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| **Neha Malhotra**  **R.L. Institute M: 9416974837**  **Class : XII**  **“REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH”** |

**Level – 1**

**(Based on Reproductive Health , Population Explosion and Contraceptives Methods)**

1. The most important components of oral contraceptives pills are :

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Progesterone | b) Growth hormone | c) Thyroxine | d) Luteinising hormone |

1. Amniocentesis is the withdrawal of amniotic fluid in :

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| a) Menopause | b) lactation | c) Gastrulation | d) Pregnancy |

1. Action of vaginal diaphragm is :

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| --- | --- |
| a) Prevent the ova to come in the uterus | b) prevent the sperm to come in contact with ova |
| c) Spermicidal | d) Anti-implantational |

1. Surgical removal or cutting and ligation of the ends of the oviduct is known as :

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Tubectomy | b) Oviductomy | c) Vasectomy | d) Ovariectomy |

1. Surgical removal of testes is known as :

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Testectomy | b) Gonadectomy | c) Castration | d) None of these |

1. Surgical removal of a segment and ligation of cut ends of vas deferens is known as :

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Tubectomy | b) Vasectomy | c) Gonadectomy | d) Castration |

1. The chemical method of contraceptives includes :

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| a) Jellies only | b) Creams and foams only |
| c) Oral contraceptives only | d) All of the above |

1. Which of the following is tested by the technique of amniocentesis?

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| --- | --- |
| a) Biochemical abnormalities | b) Errors of metabolism in the foetus |
| c) Chromosomal abnormalities in the foetus | d) All of the above |

1. Which of the following is the method of Birth control?

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) IUDs | b) GIFT | c) HTF | d) IVF-ET |

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

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| a) The rhythm method | b) The use of physical barriers |
| c) Termination of unwanted pregnancy | d) Sterilisation techniques |

1. The diaphragm , Vaults and cervical caps are :

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| --- | --- |
| a) Disposable contraceptive devices | b) Reusable contraceptive devices |
| c) IUDs | d) Implants |

1. Condoms are barrier that cover :

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| --- | --- |
| a) Penis in male and ovary in females | b) Penis in male and cervix & vagina in female |
| c) Scrotum in male and cervix & vagina in female | d) Cervix in male and vagina in female |

1. Copper – T is a device that prevents :

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| --- | --- |
| a) Implantation of Blastocyst | b) Ovulation |
| c) Fertilization | d) Egg maturation |

1. Tubectomy :

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| --- | --- |
| a) Prevents implantation | b) Prevents foetal development |
| c) Prevents fertilization | d) All of the above |

1. Contraceptives oral pills help in birth control by :

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| --- | --- |
| a) killing the sperms in uterus. | b) Forming barriers between sperms and ova |
| c) prevents ovulation | d) Killing the ova |

1. According to which of the following organization “reproductive health means a total well-being in all aspects of reproduction”?

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) WHL | b) UNESCO | c) WHO | d) WWW |

1. RCH stands for :

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| --- | --- |
| a) Routine checkup of Health | b) Reproduction Cum Hygiene |
| c) Reversible Contraceptives Hazards | d) Reproductive and Child Health Care |

1. ‘Saheli’ a oral contraceptive developed by :

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| --- | --- |
| a) All India Institute of Medical Science | b) Central Drug Research Institute |
| c) Health Care Pvt. Ltd. | d) Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corp. Ltd. |

1. Which of the following is traditional method of contraceptives ?

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Implantation | b) Lactation amenorrhoea | c) Condoms | d) Sterilization |

1. Amniocentesis is :

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| --- | --- |
| a) Digestion of amino acids | b) Conversion of glucose to amino acids |
| c) Taking out the cells of the foetus | d) Killing of child before birth |

1. The best way to control population of a country is :

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| --- | --- |
| a) To educate people | b) To have better house |
| c) To kill people on a large scale | d) To practice and implement family planning s |

1. Identify the indicators that signify improved reproductive health of a society.

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| --- | --- |
| a) Improved detection and cure for STDs | b) Improve medical facilities. |
| c) Decrease in infant and maternal mortality rate | d) All of the above |

1. In amniocentesis, the fluid is taken from :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) Foetal blood | b) Mother’s blood |
| c) Body fluid of mother | d) Fluid surrounding foetus |

1. Progesterone pill helps in preventing pregnancy by not allowing:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Ova formation | b) fertilization | c) Implantation | d) None of these |

1. Action of contraceptives is :
2. Prevent the ovulation only.
3. Prevent the ovulation and fertilization only.
4. Prevent the ovulation , implantation and fertilization only.
5. Prevent the rapid passing of eggs in oviduct.
6. Hormone releasing IUDs include :

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Lippes loop | b) Cu-T | c) Cu-7 | d) LNG-20 |

1. Birth control pills check ovulation in female by inhibiting the secretion of :

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) FSH | b) LH | c) Both (a) and (b) | d) None of the above |

1. The family programme in India were initiated in :

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) 1951 | b) 1961 | c) 1971 | d) 1981 |

1. Which of the following IUD is a non-medicated IUD?

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Progestasert | b) LNG-20 | c) Lippes loop | d) Multiload 375 |

1. Which of the following ions plays an effective role in the activity of IUDs?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) Iron | b) Zinc | c) copper | d) Ammonium |

1. Progesterone is the contraceptive pill that helps in :
2. Preventing ovulation
3. Inhibiting estrogen
4. Checking attachment of biological superiority of female
5. All of the above
6. The success of birth control programmes in controlling population growth is dependent on :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) Use of contraceptives | b) Tubectomy |
| c) Vasectomy | d) Acceptability of the above by the people |

1. Which of the following is correct regarding the consequences of over population?

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| --- | --- |
| a) It increase the poverty of a country | b) It leads to storage of food supply |
| c) It results in unemployment | d) All of the above |

1. Emergency contraceptives are effective if used within:

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| --- | --- |
| a) 72 hours of coitus | b) 72 hours of ovulation |
| c) 72 hours of menstruation | d) 72 hours of implantation |

1. What are the various means of improving reproductive health?

(i) Education (ii) Awareness (iii) Encouraging myths (iv) Ban on Amniocentesis

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| a) (i) , (ii) | b) (ii) , (iii) | c) (iii) , (iv) | d) (i) , (ii) , (iv) |

1. Which of the following are clinical measures to control population explosion?

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| --- | --- |
| a) Legalisation of abortion | b) Encouraging the use of IUD by females |
| c) Supplying contraceptives devices | d) All of the above |

1. A resultant of misusing Amniocentesis is :

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| a) Male foeticide | b) female foeticide | c) Embryo foeticide | d) All the above |

1. Withdrawal method of natural contraceptives involves :

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| a) Withdrawal of penis before ejaculation | b) Withdrawal of penis after ejaculation |
| c) Avoiding intercourse during ovulation | d) Using natural herbs to prevent pregnancy. |

1. Administration of progesterone , progesterone-estrogen combination and IUDs is effective in :

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) 72 hours | b) 48 hours | c) 24 hours | d) 96 hours |

1. ‘Safe period’ is a means of birth control based on :

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| --- | --- |
| a) Ovulation occur on the 14th day of menstruation | b) Ovum survive for about 2 days. |
| c) Sperms remain alive for about 3 days | d) All of the above |

1. Intensely lactating mothers do not generally conceive due to the :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) Suppression of gonadotrophins | b) Hypersecretion of gonadotrophins |
| c) Suppression of gametic transport | d) Suppression of fertilization |

**(Statements and Matching types)**

1. What is correct for an ideal contraceptive?
2. It should be user friendly.
3. It should be easily available.
4. It should be ineffective and reversible with least side effects.
5. It should be effective and reversible with least side effects.
6. It should interfere with the sexual act of the user.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) | b) | c) | d) |

1. Which of the following statements represents IUDs?
2. Increase phagocytosis of sperms
3. Release Cu ions that suppress sperm motility and fertilizing capacity of sperms.
4. Make the uterus unsuitable for implantation.
5. Make the cervix hostile to sperms.
6. Prevent semen from entering the female reproductive tract.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) | b) | c) | d) |

1. Which of the following statements are correct for surgical methods?
2. Also called sterilization.
3. Terminal method of contraceptives.
4. Block gamete transport
5. Called vasectomy in females and tubectomy in males.
6. High reversibility and contraceptive efficiency.
7. High contraceptive efficiency.

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| a) | b) | c) | d) |

1. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
2. According to 2001 census, our population growth rate was 1.7 %.
3. Marriageable age for male and females is 18 and 21 respectively.
4. An ideal contraceptive should be reversible.
5. The problem of infertility in India lies most often in female partner.
6. Which of the following statement regarding natural methods of contraceptives is correct?
7. They increase phagocytosis of sperms.
8. They employ barriers to prevent fertilization.
9. They are the natural ways of avoiding chances of fertilization.
10. They are surgical and terminal methods.
11. Choose the correct statements.
12. According to WHO, reproductive health is a total well-being in the physical , social , emotional , behavioral aspects of reproduction.
13. According to WHO, reproductive health is a total well-being in the physical , social , emotional aspects of reproduction.
14. A reproductively healthy society has people with physically and functionally normal reproductive organs.
15. Reproductively healthy societies have abnormal sex related emotional and behavioral interactions.
16. Reproductive health in society can be improved by :
17. Introduction of sex education in schools.
18. Increased medical assistance.
19. Equal opportunities to male and female child.
20. Awareness about contraceptives and STDs.
21. Ban on amniocentesis for sex determination.
22. Encouraging myths and misconception.
23. Which of the following are the reasons for population explosion?
24. Increased health facilities.
25. Rapid increase in MMR.
26. Rapid increase in IMR.
27. Rapid decrease in MMR.
28. Decrease in number of people reaching reproducible age.
29. Which of the following statements regarding IUDs is correct?
30. They suppress the process of gametogenesis.
31. They once inserted need not to be replaced.
32. They are generally inserted by the users itself.
33. They increase phagocytosis of sperms within the uterus.
34. Match column I and column II

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Column I | | Column II |
| A. Hepatitis – B | | I. |
| B. Saheli | | II. |
| C. Normal functioning of reproductive health | | III. |
| D. World Health Organization | | IV. |
| E. ELISA technique | | V. |
| a) A – I ; B – II ; C – III ; D – IV | | b) A – III ; B – I ; C – II ; D – IV | | |
| c) A – III ; B – I ; C – IV ; D – II | | d) A – III ; B – II ; C – I ; D – IV | | |

1. The area of unwinding and separation of DNA strands during replication is called as:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) | b) | c) | d) |

1. Ligase is an enzyme required for :

|  |  |
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| a) | b) |
| c) | d) |

1. In some virus, RNA is present instead of DNA indicating that :

molecule