

2 MARKS EACH

1. Define reproductive health according to WHO. Which society will be called a reproductively healthy society?
2. Expand RCH programmes. State the aim of these programmes.
3. Govt. of India has raised the marriageable age of female to 18 yrs. and of males to 21 yrs. Suggest any two more measures adopted by Government for the purpose.
4. A childless couple has agreed for a test tube baby programme. List only the basic steps the procedure would involve to conceive the baby.
5. Expand ICSI. Under what conditions will the doctor advice it?
6. (a) In case of an infertile couple, the male partner can inseminate normally but the mobility of sperms is below 40 percent. Which kind of ART is suitable in this situation to form an embryo in the laboratory conditions, without involving a donor?
(b) In another case of an infertile couple, the female who cannot produce egg but can provide suitable environment for fertilisation and further development. Which ART would the doctor suggest to such a couple?
7. A large number of married couples the world over are childless. State any two reasons responsible for the cause of infertility.
8. State the composition in pills and implants. Why are implants more effective as a contraceptive in human females?
9. How can a possible pregnancy due to rape or casual unprotected intercourse avoided? 10. Name three common barrier methods for females. State their major advantage.
11. After a successful in vitro fertilization, the fertilized egg begins to divide. Where is this egg transferred before it reaches the 8-celled stage and what is the technique termed?



12. Removal of gonads cannot be considered as a contraceptive option. Justify.
13. In the given picture only one contraceptive pill is shown. Comment on the application of this pill.

3 MARKS EACH

1. Explain amniocentesis? State one advantage and one disadvantage of the technique.
2. (a) List any four characteristics of an ideal contraceptive.
(b) Name two intrauterine contraceptive devices that affect the motility of sperms.
3. Write the characteristics of "Saheli" pill.
4. (a) Expand STDs?
(b) State 3 common symptoms of STDs?

5. Give three simple principles to prevent STD infections.
6. A childless couple has agreed for a test tube baby programme. List only the basic steps the procedure would involve to conceive the baby.
7. (a) ZIFT and IUT are part of test tube baby programme. How are they different from each other?
(b) Differentiate between GIFT and ZIFT.

3 MARKS EACH

1. Reproductive and Child Healthcare (RCH) programmes are currently in operation. One of the major tasks of these programmes is to create awareness amongst people about the wide range of reproduction related aspects as this is important and essential for building a reproductively healthy society.
(a) "Providing sex education in schools is one of the ways to meet this goal." Give four points in support of your opinion regarding this statement.
(b) List any two 'indicators' that indicate a reproductively healthy society.
2. List three reasons for increase in India's population.
3. The alarming population growth is leading to scarcity of basic requirements. Suggest with reasons, any three population control measures other than contraception to address the situation.
4. Mrs. Sarita was eager to know the sex of foetus which her daughter-in-law was carrying. She was so anxious that she could pay any amount for that. The doctor refused to disclose the result of the test as it is banned in the country.
(a) How can one know the sex of the foetus? How is it done?
(b) Why is disclosing the sex of the foetus banned in our country?
5. 'Nirodh' is a popular brand of condom for the male. Use of condoms has increased in recent years. Justify two main benefits of male condoms
6. Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) or induced abortion has a significant role in decreasing the population though it is not meant for that purpose. Government of India legalised MTP in 1971 with some strict conditions to avoid its misuse. Under what circumstances can MTP be conducted by a medical practitioner?
7. Suggest three techniques that can help the couple to have a child where the problem is with the male partner.

5 MARKS EACH

1. Expand the following:
(a) IVF (b) ZIFT (c) IUT (d) MTP
(e) GIFT
2. A village health worker was taking a session with women. She tells the women that one has to be very careful while using oral pills as method of birth control. Wrong usage can actually promote conception.
(a) Analyse the statement and compare the merits and demerits of using oral pills and surgical methods of birth control.
(b) Village women were confused as to how a thin metallic Copper loop can provide protection against pregnancy. Justify the use explaining the mode of action of IUDs.

3. (a) How do pills act? Give three reasons.
(b) State two advantages of using pills.
4. (a) Name a terminal method to prevent any more pregnancies.
(b) State the principle behind it.
(c) Describe how it is carried out in males and females respectively.
(d) State its major drawback.
5. (a) Name ideal contraceptives for the females who want to delay pregnancy and/or space their children. How are they used?
(b) How many different types are used? State one example of each.
(c) How do these act?
6. State the main principle behind the following:

(a) Periodic abstinence	(b) Coitus interruptus
(c) Lactational amenorrhea	(d) Barrier methods
(e) Pills.	
7. Identify the following contraceptive devices / method.

