

**QUICK DRILL · CBSE CLASS 12****Reproductive Health**

Biology · Chapter 3 · 15 MCQs · 20 minutes · PYQ-tagged with time budgets

DATE _____	TOTAL MARKS 15	DURATION 20 min	MARKING +1 / 0	TARGET ≥ 12/15
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OBJECTIVES

Reinforce the four core topics of Reproductive Health via 15 PYQ-derived MCQs. Identify weak sub-topics via concept-node IDs (see answer key). Build per-question time budget habit.

INSTRUCTIONS

Attempt all 15. Time budget shown per Q (use it as pacing guide). Mark answers (A/B/C/D) in the margin. Answer key + explanations on the last page. **Don't peek — score yourself honestly.**

SECTION · QUICK DRILL**Q 1-15 · 20 MIN**

Q1. Which organisation's definition describes reproductive health as total well-being in physical, emotional, behavioural and social aspects of reproduction?

- (A) UNICEF
(C) UNESCO

- (B) WHO
(D) ICMR

PYQ 2019 · Delhi · 1m · 30s

Q2. Which of the following is a NATURAL method of contraception?

- (A) Cu-T insertion
(C) Periodic abstinence (rhythm method)

- (B) Tubectomy
(D) Saheli pill

PYQ 2020 · All India · 1m · 30s

Q3. Saheli, the oral contraceptive developed by CDRI Lucknow, is:

- (A) A steroidal daily pill
(C) An injectable contraceptive

- (B) A non-steroidal once-a-week pill
(D) A copper IUD

PYQ 2022 · Delhi · 1m · 30s

Q4. Copper-releasing IUDs such as Cu-T act mainly by:

- (A) Blocking the fallopian tubes
(C) Releasing Cu ions that suppress sperm motility and fertilising capacity

- (B) Suppressing ovulation
(D) Increasing progesterone secretion

PYQ 2021 · All India · 1m · 30s

Q5. Vasectomy and tubectomy are examples of which type of contraception?

- (A) Barrier methods
(C) Surgical (sterilisation) methods

- (B) Natural methods
(D) Hormonal methods

PYQ 2018 · Delhi · 1m · 30s

Q6. Under the amended MTP Act (2021), pregnancy may be terminated up to how many weeks on the opinion of a single registered medical practitioner?

- (A) 12 weeks
(C) 20 weeks

- (B) 16 weeks
(D) 24 weeks

PYQ 2023 · Delhi · 1m · 30s

Q7. Which of the following is NOT a sexually transmitted infection?

- (A) Syphilis
(C) Malaria

- (B) Gonorrhoea
(D) Genital herpes

PYQ 2020 · All India · 1m · 30s

Q8. Which technique involves injecting a single sperm directly into the cytoplasm of an ovum?

- (A) GIFT
(C) ICSI

- (B) ZIFT
(D) IUI

PYQ 2022 · Delhi · 1m · 30s

Q9. In ZIFT, the structure transferred into the fallopian tube is:

- (A) An unfertilised ovum
(C) A single sperm

- (B) A zygote / early embryo up to 8 blastomeres
(D) A fully formed foetus

PYQ 2021 · Delhi · 1m · 30s

- Q10.** The misuse of amniocentesis for sex-selective abortion is banned in India by the:
 (A) MTP Act (B) PCPNDT Act
 (C) Factories Act (D) Epidemic Diseases Act
 PYQ 2024 · All India · 1m · 30s
- Q11.** The natural contraceptive method based on the absence of menstruation during intense breastfeeding is:
 (A) Coitus interruptus (B) Rhythm method
 (C) Lactational amenorrhea (D) Tubectomy
 PYQ 2019 · All India · 1m · 30s
- Q12.** IVF followed by transfer of an embryo of more than 8 blastomeres into the uterus is called:
 (A) ZIFT (B) GIFT
 (C) IUT (Intra-Uterine Transfer) (D) ICSI
 PYQ 2023 · All India · 1m · 45s
- Q13.** Which of the following is a BARRIER method of contraception?
 (A) Saheli (B) Diaphragm
 (C) Lippes loop (D) Vasectomy
 PYQ 2020 · Delhi · 1m · 30s
- Q14.** GIFT (Gamete Intra-Fallopian Transfer) is advised for a female who:
 (A) Cannot produce ova but can provide a suitable environment for development (B) Has a blocked cervix
 (C) Has very low progesterone (D) Has hepatitis-B
 PYQ 2024 · Delhi · 1m · 45s
- Q15.** Which programme of the Government of India deals with creating awareness and providing facilities for reproductive and child health?
 (A) RCH programme (B) PCPNDT programme
 (C) ICDS programme (D) Pulse Polio programme
 PYQ 2018 · All India · 1m · 30s

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

Q 1-15 · MARK YOUR SCORE

Q1. Answer: B

The WHO (World Health Organization) defines reproductive health as a state of total well-being in all aspects of reproduction.

Q2. Answer: C

Periodic abstinence/rhythm is a natural method that avoids coitus during the fertile period. Cu-T is an IUD, tubectomy is surgical, Saheli is oral.

Q3. Answer: B

Saheli is a non-steroidal, once-a-week pill with few side effects, developed by CDRI Lucknow.

Q4. Answer: C

Copper IUDs release Cu ions that suppress sperm motility and the fertilising capacity of sperm.

Q5. Answer: C

Vasectomy (vas deferens) and tubectomy (fallopian tube) are surgical/terminal sterilisation methods.

Q6. Answer: C

The 2021 amendment allows termination up to 20 weeks on the opinion of one RMP; 20-24 weeks for special categories needs two RMPs.

Q7. Answer: C

Malaria is a vector-borne (mosquito) disease, not an STI. Syphilis, gonorrhoea and genital herpes are STIs.

Q8. Answer: C

ICSI (Intra-Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection) injects a single sperm directly into the ovum, used in cases of very low sperm count.

Q9. Answer: B

ZIFT (Zygote Intra-Fallopian Transfer) transfers a zygote or early embryo (up to 8 blastomeres) into the fallopian tube.

Q10. Answer: B

The PCPNDT Act (Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act) bans the use of amniocentesis for foetal sex determination.

Q11. Answer: C

Lactational amenorrhea relies on ovulation suppression during intense lactation; it is reliable only up to about 6 months post-partum.

Q12. Answer: C

Embryos with more than 8 blastomeres are transferred into the uterus (IUT); those up to 8 blastomeres go into the fallopian tube (ZIFT).

Q13. Answer: B

Diaphragms (along with condoms and cervical caps) are barrier methods that block sperm-ovum meeting. Lippes loop is an IUD.

Q14. Answer: A

GIFT transfers a donor ovum into the fallopian tube of a female who cannot produce ova but can support fertilisation and development.

Q15. Answer: A

The RCH (Reproductive and Child Health) programme provides education, counselling, contraceptive access and maternal-child care.