

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN'S V.M.PUBLIC SCHOOL, VADODARA
SESSION 2017-18
Question Bank

CHAPTER - 4

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (1 marks each)

- Q1. Expand ZIFT and RTI.
Q2. What are the commonly used barrier methods of contraception?
Q3. Name the causative agents of AIDS.
Q4. Expand MMR and IMR.
Q5. Define population explosion.
Q6. What is lactation amenorrhea?
Q7. Expand IUD and MTP.
Q8. Give two examples of natural methods of contraceptions.
Q9. What is artificial insemination?
Q10. What technique would you suggest for correcting infertility caused due to very low sperm counts of a male partner?
Q11. Mention early symptoms of STDs.
Q12. Bring out one main difference between CuT and LNG -20.
Q13. Give the technical terms for foetal sex determination test based on the chromosomal pattern in the amniotic fluid surrounding the developing embryo.
Q14. What general term is given to the method in which male partner withdraws his penis from the penis just before ejaculation so as to avoid insemination?
Q15. Name the surgical methods for contraceptions.
Q16. What is sterilisation?
Q17. Name two STD caused by bacteria.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (2 marks each)

- Q1. Mention any four characteristics that an ideal contraceptive should have.
Q2. A couple is eager to know the sex of the unborn child. What diagnostic technique will you suggest? What social abuse is associated with the applications of the technique?
Q3. Describe the chemical methods of sex control.
Q4. Write the name of pathogen that causes AIDS. How is it transmitted?
Q5. Why are medical termination of pregnancy (MTPs) carried out?
Q6. Give two examples of intra uterine devices (IUDs). How do they function?
Q7. What is amniocentesis?
Q8. Name the age group where sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are reported to be very high. Mention three practices to avoid them.
Q9. How do surgical procedures prevent conception in humans? Mention the way it is achieved in human males.
Q10. Why is SAHELI considered to be an improved form of oral contraceptive for human female?
Q11. How do pills act as contraceptives in human female?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (3 marks each)

- Q1 Explain the permanent methods of birth control?
Q2 Describe the three manners in which fertilisation of human ovum by a sperm can be prevented?
Q3 What are the barrier method of birth control? Explain?
Q4 Name three incurable sexually transmitted diseases and their causative organisms?
Q5 What are the consequence of population explosion?
Q6 Why is the term test tube baby is a misnomer?
Q7 Write the role of hormones in contraception?
Q8 What do you mean by contraception? Name the natural methods of contraception?
Q9 Describe the different method of embryo transfer?
Q10 How do the following contraceptives act to prevent unwanted pregnancy in human female?
(i) Intra Uterine Devices (IUDs)
(ii) "Saheli".

- Q11 Describe the technique by which genetic disorder in a developing foetus can be detected?

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 marks each)

- Q1 What do you mean by reproductive health? Mention the different ways in which people are made aware

of the significance of reproductive health society?

Q2 Describe vasectomy and tubectomy with diagram?

Q3 Expand the following:

(i)ART (ii)GIFT (iii)ICSI (iv)RTI (v)IUI

Q4 Describe the various methods of birth control?

Q5 Suggest the aspects of reproductive health which need to be given special attention in the present scenario.

Q6 Explain the following terms :-

A. Intra Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection

B. Artificial Insemination technique

Q7 Describe the different methods of embryo transfer.

Q8 Write the role of hormones in contraception.

Q9 Why is the term test tube baby is a misnomer?