

DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIIth
Date :

Solutions

Subject : BIOLOGY
DPP No. : 10

Topic :- Reproductive Health

- 1 **(d)**
Myths are the false beliefs. They found in every religion. They can't give any help to reproductive health
- 2 **(c)**
Both (a) and (b).
Intra Uterine Devices (IUDs) for contraception
(i) These devices are inserted by the doctors into the uterus through vagina.
(ii) *There are three types of IUDs*
Non-medicated IUDs They increase the phagocytosis of the sperm within the uterus, *e.g.*, Lippes loop
Copper Releasing IUDs Along with phagocytosis of the sperms, the copper ions released, suppresses the sperm motility and the fertilizing capacity of the sperm. *e.g.*, Cu-T, Cu-7, multiload-375
Hormone Releasing IUDs They make the uterus unsuitable for implantation and the cervix hostile to the sperms, *e.g.*, progestasert, LNG-20
- 3 **(a)**
Amniocentesis It is a technique of drawing amniotic fluid and testing it to find out the sex and disorders of the foetus. The amniotic fluid is usually taken at about the fourteenth or fifteenth week after conception.
Sonography (a technique involving high frequency sound waves to locate tissues of different densities within the body) is used to determine the location of the foetus and the placenta just prior to perform amniocentesis. Therefore, accidental damage to the foetus and placenta is prevented.
Amniotic fluid contains cells from the skin of the

foetus and other sources. These cells can be used to determine the sex of the infant, to identify some abnormalities in the number of chromosomes and to detect certain biochemicals and enzymatic abnormalities.

If it is established that, if the child is likely to suffer from a serious increase congenital defect, the mother should get the foetus aborted.

However, these days, this technique is also being misused. Since, the sex of the foetus can be determined by this technique, normal female foetus is aborted. Therefore, this technique has been banned

Population growth rate is the annual average growth rate. It can be negative.

Birth rate replacement level can never be negative

4 **(d)**

Lactational amenorrhoea is the natural way to prevent the unwanted pregnancies

6 **(a)**

Femidom term is used the female condoms

7 **(a)**

National Smallpox Eradication Programme.
Universal Immunisation Programme WHO launched the programmes to immunise the children of the entire world against six diseases till 2000

(i) Diphtheria (ii) Pertussis (whooping cough)

(iii) Tetanus (iv) Polio

1. Tuberculosis (vii) Measles

National Programmes

These programmes were started by the government of India to erase the major communicable diseases

The major national programmes are

(a) National Malaria Eradication Programme (NMEP)

(b) National Cholera Control Programme (NCCP)

(c) National Leprosy Control Programme (NLCP)

(d) National Smallpox Eradication Programme (NSEP)

(e) National Filaria Control Programme (NFCEP)

(f) Family Planning Programme (FPP)

- 9 **(c)**
TB is caused by *Tuberculosis* bacteria. It is a non-sexual disease.
Malaria is caused by protozoan parasite called *plasmodium vivax*. When female *Anopheles* mosquito bites then these parasites go into the human body and causes malaria
- 10 **(c)**
Hormonal implants and oral contraceptives have the combination of oestrogen and progesterone hormones. Their mode of working is same but the site of implantation and the duration is different
- 11 **(b)**
ICCI - Intra Cytoplasmic Semen Injection
- 12 **(c)**
Lucknow, India
Research in Reproductive Health It should be encouraged and supported to find out the new methods in reproduction related areas. 'Saheli' a new oral contraceptive for the females was developed by scientists in Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI) in Lucknow
- 13 **(b)**
IUDs (Intra Uterine Devices) increases the phagocytosis of sperms.
Natural method of contraceptive are the natural ways to prevent fertilisation. These methods are
(i) Periodic Abstinence
Couple avoid coitus or intercourse from day 10 to 17 of the menstrual cycle when ovulation is expected to occur
(ii) Coitus interruption or withdrawal method
Withdrawal of penis from the vagina just before ejaculation so as to avoid insemination
(iii) Lactational Amenorrhoea (Absence of menstruation) This method is based on the fact that ovulation and therefore the cycle don't occur during the period of intense following parturition. Therefore, as long as the mother breast feeds the child, chances of conception are almost nil
- 16 **(a)**
Surgical Method of Contraception In that method the cutting of vas deferens in male and Fallopian

tubes in female takes place due to which the motility of gametes (ova and sperm) inhibited. Vasectomy male semen have all the constituents (secretion of Cowper's glands, seminal vesicle and prostate gland) but don't have gametes (sperm)

17 **(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. Therefore, a society with people having physically and functionally normal reproductive organs and normal emotional and behavioural interactions among them in all sex-related aspects might be called reproductively healthy

18 **(c)**

Lactational Amenorrhoea Method LAM (absence of menstruation) This method is effective only upto maximum period of six months after child birth

20 **(c)**

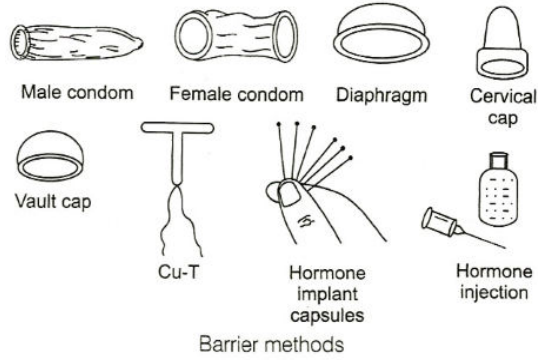
Barrier Methods

These methods prevent the contact of sperm and ovum with the help of barriers. *Such methods are*

(i) **Condoms** are the barriers made of thin rubber/latex sheath used to cover the penis in the male or vagina and cervix in female. It prevents the deposition of the ejaculated semen into the vagina of the female.

(ii) **Diaphragms, cervical cap and vaults** are the barriers made of rubber that are inserted into the female reproductive tract to cover the cervix during coitus.

(iii) **Spermicidal creams, jellies and foams** are used along with these barriers to increase their contraceptive efficiency



ANSWER-KEY										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A.	D	C	A	D	A	A	A	D	C	C
Q.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A.	B	C	B	C	B	A	D	C	A	C

PE