

DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIIth
Date :

Solutions

Subject : BIOLOGY
DPP No. : 8

Topic :- Reproductive Health

- 1 **(b)**
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**
Withdrawl 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
- 2 **(c)**
Hormonal releasing IUDs.
Intra Uterine Devices (IUDs) for contraception
- (i) There devices are inserted by the doctors into the uterus through vagina.
- (ii) *There are three types of IUDs*
- Non-medicated IUDs** They increases 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 makes the uterus unsuitable for implantation and the cervix hostile to the sperms, *e.g.* progestasert, LNG-20
- 3 **(d)**
Oral contraceptive pills increases the risk of intra

vascular clotting. Therefore, they are not recommended for women with a history of disorders of blood clotting, careful blood vessel damage, hypertension, liver malfunction, heart disease or cancer of the breast or reproductive system

- 4 **(b)**
Oral Contraceptive Pills (oral pills) They are used in the form of tablets therefore, they are called 'pills'. Pills have to be taken daily for 21 days starting within the first five days of menstrual cycle. After a gap of 7 days, it has to be repeated. They inhibit ovulation and implantation. Pills are very effective with lesser side effects

- 5 **(b)**
Determine any hereditary disease of the embryo.
Amniocentesis It is 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 cell 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

6 **(d)**

Secondary in fertility indicates the previous pregnancy but failure to conceive subsequently

7 **(c)**

Zygote is transferred to the Fallopian tube.

ZIFT (Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer) In ZIFT, the embryo upto 8 celled stage is transferred to Fallopian tube. Rest of the development takes place as that of the natural zygote in the uterus

(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)

8 **(b)**

Misuse of Amniocentesis It is being used to kill the normal female foetus. It is legally banned for the determination of sex to avoid female foeticide

9 **(c)**

World AIDS day – 1st December

World earth day – 22th April

World population day – 11th July

10 **(c)**

Suppressing the mortality of sperm.

Intra Uterine Devices (IUDs) for contraception

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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 makes the uterus unsuitable for implantation and the cervix hostile to the sperms, *e.g.* progestasert, LNG-20

11 (a)

'Hum do Humare Do' slogan encourages family planning.

With 1.7% of the growth rate. India's population could double in 33 years. Such an alarming growth rate could lead to an absolute scarcity of even the basic requirement. Therefore, the government was forced to take up serious measures to check the population growth.

The most important step to overcome this problem is to motivate smaller families by using various contraceptive methods. You might have seen advertisements in the media as well as posters/bills, etc., showing a happy couple with two children with a slogan *Hum Do Humare Do* (we two, our two).

Many couples, mostly the young, urban, working ones have even adopted 'one child norm'.

Statutory raising of marriageable age of the female to 18 years and that of males to 21 years and incentives given to couples with small families are two of the other measures taken to tackle this problem

13 (c)

Incidents of STDs are very high in the population 15 to 24 years of age group

15 (c)

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

17 (d)

Induced abortion and intentional abortion, both the terms are used commonly for MTP (Medical Termination of Pregnancy)

18 (a)

ZIFT (Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer) In ZIFT,

the embryo upto 8 celled stage is transferred to Fallopian tube. Rest of the development takes place as that of the natural zygote in the uterus

19 (c)

In ZIFT, the zygote or embryo upto 8 cells/blastomeres are transferred to the Fallopian tube

20 (a)

Sperm motility decreases due to Cu ion.

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