

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

[A] Remembering & Understanding-based Questions

Very Short Answer Questions

- Q. 1.** Mention any two events that are inhibited by the intake of oral contraceptive pills to prevent pregnancy in humans.
[CBSE Delhi 2009C]
- Ans.** Two events that are inhibited by the intake of oral contraceptive pills to prevent pregnancy in humans are ovulation and implantation.
- Q. 2.** Define population explosion.
- Ans.** The tremendous increase in size and growth rate of population is called population explosion.
- Q. 3.** Expand MMR and IMR.
- Ans.** MMR—Maternal mortality rate
IMR—Infant mortality rate
- Q. 4.** Give two examples of natural methods of contraceptions.
- Ans.** (i) Periodic abstinence, and
(ii) coitus interruptus.
- Q. 5.** What general term is given to the method in which the male partner withdraws his penis from the vagina just before ejaculation so as to avoid insemination?
- Ans.** Coitus interruptus.
- Q. 6.** What are the commonly used barrier methods of contraception?
- Ans.** Condoms, diaphragms, cervical caps and vaults are the commonly used barrier methods of contraception.
- Q. 7.** Name the surgical methods of contraceptions.
- Ans.** Vasectomy in males and tubectomy in females.
- Q. 8.** What is sterilisation?
- Ans.** It is a surgical method to block gamete transport and thereby prevent conception.
- Q. 9.** Name the causative agent of AIDS.
- Ans.** Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is the causative agent of AIDS.
- Q. 10.** Name two sexually transmitted diseases caused by bacteria.
- Ans.** Syphilis and gonorrhoea.
- Q. 11.** Expand IUD and MTP.
- Ans.** IUD—Intra uterine device
MTP—Medical termination of pregnancy
- Q. 12.** What is meant by artificial insemination?
- Ans.** It is a technique by which semen collected from the husband or a healthy donor is artificially introduced either into the vagina or into the uterus of the female.
- Q. 13.** Mention early symptoms of STDs.
- Ans.** Early symptoms of STDs include itching, fluid discharge, slight pain and swellings in the genital region.

Q. 14. Give the technical terms for foetal sex determination test based on the chromosomal pattern in the amniotic fluid surrounding the developing embryo.

Ans. Amniocentesis.

Q. 15. Indiscriminate diagnostic practices using X-rays etc., should be avoided. Give one reason.

[CBSE Delhi 2015]

Ans. These practices act as carcinogens which convert normal cells to neoplastic cells by harmful mutations or chromosomal aberration.

Q. 16. Expand ZIFT and RTI.

Ans. ZIFT—Zygote intra fallopian transfer
RTI—Reproductive tract infection.

Short Answer Questions

Q. 1. Comment on the RCH programme of the government to improve the reproductive health of the people.

[NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. The basic aims of the RCH programmes are creating public awareness regarding reproduction-related aspects and providing facilities to build up a healthy society with added emphasis on the health of mother and child.

Q. 2. Describe the lactational amenorrhea method of birth control.

[CBSE (AI) 2008C, 2011]

Ans. Lactational amenorrhea is based on the principle that during the period of intense lactation after parturition, menstrual cycle or ovulation does not occur.

Q. 3. What is amniocentesis? Why has the government imposed a statutory ban in spite of its importance in the medical field?

[CBSE (F) 2010, 2015]

Ans. Amniocentesis is a foetal sex determination test based on the chromosomal pattern in cells extracted from the amniotic fluid, surrounding the developing embryo. Amniocentesis is used for sex determination, which most people go for, to kill female foetus. Therefore, it has been banned.

Q. 4. What do you mean by contraception? Name the natural methods of contraception.

Ans. The birth control methods which prevent conception are known as contraception. Natural methods of contraception are periodic abstinence, withdrawal or coitus interruptus and lactational amenorrhea.

Q. 5. Mention any four characteristics that an ideal contraceptive should have.

Ans. An ideal contraceptive should

- (i) be easily available,
- (ii) be effective and reversible with least or no side-effects,
- (iii) not interfere with the sexual drive/desire or the sexual act of the user,
- (iv) be user-friendly.

Q. 6. Describe three manners in which fertilisation of human ovum by a sperm can be prevented.

Ans. Fertilisation of human ovum by a sperm can be prevented by the following methods:

- (a) Condoms act as barriers made of thin rubber or latex sheath. These are used to cover the penis in the male or vagina and cervix in females.
- (b) Diaphragm, cervical caps and vaults are the barriers made of rubber that are introduced in the female reproductive tract to cover cervix.
- (c) Spermicidal creams, jellies and foams are introduced in vagina to kill the sperms.

Q. 7. What are the barrier methods of birth control? Explain.

Ans. Refer to Basic Concepts Point 3(ii).

Q. 8. Describe the chemical methods of birth control.

Ans. Chemical methods of birth control are as follows:

- (i) Spermicidal creams, jellies and foams are introduced in the vagina just before coitus that kill sperms.
- (ii) Pills are taken as oral contraceptive that inhibit ovulation and thus implantation.

Q. 9. Write the role of hormones in contraception.

Ans. Progestogens or progestogen-estrogen combinations play an important role in contraception.