

DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIIth
Date :

Solutions

Subject : BIOLOGY
DPP No. : 4

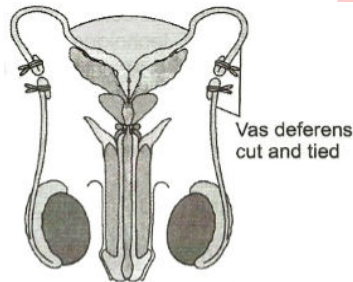
Topic :- Reproductive Health

- 1 (c)
Infection in the urinogenital tract, yellow discharge, fever, headache, feeling of illness are the common symptoms of gonorrhoea. These symptoms are common in men and women

- 4 (c)
Vasectomy.
Surgical Method of Contraception (sterilization)
There are terminal and the permanent methods, which blocks the transport of gametes by preventing conception.

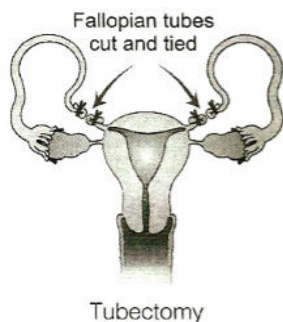
They are two types

Vasectomy In males a small portion of the vas deferens is removed or tied up through a small incision on the scrotum called vasectomy



Vasectomy

Tubectomy In females a small part of the Fallopian tube is removed or tied up through a small incision in the abdomen called tubectomy



- 7 **(a)**
 Vitamin-E is necessary for the maintenance and proper functioning of the reproductive organs. Hence, it is also called antifertility vitamin. All vitamins are organic compound

- 9 **(a)**
 National Immunization Schedules

Age	Vaccine	Optional Vaccines
Birth	BCG (<i>Bacillus calmette Guerin</i>)	6 weeks Haemophilus
6 weeks	Oral Polio Vaccine 1st Dose Hepatitis-B Vaccine 1st Dose DPT 1st Dose Oral Polio Vaccine 2nd Dose Hepatitis-B Vaccine 2nd Dose	10 weeks influenza Type B 14 weeks 2 years hepatitis-A vaccine Two doses 6 months A part
10 weeks	DPT 2nd Dose Oral Polio Vaccine 3rd Dose	2 years typhoid vaccine other 1 year chickenpox
14 weeks	DPT 3rd Dose Oral Polio Vaccine 4th Dose	
6-9 months	Oral Polio Vaccine 5th Dose Hepatitis-B Vaccine 3rd Dose	
9 months	Measles Vaccine	
15-18 months	MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella) DPT 1st Booster	

	Dose Oral Polio Vaccine 6th Dose	
5 years	DPT 2nd Booster Dose Oral Polio Vaccine 7th Dose	
10 years	TT (Tetanus) 3rd Booster Dose Hepatitis-B Vaccine Booster Dose	
15-16 years	TT (Tetanus) 4th Booster Dose	

10 **(a)**

Reproductive and child healthcare

India is 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 programme 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 Healthcare (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

12 **(c)**

Oral contraceptives contains two hormones, progesterone and oestrogen.

Oral contraceptive pills works in four ways

- (i) Inhibition of ovulation
- (ii) Inhibition of motility and the secretory activities of the oviducts (Fallopian tubes).
- (iii) Changes in the cervical mucous, impairing its ability to allow passage and transport of the sperms.
- (iv) Alteration in the uterine endometrium to make it unsuitable for implantation

13 **(b)**

A-Hormonal releasing IUD, B-sperm

- 15 **(a)**
- (i) Collected gamete are made to form zygote in laboratory, *in vitro* fertilisation (IVF)
 - (ii) Zygote or early embryo with up to 8 blastomeres is transferred into the oviduct (ZIFT)
 - (iii) Zygote with more than 8 blastomeres is transferred into uterus (IUT)
 - (iv) Fusion of gamete within the body of female (*In vivo* fertilisation)
 - (v) Transfer of ovum from the donor to the oviduct of the recipient (GIFT)
 - (vi) Sperms are injected into the ovum *in vitro* (ICSI)

- 16 **(c)**
- Bacterial STDs are*
- | Diseases | Pathogens |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Syphilis | - <i>Treponema pallidum</i> |
| Gonorrhoea | - <i>Neisseria gonorrhoea</i> |
| Chancroid | - <i>Haemophilus ducreyi</i> |

- 17 **(c)**
- Female do not produce sperms

- 18 **(a)**
- IVF - *In vitro* fertilisation
 - IUI - Intra Uterine Insemination
 - ICSI - Intra Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection
 - ZIFT - Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer

- 19 **(c)**
- Oral administration of the small doses of either progestogens or progestogen oestrogen combinations is one of the contraceptive method used by the females. They are used in the form of tablets and hence, are popularly called the pills. Pills have to be taken daily for a period of 21 days, starting preferably within the first five days of menstrual cycle.
- After a gap of 7 days (during which menstruation occurs) it has to be repeated in the same pattern till the female desires to prevent conception. They inhibit ovulation and implantation as well as alter the quality of cervical mucous to prevent/retard entry of sperms. Pills are very effective with lesser side effects and are well accepted by the females. Saheli the new oral contraceptive for the

females contains a non-steroidal preparation. It is a once a week pill with very few side effects and high contraceptive value

20 (c)

Population is defined as the total number of individuals of a species present in a particular area at a given time. A species has many populations living in different regions.

The scientific study of human population is called **demography**

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

