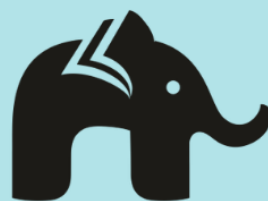
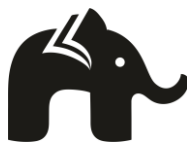


# PRACTICE MCQS

CLASS 12 BIOLOGY (TERM - I)  
**REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**

BY  
**learn-o-hub**  
learning simplified





**Question 1:**

A female undergoing IVF treatment has blocked fallopian tubes. The technique by which the embryo with more than 8 blastomeres will be transferred into the female for further development is

- (a) ZIFT
- (b) GIFT
- (c) IUT
- (d) AI

Answer: (b) GIFT

**Question 2:**

The consequences of overpopulation includes

- (a) increase in poverty in a country
- (b) shortage of food supply
- (c) unemployment
- (d) all of the above

Answer: (d) all of the above

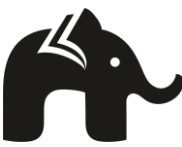
The consequences of overpopulation include increase in poverty in a country, shortage of food supply and unemployment.

**Question 3:**

The mode of action of the copper ions in an IUD is to

- (a) increase the movement of sperms.
- (b) decrease the movement of the sperms.
- (c) make the uterus unsuitable for implantation.
- (d) make the cervix hostile to the sperms.

Answer: (d) make the cervix hostile to the sperms.



They suppress sperm motility and fertilizing capacity of sperms.

**Question 4:**

The couples avoid or abstain from coitus from day 10 to 17 of the menstrual cycle during expected ovulation

- (a) periodic abstinence
- (b) coitus interruptus
- (c) lactational amenorrhea
- (d) natural method

**Answer: (a) periodic abstinence**

Periodic abstinence is one such method in which the couples avoid or abstain from coitus from day 10 to 17 of the menstrual cycle when ovulation could be expected.

**Question 5:**

Absence of Menstruation is also called as

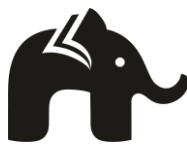
- (a) periodic abstinence
- (b) coitus interruptus
- (c) lactational amenorrhea
- (d) natural method

**Answer: (c) lactational amenorrhea**

Absence of Menstruation is also called as lactational amenorrhea. Lactational amenorrhea method is based on the fact that ovulation and therefore the cycle do not occur during the period of intense lactation following parturition.

**Question 6:**

Diaphragms, cervical caps and vaults are barriers made of rubber which



- (a) blocks sperm entry into the cervix
- (b) blocks the release of sperm
- (c) blocks the release of egg
- (d) None of these

**Answer: (a) blocks sperm entry into the cervix**

Diaphragms, cervical caps and vaults are also barriers 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. Spermicidal creams, jellies and foams are usually used along with these barriers to increase their contraceptive efficiency.

**Question 7:**

Which of the following is not a copper releasing IUDs?

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

**Answer: (d) LNG-20**

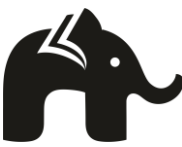
Intra Uterine Devices (IUDs) are inserted by doctors or expert nurses in the uterus through vagina.

E.g., Lippes loop, copper releasing IUDs (CuT, Cu7, Multiload 375) and the hormone releasing IUDs (Progestasert, LNG-20).

**Question 8:**

Emergency contraceptive methods must be employed within

- (a) 72 hours of ovulation
- (b) 72 hours of onset of menstrual flow
- (c) 72 hours of unprotected coitus



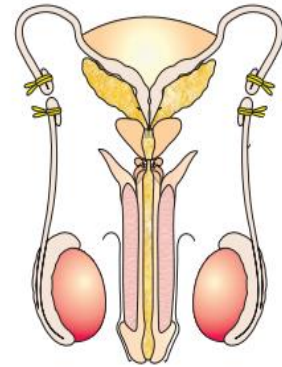
(d) 72 hours of cessation of menstrual flow

Answer: (c) 72 hours of unprotected coitus

**Question 9:**

Which statement best describes the picture above?

- (a) inhibit testosterone production
- (b) prevent sperm from entering the semen
- (c) inhibit sperm production
- (d) interfere with male potency



Answer: (b) prevent sperm from entering the semen

The above picture represents vasectomy. In vasectomy, a small part of the vas deferens is removed or tied up through a small incision on the scrotum.

**Question 10:**

Which of the following is a venereal diseases (VD)?

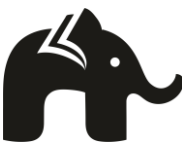
- (a) chlamydiasis
- (b) genital warts
- (c) trichomoniasis
- (d) pneumonia

Answer: (d) pneumonia

Sexually transmitted infections (STI) or venereal diseases (VD) or reproductive tract infections (RTI). Gonorrhoea, syphilis, genital herpes, chlamydiasis, genital warts, trichomoniasis, hepatitis-B are some examples.

**Question 11:**

Hysterectomy is surgical removal of



- (a) uterus
- (b) prostate gland
- (c) vas deference
- (d) mammary glands

Answer: (a) uterus

**Question 12:**

ART, IVF involves transfer of

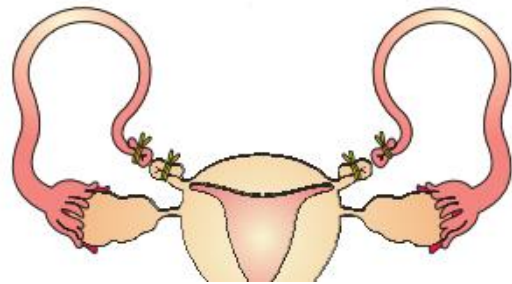
- (a) ovum into fallopian tube
- (b) embryo upto 8-celled stage into fallopian tube
- (c) embryo upto 8-celled stage into uterus
- (d) embryo with 16 blastomeres into the fallopian tube

Answer: (b) embryo upto 8-celled stage into fallopian tube

**Question 13:**

Which of the following is correct about the picture shown?

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



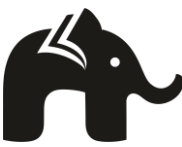
Answer: (c) Tubectomy

In tubectomy, a small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up through a small incision in the abdomen or through vagina.

**Question 14:**

Which of the following technique is employed by Test tube baby programme?

- (a) ICSI



- (b) IUI
- (c) GIFT
- (d) ZIFT

**Answer: (d) ZIFT**

The zygote or early embryos (with upto 8 blastomeres) is transferred into the fallopian tube which is called as ZIFT–zygote intra fallopian transfer.

**Question 15:**

MTPs were legalised in India in

- (a) 1971
- (b) 1951
- (c) 1989
- (d) 2001

**Answer: (a) 1971**

MTPs were legalised in India in 1971.

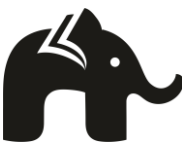
**Question 16:**

How many of these diseases are caused by bacteria?

Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Genital herpes, Chlamydiasis, Genital warts, Trichomoniasis, Hepatitis-B, HIV

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 1

**Answer: (b) 3**



**Question 17:**

Ectopic pregnancies are referred to as

- (a) Pregnancies with genetic abnormality
- (b) Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus
- (c) Implantation of defective embryo in the uterus
- (d) Pregnancies terminated due to the hormonal imbalance

**Answer: (b) Implantation of embryo at site other than uterus**

Ectopic pregnancy is when a fertilized egg grows outside a woman's uterus, somewhere else in their belly.

**Question 18:**

Choose the incorrect statement.

- (a) Abortions could happen spontaneously too.
- (b) Infertility is defined as the inability to produce a viable offspring and is always due to abnormalities/defects in the female partner.
- (c) Complete lactation could help as a natural method of contraception.
- (d) Creating awareness about sex related aspects is an effective method to improve reproductive health of the people.

**Answer: (b) Infertility is defined as the inability to produce a viable offspring and is always due to abnormalities/defects in the female partner.**

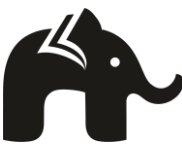
It is due to abnormalities/defects in either male or female or both the partners.

**Question 19:**

Choose the correct statement.

- (a) Surgical methods of contraception prevent gamete formation.
- (b) In E.T. techniques, embryos are always transferred into the uterus.





- (c) Oral pill are very popular contraceptives among the educated urban women.
- (d) All sexually transmitted diseases are completely curable.

**Answer: (c) Oral pill are very popular contraceptives among the educated urban women.**

Surgical methods of contraception prevent gamete transport & thereby prevent conception.

Except for hepatitis-B, genital herpes, and HIV infections, other STD diseases are completely curable if detected early and treated properly.

In E.T. techniques, embryos with 8 blastomeres are transferred into fallopian tube and more than 8 blastomeres are transferred into the uterus.

**Question 20:**

Sperm is directly injected into the ovum in

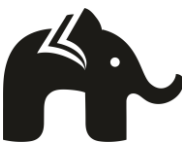
- (a) ICSI
- (b) GIFT
- (c) ZIFT
- (d) IUI

**Answer: (a) ICSI**

Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) is another specialised procedure to form an embryo in the laboratory in which a sperm is directly injected into the ovum.

## Assertion Reason based questions

Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option 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

**Question 21:**

A: Amniocentesis technique is frequently used in foetal disease treatment in India.

R: This technique can be used for sex-determination of child.

**Answer: (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A**  
Amniocentesis is used in foetal se-determination and disorders based on chromosomal pattern in the amniotic fluid surrounding the developing foetus. This technique is banned in India at present due to its misuse in increased female foeticides.

**Question 22:**

A: Saheli, an oral contraceptive for females, contains a steroidal preparation.

R: It is a "once a week" pill with very few side effects.

Answer: (d) A is False but R is true

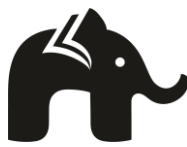
**Question 23:**

A: Diaphragms, cervical caps and vaults are barriers made up of rubber.

R: Diaphragms, cervical caps and vaults to cover the male copulatory organ during coitus.

**Answer: (c) A is true but R is false**

Diaphragms, cervical caps and vaults are barriers which are made up of rubber. They are inserted into the female reproduction tract to cover the cervix during



coitus. They prevent conception by blocking the entry of sperm through the cervix.

## Case Study Based Question

### Question 24:

Among the 1.9 billion, women of reproduction age group (15-49 years) worldwide in 2019, 1.1 billion have a need for family planning of these 842 millions are using contraceptive methods and 270 millions have an unmet need for contraception. The proportion of the need for family planning satisfied by modern methods, Sustainable Development Goals was 70-75% globally in 2019, yet less than half of the need for family planning was met in middle and Western Africa. Only one contraceptive method, i.e. condoms can prevent both a pregnancy and the transmission of sexually transmitted infections including HIV.

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

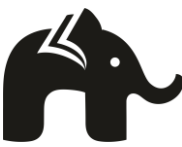
- (a) The rhythm method
- (b) The use of physical barriers
- (c) contraceptive pills
- (d) Sterilization techniques

2. Which is the most widely accepted method of contraception in a India at present?

- (a) Cervical caps
- (b) Tubectomy
- (c) Diaphragms
- (d) IUDs

3. Which of the following is a full proof method of contraception?

- (a) Implantation



- (b) Lactational amenorrhea
- (c) Condoms
- (d) Sterilization

4. The most important component of oral contraceptive pills is

- (a) progesterone-oestrogen
- (b) growth hormone
- (c) thyroxine
- (d) LH

5. MTPs is also called as

- (a) induced pregnancy
- (b) induced abortion
- (c) abortive pills
- (d) IUDs

**Answer:**

**1. (d) Sterilization techniques**

The birth control measures considered the most safest is sterilization techniques as they do not cause abnormal hormonal imbalance in the body.

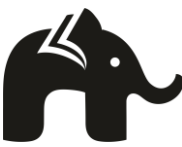
**2. (d) IUDs**

IUDs stands for Intra uterine devices. They are the most widely accepted method of contraception in India at present.

**3. (d) Sterilization**

Sterilisation provides 100% assurance in contraception.

**4. (a) progesterone-oestrogen**



The most important component of oral conception pills is progesterone-oestrogen combination.

### 5. (b) induced abortion

MTPs stand for Medical Termination of Pregnancy. It is also called as induced abortion.

### Question 25:

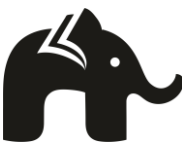
India was amongst the first countries in the world to initiate action plans and programmes at a national level to attain total reproductive health as a social goal. These programmes called 'family planning' were initiated in 1951 and were periodically assessed over the past decades. Improved programmes covering wider reproduction-related areas are currently in operation under the popular name 'Reproductive and Child Health Care (RCH) programmes'. Creating awareness among people about various reproductions related aspects and providing facilities and support for building up a reproductively healthy society are the major tasks under these programmes.

1. Which of the following is not the characteristic of an ideal contraceptive?

- (a) Irreversible
- (b) Easily available
- (c) User friendly
- (d) Effective with least side effects

2. Amniocentesis is a process used to

- (a) Growing cells on culture media
- (b) Know about brain disease
- (c) Determine mutations
- (d) Determine a disease of the embryo



3. What does RCH stands for?

- (a) Reproductive Complete Health
- (b) Regional and Central Heath Care
- (c) Reproductive and Child Healthcare
- (d) Reproductively Care Health System

4. Which of the following pairs contributes to an increase in population?

- (a) Natality and immigration
- (b) Mortality and emigration
- (c) Natality and emigration
- (d) Mortality and immigration

5. Increased IMR and decreased MMR in a population will

- (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.

**Answer:**

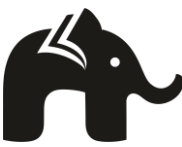
**1. (a) Irreversible**

The effect of an ideal contraceptive cannot be reverted back.

**2. (d) Determine a disease of the embryo**

Statutory ban on amniocentesis for sex-determination to legally check increasing menace of female foeticides, massive child immunisation, etc., are some programmes that merit mention in this connection. In aminocentesis some of the amniotic fluid of the developing foetus is taken to analyse the fetal cells and dissolved substances. This procedure is used to test for the presence of certain genetic disorders such as, down syndrome, haemoplilia, sickle-cell anemia, etc., determine the survivability of the foetus.

**3. (c) Reproductive and Child Healthcare**



Improved programmes covering wider reproduction-related areas are currently in operation under the popular name 'Reproductive and Child Health Care (RCH) programmes'. Creating awareness among people about various reproduction related aspects and providing facilities and support for building up a reproductively healthy society are the major tasks under these programmes.

4. (a) Natality and immigration

5. (b) result in decline in growth rate

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