



Class 12 Biology | Reproductive Health

MCQ WORKSHEET • 15 questions • Choose one correct option • Suggested time: 25 minutes

1. Which contraceptive also reduces transmission risk of many STIs?

- A. Oral contraceptive pill
- B. Tubectomy
- C. Condom
- D. Copper IUD

2. Copper ions released by a Cu-T mainly impair

- A. All uterine blood flow
- B. Production of every hormone
- C. Sperm motility and fertilising ability
- D. Ovarian chromosome number

3. Combined oral contraceptives primarily prevent pregnancy by

- A. Destroying all oocytes
- B. Increasing sperm production
- C. Blocking kidneys
- D. Suppressing ovulation

4. A vasectomy interrupts the

- A. Urethra
- B. Vasa deferentia
- C. Seminiferous tubules individually
- D. Ureters

5. Tubectomy interrupts the

- A. Ovaries entirely
- B. Vagina
- C. Fallopian tubes
- D. Cervix

6. Withdrawal before ejaculation is less reliable mainly because

- A. It kills every sperm
- B. It blocks the oviduct
- C. Correct timing is difficult
- D. It permanently stops ovulation

7. Lactational amenorrhoea is most useful as contraception during

- A. Only after regular cycles resume
- B. The first six months with exclusive breastfeeding and no menstruation
- C. Any time after delivery regardless of feeding
- D. All years of breastfeeding

8. Which STI is caused by a virus?

- A. Genital herpes
- B. Gonorrhoea
- C. Syphilis
- D. Chlamydia

9. Untreated reproductive-tract infections can cause

- A. Guaranteed immunity to all STIs
- B. Permanent contraception without harm
- C. Pelvic inflammatory disease and infertility
- D. Identical twins

10. Medical termination of pregnancy is generally safer when performed

- A. Early under qualified medical supervision
- B. Only in late pregnancy at home
- C. Without clinical assessment
- D. Using unverified remedies

11. Amniocentesis is appropriately used to investigate

- A. Non-medical sex selection
- B. The father's blood group only
- C. Ovulation timing
- D. Certain fetal genetic abnormalities

12. In IVF, fertilisation occurs

- A. Without an oocyte
- B. Inside the cervix only
- C. Inside the urinary bladder
- D. Outside the body in laboratory conditions

13. Transfer of a zygote or early embryo up to 8 blastomeres into a tube is

- A. ICSI
- B. IUT
- C. IUI
- D. ZIFT

14. Intra-cytoplasmic sperm injection involves

- A. Removing all sperm nuclei
- B. Injecting a sperm into an oocyte
- C. Transferring only hormones
- D. Injecting an embryo into a vein

15. An embryo with more than 8 blastomeres is generally transferred to the

- A. Urinary bladder
- B. Urethra
- C. Uterus
- D. Ovary

ANSWER KEY — check after completing all 15 questions

1.C 2.C 3.D 4.B 5.C 6.C 7.B 8.A 9.C 10.A 11.D 12.D 13.D 14.B 15.C