

CBSE Test Paper 03
Ch-4 Reproductive Health

1. Identify mechanical contraceptive in the figure below



- a. Cervical cap
 - b. Female condom
 - c. Male condom
 - d. Loop
2. Natural method of birth control in which the couples avoid from coitus from day 10 to 17 of menstrual cycle is called
- a. Periodic abstinence
 - b. Lactational amenorrhea
 - c. Copulation abstinence
 - d. Withdrawal
3. Avoiding prostitution and homosexuality to get away from genital warts is called
- a. Monoandry
 - b. Polyandry
 - c. Perphylaxis
 - d. Prophylaxis
4. The eggs with calcareous shell are called:
- a. Mesolecithal
 - b. Polylecithal
 - c. Alecithal
 - d. Cleidoic
5. Cryptorchidism is a condition in which
- a. Ovaries are removed
 - b. Sperms are not formed
 - c. Male hormones are not reactive
 - d. Testis do not descend into scrotal sacs
6. Name the surgical methods of birth control in male and female.

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7. Correct the following statement: Surgical methods of contraception prevent gamete formation?
 8. List various natural methods of birth control.
 9. How can a woman, incapable of producing an ovum can become a mother?
 10. Is the use of contraceptives justified? Give reasons.
 11. What way the advent of the birth control pill have resulted in an increase in STDs?
 12. What is census? Give India's population according to 1991 and 2001 census.
 13. Fed up of a large family, a couple wanted to adopt a terminal method of contraception. Describe the process conducted by the doctor in either of the cases (male / female partner).
 14. What are test tube babies?
 15. Enumerate and describe any five reasons for introducing sex-education to school-going children.

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Answer

1. b. Female condom, **Explanation:** The female condom is a mechanical contraceptive similar to condom used by male. It prevents the meeting of ovum with sperm as well as provide protection against STDs.
2. a. Periodic abstinence, **Explanation:** periodic abstinence is a natural method of birth control in which the couples avoid from sexual intercourse form day 10 to 17 of menstrual cycle during which ovulation takes place in female.
3. d. Prophylaxis, **Explanation:** Prophylaxis is the preventive method to avoid any disease which may be fatal to the person. Genital warts is caused by prostitution and homosexuality. Prophylaxis includes use of condom and other methods to get direct contact between two partners.
4. d. Cleidoic, **Explanation:** cleidoic egg is the egg of birds and insects, which is enclosed in a protective calcareous shell limiting the exchange of water, gases, etc.
5. d. Testis do not descend into scrotal sacs, **Explanation:** Cryptorchidism is a condition in which testis do not descend into scrotal sac. Formation of sperms inside the testis require 2-3 degree less temperature than body temperature.
6. In male - Vasectomy
In female - Tubectomy
7. Surgical methods of contraception do not prevent gamete formation, rather they prevent transfer of gametes to reproductive channels and hence prevent conception.
8. Periodic abstinence, coitus interruptus and lactational amenorrhea are some natural methods of birth control.
9. By using Gamete intra fallopian transfer (GIFT) technique the woman can become a mother. In this method, the ovum collected from a donor female is transferred into the fallopian tube of that woman who cannot produce ova.

10. Yes, the use is justified.

Population in India is increasing at a very fast rate. To overcome this problem and to have small family, the use of contraceptive could be the best option.

11. The advent of the birth control pill makes it unnecessary to use other means of contraception, particularly the condom. Thus STDs are more readily transmitted during sexual activity.

12. Census is an official counting of population and preparing data about age groups, births, deaths, sex ratio education etc.

844 million - 1991

More than 1 billion - 2001

13. **Male partner. Vasectomy** - small part of vas deferens is removed or tied up through small incision in scrotum.

Female partner. Tubectomy - a small part of oviduct is removed or tied up through small incision in abdomen.

14. The function of the ovum and sperm is done outside the woman's body to form a zygote under stimulated conditions in the laboratory. The zygote is then allowed to divide to form embryo. The embryo is then implanted in uterus where it develops into a foetus, which in turn develops into a child. A baby produced by this technique is called test tube baby.

15. Reasons for introducing sex education as compulsory part of school curriculum are as follows:

- i. To provide information about reproductive organs-physiology and their functioning.
- ii. It helps in discouraging myths and misconceptions about sex-related aspects.
- iii. It provides knowledge about safe and hygienic sexual practices.
- iv. Adolescents get knowledge about secondary sexual characters.
- v. It helps in prevention of Sexually Transmitted Infections like AIDS.