

DPP

DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIIth

Date :

Subject : BIOLOGY

DPP No. : 3

Topic :- Reproductive Health

- Progesterone in the contraceptive pill:
 - Prevents ovulation
 - Inhibits estrogen
 - Checks attachment of zygote to endometrium
 - All the above
- Ideal contraceptive should be
 - User-friendly
 - Easily available
 - Effective
 - Interferring coitus
 - Expensive and effective
 - I, IV and III
 - I, IV and V
 - I, II and III
 - I, IV and V
- IUD stands for
 - Inter Uterine Devices
 - Intra Uterine Device
 - Inter Uterine Development
 - Intra Uterine Development
- In vivo* fertilisation involves the fertilisation that takes place
 - In the laboratory
 - In the uterus
 - Outside the uterus
 - Either (a) or (b)
- A woman who substitutes or takes the place of the real mother to nurse the embryo is called
 - Interrogate mother
 - Surrogate mother
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of the above
- Which of the following is wrongly matched?
 - IUI-semen collected from husband or donor is artificially introduced either into the vagina or into the uterus
 - GIFT-transfer of embryos with more than 8 blastomeres into the Fallopian tube
 - ICSI-sperm directly injected into the ovum
 - ZIFT-transfer of embryos with upto 8 blastomeres into the Fallopian tube
- Choose the correct causes for the population growth
 - Decline in death rate
 - Rapid increase in MMR and IMR
 - Rapid decline in MMR and IMR
 - Increase in the number of people, in the reproductive age group
 - Rapid increase in the death rate
 - I, II, III, IV and V
 - I, II and IV
 - I, III and IV
 - III, IV and V
- The loss of forests, urbanization and increasing pollution due to:
 - Population explosion
 - Global warming
 - Greenhouse effect
 - Ozone depletion
- Find out the true statements for IUD
 - They are self-inserted

- II. They are inserted by expert nurses
 III. They may be non-medicated IUDs for example, copper releasing IUDs or hormone releasing IUDs
 IV. They are inter uterine devices
 V. Widely accepted in India
- a) I, III, IV and V b) I, II, III and V c) I, II, IV and V d) I, III, IV and V
10. Later complications of STDs are
 I. Pelvic inflammation disease
 II. Abortion
 III. Still birth
 IV. Ectopic pregnancies
 V. Infertility
 VI. Cancer
 Choose the correct combinations
- a) I, II, III, IV and V b) I, II, III, V and VI c) I, III, IV, V and VI d) I, II, III, IV, V and VI
11. Which of the following parameter of the population can be negative?
 a) Birth rate b) Replacement level c) Growth rate d) All of these
12. Condoms are made up of thin rubber/latex sheath which is used to cover
 a) Penis in male b) Cervix in female c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of the above
13. Write one or the following correctly matched Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) with its pathogen?
 a) AIDS—*Bacillus anthracis* b) Syphilis—*Treponema pallidum*
 c) Urethritis—*Entamoeba gingivalls* d) Gonorrhoea—*Leishmania donovani*
14. Choose the right one among the statements given below:
 a) IUDs are generally inserted by the user herself
 b) IUDs increase phagocytosis reaction in the uterus
 c) IUDs suppress gametogenesis
 d) IUDs once inserted need not be replaced
15. MTP is of much risk in the phase of the pregnancy
 a) 2nd trimester b) 1st trimester c) 1st week d) 2nd week
16. Which of the following cannot be detected in developing foetus by amniocentesis?
 a) Sex of the foetus b) Down syndrome c) Jaundice d) Klinefelter syndrome
17. If the rate of addition of new members increases with respect to the individual host of the same population, then the graph obtained has:
 a) Declined growth b) Exponential growth
 c) Zero population growth d) None of these
18. Replacement rate is estimated to be:
 a) 1.8 b) 2.0 c) 2.1 d) 3.5
19. NCCP stands for
 a) National Cholera Control Programme b) National Chickenpox Control Programme
 c) National Chickenguhya Control Programme d) None of the above
20. Hormone releasing IUDS among the following are
 a) Copper-T b) LNG-20 c) Saheli d) Diaphragm



SMARTLEARN
COACHING