
	INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR		
<b>Class: XII</b>	<b>Department: SCIENCE 2021 - 22</b> <b>SUBJECT: BIOLOGY</b>	<b>Date of submission:</b> <b>First week of May 2020</b>	
<b>Worksheet No:3</b> <b>with answers</b>	<b>TOPIC : REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH</b>		<b>Note:</b> <b>A4 FILE FORMAT</b>
<b>NAME OF THE STUDENT</b>		<b>CLASS &amp; SEC:</b>	<b>ROLL NO.</b>

**OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS (1 Marks.)**

1. Amniocentesis is a process to:

- (a) Determine any disease in the heart
- (b) Know about diseases of brain
- (c) Determine any hereditary disease in the embryo
- (d) All of these

2. 'Saheli' a female antifertility pill, is used:

- (a) Daily
- (b) Weekly
- (c) Quarterly
- (d) Monthly

3. Central drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow has developed a contraceptive named?

- (a) Mala-D
- (b) Combined pills
- (c) Saheli
- (d) Condoms

4. Which of these is caused by a retrovirus

- (a) Gonorrhoea
- (b) AIDS
- (c) Trichomoniasis
- (d) Syphilis

5. Surgical removal of testis of male to control the human population is:

- (a) Castration
- (b) Tubectomy
- (c) Laparoscopy
- (d) Vasectomy

6. The pre-natal technique to determine the genetic disorders in a foetus is called:

- (a) Laparoscopy
- (b) Amniocentesis
- (c) Abstinence

7. Progesterone in the contraceptive pill:

- (a) Prevents ovulation
- (b) Inhibits oestrogen
- (c) Checks attachment of zygote to endometrium
- (d) All the above

8. In IVF technique zygote or early embryo is transferred into

- a. Cervical canal
- b. Uterus
- c. Fallopian tube
- d. Vagina

9. Which of the following is not a copper releasing IUD?

- a. LNG 20
- b. CuT
- c. Lippe's Loop
- d. a and c

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION (2 Marks)**

Q.10. What is the main objective of "Assisted Reproductive Technology" programme?

Q.11. How does the estrogen-progesterone combination act as a contraceptive measure?

Q.12. Female gametes are transferred to the fallopian tube in the GIFT procedure. Is it possible to transfer the gametes to the uterus?

### **LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 Marks)**

Q.13. Why are non-medicated methods not as effective as the copper ions releasing Intra-Uterine Devices?

Q.14. Justify the ban on amniocentesis in our country?

Q.15. Explain in-vitro fertilization and embryo transfer in brief.

Q.16. What are the important features of an ideal contraceptive?

### **VERY LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (5 MARKS)**

Q.17. Describe any three assisted reproductive techniques practised to treat infertility.

Q.18.Explain any two sexually transmitted diseases and suggest ways to prevent them.

### ANSWERS

1-a	2-b	3-c	4-b	5-d	6-b	7-d	8-c	9-d
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A.10. The main aim of the “Assisted Reproductive Technology” programme is to assist the infertile couples with special techniques such as in-vitro fertilization, intracytoplasmic sperm injection, etc., that can help them bear a child.

A.11. The estrogen-progesterone combination is used in the contraceptive pills to inhibit the ovulation and implantation. They are taken by females in the form of injections or as implants below the epidermal layer. These are equally effective as the pills but induce longer effects.

A.12. It is not possible to transfer the gametes to the uterus. This is because the gametes cannot survive in the environment of the uterus. They will be degenerated or phagocytosed if transferred directly into the uterus.

A.13. The non-medicated methods are less effective than the copper ions releasing IUDs because:

- The copper ions reduce the fertilizing capacity and the motility of the sperms.
- It phagocytosis the sperms inside the uterus.
- It is safe, cost-effective, and convenient methods of contraception.
- The breastfeeding can use it with no fear of any side-effects.

A.14. Amniocentesis is a technique in which the amniotic fluid is collected from the uterus with the help of a needle to determine any genetic abnormalities in the foetus by analysing the chromosomal patterns. This technique was being misused to know the gender of the foetus and if the foetus was a girl, it was aborted. To stop the female foeticide.

A.15. In IVF and ET techniques, the male and female gametes are made to fertilize in the laboratory environment. The zygote thus formed is introduced in the uterus of the acceptor during the secretory phase. The eight-celled embryos or the early embryos are transferred to the fallopian tube while the embryos more than eight cells are transferred to the uterus.

A.17. Assisted Reproductive Techniques refer to the medical procedures used to treat infertility. Few of the assisted reproductive techniques are: for explanation refer to the notes

- In-vitro Fertilization- In-vitro fertilization involves the steps:
- Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection-
- Gamete Intrafallopian Tube Transfer-

A.18. Sexually transmitted diseases are those that are transferred from one partner to another through sexual contact. Two sexually transmitted diseases are explained below:

1. AIDS– The Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome is caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). This virus attacks the immune system of the host making him vulnerable to infections. It can be spread through semen, blood, breastmilk, and rectal or vaginal fluids.
2. Genital Herpes- It is a chronic disease spread by the Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV). The HSV type 2 virus spreads the disease through sexual intercourse. A person suffering from genital herpes will show symptoms like fever, pain while urinating, vaginal discharge, red blisters on the genitals, etc.

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