healthy families of desired size.
- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (i), (iii) and (v)
- (b) (ii) and (iv)
- (d) (i) and (v)

14. Choose the correct option-

NCERT Page-63

- i. RTI - Reproductive Tract Infections
- ii. VD - Venereal Diseases
- iii. STD - Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- iv. IVF - Intra Vaginal Fertilization
- (a) All
- (b) i, ii, iii
- (c) ii, iii
- (d) i, ii

15. Given below are some examples of sexually transmitted diseases. Identify the one or more which specifically affect the sex organs.

NCERT Page-63 / N-47.

- (i) AIDS
- (ii) Syphilis
- (iii) Gonorrhea
- (iv) Genital warts
- (a) (i) only
- (b) (i) and (ii) only
- (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) only
- (d) All of these.

16. Identify the correct reasons of infertility.

NCERT Page-64 / N-48

- (i) Drugs
- (ii) Diseases
- (iii) Congenital
- (iv) Use of Contraceptives
- (v) Immunological or psychological
- (a) (i), (ii), (iii)
- (b) (iii) and (iv)
- (c) (i), (ii), (iii) and (v)
- (d) All of these

17. Identify the incorrect statements and select the option.

- (i) Birth control pills are likely to cause cardiovascular problems.
- (ii) A woman who substitutes or takes the place of the real mother to nurse the embryo is called surrogate mother
- (iii) Numerous children have been produced by Invitro fertilization but with some abnormalities.
- (iv) Woman plays a key role in the continuity of the family and human species

(v) Foetal sex determination test should not be banned.

(a) (i) and (ii)

(b) (ii) and (iv)

(c) (iii) and (v)

(d) None of these

18. Study the given reasons on the basis of which pregnancy can be terminated. Identify the correct reasons.

(i) To get rid of unwanted pregnancies.

(ii) To prevent the fatality or harmfulness to the mother or to foetus or both due to the continuation of pregnancy.

(iii) Termination of pregnancy is safe in each and every case.

(iv) If the foetus is male.

(v) It plays an important role in decreasing the population.

(a) (i) and (ii) only

(b) (ii) and (iii) only

(c) (iii), (iv) and (v) only

(d) All of these

ASSERTION & REASON QUESTIONS

DIRECTION: These questions consist of two statements, each printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions, you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

(b) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct

(c) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

(d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

19. Assertion: Test tube babies are produced in vitro.

Reason: This method is followed by embryo transfer.

20. Assertion: Copper-T is an effective contraceptive device in human females. **NCERT Page-61 / N-44**

Reason: Copper-T prevents passage of sperms from vagina upwards into the fallopian tubes.

21. Assertion: Family planning is an action plan to attain reproductive health among people.

Reason: Improved programmes covering reproduction related areas were propagated by RCH to create awareness among people. **NCERT Page-58 / N-41**

22. Assertion: STDs are transmitted through sexual intercourse.

Reason: STDs can be prevented by using barrier contraceptives like condoms.

Answer Keys

EXERCISE-1

1	(d)	6	(a)	11	(c)	16	(a)	21	(c)	26	(b)	31	(a)	36	(a)	41	(b)	46	(d)
2	(d)	7	(b)	12	(b)	17	(d)	22	(d)	27	(a)	32	(a)	37	(d)	42	(c)	47	(c)
3	(b)	8	(b)	13	(c)	18	(c)	23	(d)	28	(d)	33	(a)	38	(d)	43	(d)	48	(b)
4	(d)	9	(d)	14	(c)	19	(b)	24	(d)	29	(b)	34	(b)	39	(a)	44	(a)	49	(b)
5	(b)	10	(c)	15	(b)	20	(b)	25	(a)	30	(a)	35	(d)	40	(d)	45	(b)		

Exercise-2 (NCERT Exemplar & NEET)

1	(c)	4	(a)	7	(b)	10	(c)	13	(d)	16	(a)	19	(d)	22	(c)	25	(b)		
2	(c)	5	(a)	8	(d)	11	(d)	14	(a)	17	(c)	20	(c)	23	(b)	26	(d)		
3	(a)	6	(b)	9	(b)	12	(b)	15	(c)	18	(d)	21	(d)	24	(a)	27	(b)		

Exercise 3 (Matching, Statement & Assertion Reason Type)

1	(b)	4	(c)	7	(d)	10	(d)	13	(c)	16	(c)	19	(a)	22	(a)				
2	(d)	5	(b)	8	(c)	11	(d)	14	(b)	17	(c)	20	(b)						
3	(d)	6	(d)	9	(a)	12	(b)	15	(c)	18	(a)	21	(d)						

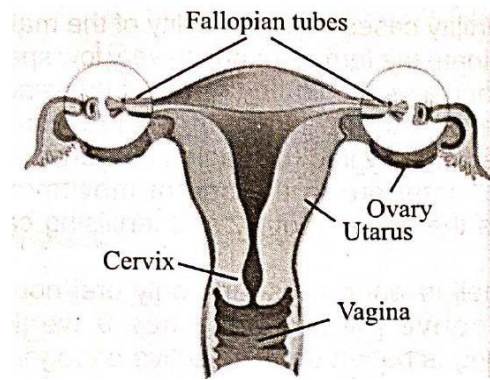
HINTS AND SOLUTIONS

EXERCISE - 1

- (d) Reproduction-related areas are currently in operation in India come under the popular name 'Reproductive and Child Health Care (RCH) programmes.
- (d) According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), reproductive health means a total well-being in all aspects of reproduction, i.e., physical, emotional, behavioural and social.
- (b) Amniocentesis or amniotic fluid test or AFT is a medical procedure which is used in prenatal diagnosis of chromosomal abnormalities and foetal infections. This is the same procedure used for sex determination.
- (d) Amniocentesis is a technique used for the determination of inborn error and hereditary disorders in the developing foetus by using amniotic fluid that surrounds the developing foetus.
- (b) 'Saheli'-an oral contraceptive for the females was developed at Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) in Lucknow, India.

6. (a) Birth control pills (oral contraceptives) check ovulation in female by inhibiting the secretion of follicle stimulating hormone and luteinizing hormone that are important for ovulation.
7. (b) Rapid declines in death rate, maternal mortality rate (MMR) and infant mortality rate (IMR) as well as an increase in number of people in reproductive age are probable reasons for the present increase in india's population.
8. (b) Diaphragms, cervical caps and vaults are reusable barrier contraceptives made of rubber that are inserted into the female reproductive tract to cover the cervix during coitus. They prevent conception by blocking the entry of sperms through the cervix.
9. (d)
10. (c)
11. (c) The use of condoms during coitus is some of the simple precautions to avoid contacting STDs like AIDS and syphilis.
12. (b) Lactational amenorrhoea is the absence of menstruation. It is the breast sucking of mother by her child for a long time which is considered to contribute a gap for pregnancy. It is based on the fact that ovulation and the menses do not occur during the period of intense lactation following parturition.
13. (c)
14. (c)
15. (b)
16. (a) Oral administration of small doses of either progestogens or progestogen-estrogen combinations (in the form of pills) is one of the contraceptive methods used by the females.
17. (d) In females, tubectomy's consider as the permanant method for present of fortilization. Eggs continuen to be produce but they fail to pass into the uterus. In tubectomy, a small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up through a small incision in the abdomen or through vagina.
18. (c) Natural method of contraception works on the principle of avoiding chances of ovum and sperm meeting. include periodic abstinence, coitus interrupts and lactational ammenorrhea.
19. (b) The figure shows the process of tubectomy. This is a surgical method to prevent pregnancy in women. In tubectomy small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied through a small cut in the abdomen or through vagina.
20. (b) Condoms are barriers made of thin rubber/ latex sheath that are used to cover the penis in the male or vagina and cervix in the female.
21. (c) Ovary releases egg on every 19 day of 28 day menstrual cycle. Both LH and FSH attains a peak level in the middle of the cycle (about 14th day). This phase is called ovulatory phase that facilitates the release of ovum from egg. In between 10 th -17 th day of menstrual. ovulation is expected.
22. (d) Sterilization techniques can be considered as the safest birth control measures. It provides a permanent and sure birth control. It is called vasectomy in male and tubectomy in female.
23. (d) The described sterilization process is called vasectomy in which a small incision was done on the scrotum and a part of vas deferens is removed or tied up. Due to this gamete transport is blocked and thereby prevents conception.
24. (d) The given figure is a contraceptive implant. It is a small flexible tube which is inserted under the skin (typically the upper arm) and prevents pregnancy by releasing hormones that prevent ovaries from releasing eggs and by thickening cervical mucus.
The explanation should be male in simple sentence rather than using complex sentences.
25. (a)
26. (b) An intrauterine device (IUD) is a small contraceptive device, often 'T'-shaped, often containing either copper or levonorgestrel, which is inserted into the uterus. They are one form of long-acting reversible contraception which is the most effective types of reversible birth control. The LNG-20 is so-called because it releases 20 micrograms of levonorgestrel per 24 hours, compared with 30 micrograms of levonorgestrel in some mini-pills.

27. (a) Tubectomy also referred to as tubal sterilization is a surgical procedure done on women as a permanent method of contraception. In this method fallopian tubes are blocked so that the ova or eggs are prevented from travelling to the uterus from the ovary. This prevents any future pregnancies to occur after the surgical procedure.



28. (d) Marriageable age is the age at which a person is allowed by law to marry. In India this age has been set as 18 for woman and 21 for man (without parents' consent).
29. (b) Saheli is a non- hormonal birth control pill. It is different from other birth control pills because it doesn't contain any hormones. Instead of using the hormone estrogen to prevent pregnancy, it contains a drug that blocks estrogen.
- Non Medicated IUDs - Lippes loop
Lactational amenorrhea - Absence of menstruation
Diaphragms, cervical caps, vaults - Cover the cervix during the coitus.
30. (a)
31. (a) Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) was legalised in 1971 by Government of India with some strict conditions to avoid its misuse.
32. (a) MTP is the intentional or voluntary termination of pregnancy before term. MTPs are considered relatively safe during the first trimester, i.e., up to 12 weeks of pregnancy.
33. (a) Legally acceptable term of abortion is MTP.
34. (b) MTP is practised mainly to Get rid of unwanted pregnancies due to failure of contraception of rapes.
35. (d)
36. (a) Syphilis is a chronic bacterial disease that is contracted chiefly by infection during sexual intercourse, but also congenitally by infection of a developing foetus. Syphilis is completely curable if detected early and treated properly.
37. (d) AIDS, genital herpes and hepatitis B are sexually transmitted diseases which are not completely curable.
38. (d) All the above statements are correct.
39. (a)
40. (d) Hepatitis B is a sexually transmitted disease which is transmitted from one infected person to another by sexual intercourse, blood transfusion, sharing of infected needles from infected mother to foetus.
41. (b) Gamete Intrafallopian Transfer technique is used for such females who cannot produce ovum. This method involves the transfer of ovum collected from a donor into the fallopian tube of another who cannot produce egg but provide a suitable environment for fertilisation.
42. (c) Zygote intrafallopian transfer (ZIFT) is an infertility treatment. It is used when a blockage in the fallopian tubes prevents the normal binding of sperm to the egg. Egg cells are removed from a woman's ovaries, and in vitro fertilized. The resulting zygote is placed into the fallopian tube.
43. (d) Infertility problems cannot be generalised. It is a false statement to say that in India the infertility problems lie in females more often.
44. (a)

45. (b) In artificial insemination (AI) technique, the semen collected either from the husband or a healthy donor is artificially introduced either into the vagina or into the uterus (IUI - intrauterine insemination) of the female.
46. (d) Test tube baby programme employs zygote intra fallopian transfer (ZIFT) technique. In this technique fusion of ovum and sperm is done outside the body of woman to form zygote which is allowed to divide forming 8 blastomeres, then it is transferred into the fallopian tube of the woman.
47. (c) Assisted reproductive technologies (ART) include a number of special techniques which assist infertile couples to have children. In-vitro fertilization is one such technique.
48. (b) ZIFT (Zygote intra fallopian transfer) is the process in which the zygote or early embryos (with upto 8 blastomeres) is transferred into the fallopian tube.
49. (b) IVF (In vitro Fertilization) is the process of fertilization by manually combining an egg and sperm in a laboratory dish. The process involves monitoring and stimulating a woman's ovulatory process, removing ovum or ova (egg or eggs) from the woman's ovaries and letting sperm fertilise them in a fluid medium in a laboratory. The fertilised egg (zygote) is cultured for 2-6 days in a growth medium and is then transferred to the mother's uterus with the intention of establishing a successful pregnancy.

EXERCISE - 2

NCERT Exemplar Questions

1. (c) ICSI (India Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection) is a specialised method to form an embryo in the laboratory in which a sperm is directly injected into the ovum placed in a nutrient broth.
 GIFT (Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer) is a procedure in which eggs are removed from woman's ovary with man sperm and transferred to one of the fallopian tube. ZIFT (Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer) is a procedure (similar to in vitro fertilisation and embryo transfer in which the zygote (early embryo) up to 8 blastomeres is transferred directly into the Fallopian tube.
 ET (Embryo Transfer) is a method in which the fertilisation occurs in vitro and the zygote formed is transferred into the uterus of the female who cannot conceive.
2. (c) IMR (Infant Mortality Rate) and MMR (Maternal Mortality Rate) both are responsible for affecting the growth rate inversely. It means decline in IMR as well as MMR will result in high population growth and viceversa.
 Here, increased IMR will result in decline in growth rate. while, decreased MMR will cause rapid increase in growth rate.
 Therefore, IMR increased and MMR has been decreased in a population, it will not cause any significant change in growth rate.
 (a) Breast feeding is one of the natural contraceptive methods. It reduces fertility by affecting the production of certain reproductive hormones. It suppresses the production of Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone (GRH) and Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH).
 The release of these hormones triggers ovulation. Breast feeding also leads to increased level of prolactin, that inhibits ovulation:
 (a) India was the first amongst countries in the world to initiate action plans and programmes at a national level to attain total reproductive health as a social goal. The programmes called 'family planning' were initiated in 1951 and were periodically assessed over the past decades. To create awareness among people about various reproduction related aspects, providing facilities and support for building up a reproductively healthy society are the major tasks of these programmes.
5. (a) Intake of higher dosed progestogens or progestogenestrogen combinations within 72hrs of coitus have been found to be very effective as emergency contraceptives. These could be used to avoid possible

pregnancy due to rape or casual unprotected intercourse. These drugs disrupt the ovulation and fertilization.

6. (b) Non-mediated IUDs increase phagocytosis of sperms within the uterus and the cations released suppress sperm motility and the fertilising ability of sperms. Hormone releasing IUDs make the uterus unsuitable for implantation and the cervix hostile to sperms, e.g., progestasert, LNG-20. Intra Uterine Devices (IUDs) are used as one of the effective and popular contraceptive method.
7. (b) Syphilis, gonorrhoea and genital warts as STD caused by pallicum, Neisseria gonorrhoeae and human papilloma virus. These pathogens directly infect and damage sex organs causing itching fluid discharge, sight pain and swelling of genitalia.
AIDS (Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome) is caused by HIV virus in humans. It is transmitted through sexual contacts from infected to healthy person. The HIV virus does not directly affect sex organs as such but produce other set of symptoms in the body of infected person.
8. (d) Condoms are used as barriers made of thin rubber latex sheath used to cover the penis in the male or vagina and cervix in females: It prevents the deposition of ejaculated semen into the vagina of the female. It should be discarded after a single use. It is also a safe guard against transmission of AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs).
9. (b) The zygote or early embryo with upto 8 blastomeres is collected from a female donor and transferred into the fallopian tube, this process is called Zygote Intra fallopian transfer of ZIFT.
Embryo more than 8 blastomeres is transferred into the uterus by the process called Intra Uterine Transfer of IUT. When ovum is collected from donor and transferred to fallopian tube of other female who can not produce ovum this is known as Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer (GIFT).
10. (c) Surgical methods, are terminal and permanent methods, which block the transport of gametes, thereby preventing conception. In males, this is called vasectomy, while in females, this is called tubectomy.

NEET

11. (d) Amniocentesis (also referred to as amniotic fluid test or AFT) is a medical procedure used in prenatal diagnosis of chromosomal abnormalities and fetal infections, and also used for sex determination in which a small amount of amniotic fluid, which contains fetal tissues, is sampled from the amniotic sac. Cleft palate is a developmental abnormality which can only be detected by sonography.
12. (b) Infertility cases due to inability of the male partner to inseminate the female or due to very low sperm count in the ejaculates, could be corrected by using artificial insemination (AI) technique. In this procedure semen is injected directly into the vagina or uterus.
13. (d) Cu^{2+} interfere in the sperm movement, which suppress the sperm motility and fertilising capacity of sperms.
14. (a) Saheli is world's first and only oral non steroidal contraceptive pill, dosage-once a week pill. Its functioning is based upon selective estrogen receptor modulation and prevents egg from getting implanted.
15. (c) Genital herpes is caused by two types of viruses herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1) and herpes simplex virus type 2 (HSV-2). At present there is no cure for type-II-herpes simplex virus. Other non curable STIs are hepatitis-B and HIV.
16. (a) In lactational amenorrhea, pills and emergency contraceptives methods, there is the involvement of hormones.
Lactational amenorrhea (absence of menstruation) is based on the fact that ovulation and therefore the cycle do not occur during the period of intense lactation following parturition. Prolactin is the major hormone responsible for milk production and is present in sufficient quantities in almost all women to allow the establishment of normal lactation.

Emergency contraception methods include emergency contraception pills (ECP), intrauterine device, e.g., LNG20 (Levonor- gestrel) and ulipristal acetate.

CUT and barrier method do not involve any hormonal role.

17. (c) Progestasert and LNG-20 are hormone releasing IUDs (Intra Uterine Devices). These are the devices which are used in birth control by making uterus unsuitable for implantation and the cervix hostile to sperms.
18. (d) Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Genital herpes are sexually transmitted diseases. Gonorrhoea is caused by a bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*. Syphilis is caused by a bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. Genital herpes is caused by a virus Type-II-Herpes simplex virus.
19. (d) Option (d) is the answer because ART in which embryos are transferred, include ZIFT and IUT i.e. Zygote Intrafallopian Transfer and Intra Uterine Transfer respectively, both are embryo transfer (ET) methods.
Option (a), (b) and (c) are incorrect because in GIFT (Gamete Intrafallopian Transfer), gamete is transferred into the fallopian tube of female who cannot produce ova. ICSI is Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection in which sperm is directly injected into the ovum.
20. (c) LNG 20 is hormone releasing IUD that releases levonorgestrel. It is responsible to increase the sperm phagocytosis.
Multiload 375, CU T and CU 7 are copper releasing IUDs.
21. (d) Such type of infections or disease that are spreaded through sexual intercourse are known as venereal diseases or sexually transmitted disease. These disease are transmitted by the sharing of infected needles, transfusion of blood from an infected person or from an infected mother to foetus.
22. (c) Vaults, diaphragms, and cervical caps are made of rubber and acts as barriers. They block the entry of sperms through cervix and thus prevents the conception.
In vasectomy, a small portion of the vas deferens in male is tied up or removed by a small operation.
When a small portion of fallopian tube is tied up or removed in female by a small operation is known as tubectomy.
Intra uterine Devices (IUDs) increase the process of phagocytosis of sperms within uterus.
23. (b) Intra Uterine Devices are presently available as the non-medicated IUDs (e.g., Lippes loop), copper releasing IUDs (CUT, Cu7, Multiload 375) and the hormone releasing IUDs (Progestasert, LNG-20).
24. (a) Diaphragms- they cover the cervix blocking the entry of sperms
Contraceptive pills - inhibit ovulation and implantation Intra uterine devices-increases phagocytosis of sperm within uterus
Lactational amenorrhea - absences of menstrual cycle and ovulation following parturition.
25. (b) the correct matching is:
Vasectomy is a surgical method of contraception Coitus interruptus is a natural method of contraception
Cervical cap is a barrier method of contraception Saheli is an oral method of contraception which is a non-steroidal pill
26. (d) The assertion is correct but reason is not correct because amniocentesis is not a sex determination technique in India and is not a strategy of RCH . Amniocentesis can lead to female foeticide as it detects the sex of the foetus which decreases the gender ratio. So, it has a statutory ban to avoid female .
27. (b) Gonorrhoea is a bacterial disease which can be treated with the help of antibiotics and cured completely. Rest other diseases are not completely cured as other mentioned options are viral diseases.

EXERCISE -3

1. (b) A – II; B – I; C – IV; D – II
2. (d) A – IV; B – I; C – II; D – III
3. (d) A – III; B – I; C – V; D – II

4. (c) A – III; B – I; C – IV; D – II
5. (b) Diaphragms, cervical caps and vaults are barriers made of rubber that are inserted into the female reproductive tract to cover the cervix during coitus.
6. (d)
7. (d)
8. (c) Saheli is an oral pill that contain a non-steroidal preparation called centchroman. It is taken once a week after an initial intake a week dose for 3 months. It has high contraceptive value with very little side effects.
9. (a) The hormonal releasing IUDs are Progestarest, LNG-20. IUDs increase Phagocytosis of sperms with the uterus and the Cu ions released suppress sperm motility and fertilisation capacity of sperms.
10. (d)
11. (d) Contraceptive pills have to be taken daily for a period of 21 days starting preferably within the first five days of menstrual cycle. It helps in the prevention of conception. As long as the mother feeds breast the child fully, chances of conception are almost nil only up to a maximum period of six months following parturition.
12. (b) Birth control pills (oral contraceptive) check ovulation by inhibiting the secretion of follicle stimulating (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH) that are necessary for ovulation such contraceptives are small oral doses of either progestogens or progestogen-estrogen combination and are used by the females they are used in the form of tablets and hence are popularly called the pills. These are very effective with lesser side effects.
13. (c)
14. (b)
15. (c)
16. (c)
17. (c) Children produced by Invitro fertilization are normal as the abnormalities in childrens are detected at anearly stage of pregnancy.
18. (a) To get rid of unwanted pregnancies and to prevent the fatality or harmfulness to the mother or to foetus or both due to the continuation of pregnancy are the reasons on the basis of which pregnancy can be terminated
19. (a) In this method, ova from female and sperms from male are collected and are induced to form zygote under simulated condition in the lab.
20. (b) Intra-uterine device (IUD), Copper-T is plastic or metal object placed in the uterus by a doctor. Copper-T prevents the fertilisation of the egg or implantation of the embryo.
21. (d)
22. (a) Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are infections that are commonly spread by sex, especially vaginal intercourse, anal sex or oral sex. The causes of STDs are bacteria, parasites, yeast, and viruses.