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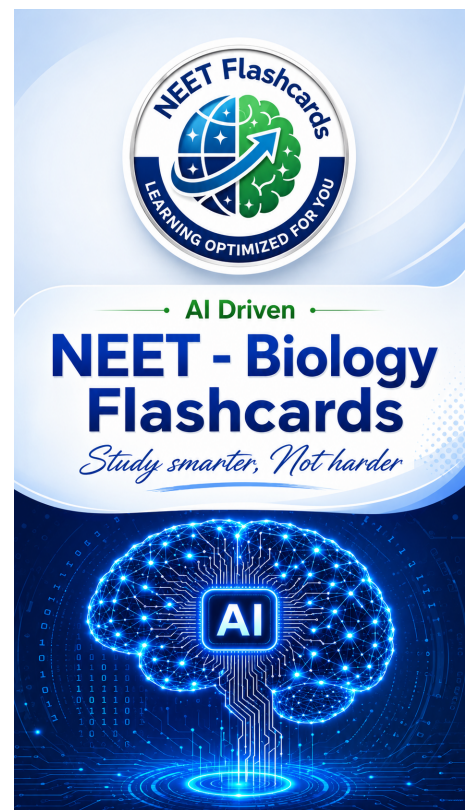
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Question	Answer
According to the text, what is one of the best methods for couples looking for parenthood?*	Legal adoption.
By which structures are bryophytes attached to the substratum?	Rhizoids.
During which trimester are MTPs considered relatively safe?*	During the first trimester.
Educating fertile couples and people of marriageable age about which aspects is important?*	Birth control options, care of pregnant mothers, post-natal care, importance of breast feeding and equal opportunities for male and female children.
For whom are surgical methods generally advised?*	For the male or female partner as a terminal method to prevent any more pregnancies.
From whom are ova and sperms collected in the test tube baby programme?*	From the wife/donor and husband/donor respectively.
Give examples of oogamous algae.	Volvox and Fucus.
How are conifer leaves adapted to reduce water loss?	They are needle-like with thick cuticle and sunken stomata.
How are mosses attached to the soil?	Through multicellular and branched rhizoids.
How do barrier methods prevent conception?*	By preventing ovum and sperms from physically meeting.
How do IUDs act as contraceptives?*	They increase phagocytosis of sperms and Cu ions suppress sperm motility and fertilising capacity.
How do red algae reproduce vegetatively?	By fragmentation.
How does the action of injectables and implants compare with pills?*	Their mode of action is similar to that of pills.
How does vegetative reproduction occur in brown algae?	By fragmentation.
In E.T. techniques, are embryos always transferred into the uterus?*	No. Embryos with up to 8 blastomeres are transferred into the fallopian tube (ZIFT), while those with more than 8 are transferred into the uterus (IUT).
In which gymnosperm are male cones and megasporophylls borne on different trees?	Cycas.
Infertility is always due to abnormalities or defects in the female partner. (True/False)**	False.
Into which structures is the pteridophyte sporophyte differentiated?	True root, stem, and leaves.
Match: Cycas belongs to which group?	Gymnosperm.
Name some common green algae.	Chlamydomonas, Volvox, Ulothrix, Spirogyra, and Chara.

Question	Answer
Name some habitats where algae are found.	Fresh water, marine water, moist stones, soils, wood, and in association with fungi or animals.
Name the broad categories of contraceptive methods.**	Natural/Traditional, Barrier, IUDs, Oral contraceptives, Injectables, Implants and Surgical methods.
On what basis are algae classified into three classes?	Type of pigment possessed and type of stored food.
What additional benefit do condoms provide?***	Protection from contracting STIs and AIDS.
What are hydrocolloids?	Water-holding substances produced by certain marine brown and red algae.
What are members of Chlorophyceae commonly called?	Green algae.
What are microsporangiate strobili?	Male cones bearing microsporophylls and microsporangia.
What are pyrenoids?	Storage bodies located in chloroplasts that contain protein besides starch.
What are strobili or cones in pteridophytes?	Compact structures formed by sporophylls in plants like Selaginella and Equisetum.
What are the characteristics of contraceptive pills?***	They are very effective, have lesser side effects and are well accepted by females.
What are the major tasks of RCH programmes?***	Creating awareness about various reproduction-related aspects and providing facilities and support for building a reproductively healthy society.
What are the special techniques used to help infertile couples called?***	Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART).
What assumption is made in phylogenetic classification?	Organisms belonging to the same taxa have a common ancestor.
What develops from one megaspore in gymnosperms?	A multicellular female gametophyte.
What develops from the zygote in bryophytes?	A multicellular sporophyte.
What develops from the zygote in gymnosperms?	An embryo.
What does IUI involve?***	Artificial introduction of semen directly into the uterus.
What ecological role do bryophytes play in plant succession?	They help in plant succession on bare rocks and soil.
What happens in ICSI?***	A sperm is directly injected into the ovum in the laboratory.
What is another important aspect of Reproductive and Child Health Care programmes?***	Providing medical facilities and care for menstrual irregularities, pregnancy-related aspects, delivery, MTP, STIs, birth control, infertility, post-natal child and maternal management.

Question	Answer
What is done during tubectomy?***	A small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up through a small incision in the abdomen or through the vagina.
What is done in amniocentesis?***	Some amniotic fluid of the developing foetus is taken to analyse fetal cells and dissolved substances.
What is infertility?***	The inability to produce children despite unprotected sexual cohabitation.
What is lactational amenorrhea?***	Absence of menstruation during intense lactation following parturition.
What is the most important step to control population growth?***	Motivating smaller families by using various contraceptive methods.
What is the nature of the cell wall in brown algae?	A cellulosic wall covered externally by a gelatinous coating of algin.
What is the size range of angiosperms mentioned in the text?	From Wolffia (smallest) to Eucalyptus trees over 100 metres tall.
What is the status of female foeticide through MTP after sex determination?***	It is totally against what is legal.
What type of male gametes are produced in bryophytes?	Biflagellate antherozoids.
What type of plants are gymnosperms generally?	Medium-sized trees, tall trees, or shrubs.
What was India's population in May 2011?***	More than 1.2 billion.
What was the social goal of the national programmes initiated by India?	To attain total reproductive health.
What was the world population in 1900?***	Around 2 billion (2000 million).
Where are embryos with more than 8 blastomeres transferred?***	Into the uterus (Procedure: IUT – intra uterine transfer).
Where are gemmae produced in liverworts?	In gemma cups located on the thalli.
Which phase is dominant in pteridophytes?	Sporophyte phase.
Which pigments are present in Phaeophyceae?	Chlorophyll a, chlorophyll c, and fucoxanthin.
Which spores are produced in gymnosperms?	Microspores and megaspores.
Which STIs are completely curable if detected early and treated properly?***	All other STIs except hepatitis-B, genital herpes and HIV infections.
Who inserts IUDs?***	Doctors or expert nurses.
Why are contraceptive methods used?***	To prevent pregnancy or to delay or space pregnancy due to personal reasons.
Why are contraceptives used?***	To avoid pregnancy or to delay or space pregnancy.

Question	Answer
Why are mosses ecologically important?	They colonise rocks, help soil formation, and prevent soil erosion.
Why are oral contraceptives popularly called pills?*	Because they are used in the form of tablets.
Why are Rhodophyceae called red algae?	Due to the predominance of the red pigment r-phycoerythrin.
Why are STIs considered a major threat to society?*	Because they can lead to serious complications and affect reproductive health.
Why is early detection of STIs important?*	It facilitates better cure of these diseases.
Why is heterospory considered evolutionarily important?	It is a precursor to seed habit.
Why is the acceptance or legalisation of MTP debated in many countries?*	Due to emotional, ethical, religious and social issues involved.
Why is water necessary in pteridophyte fertilisation?	For transfer of antherozoids from antheridia to archegonium.
Why were artificial systems of classification considered unsatisfactory?	They separated closely related species and gave equal weightage to vegetative and sexual characters.



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