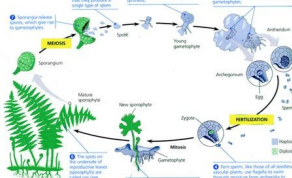
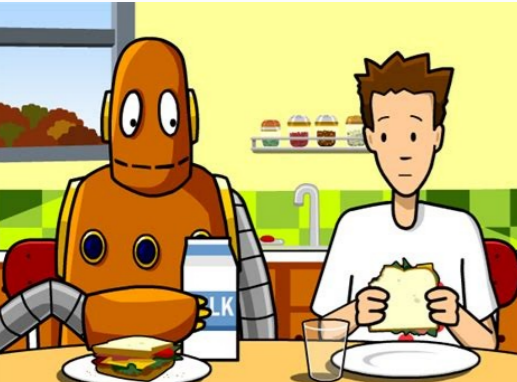


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| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|---|---|
| - quick | - little variation ---> adaptation to environment is unlikely |
| - only one parent needed | - offsprings inherit bad characteristics |
| - no gametes needed | - (e.g.: resistance from a disease) |
| - all good characteristics passed on | - lack of dispersal ---> competition |
| - no dispersal (potato tubers) ---> grow in same favourable environment as parent | (nutrients, water, light) |
| - store large amounts of food ---> rapid growth | |



India's Super Teachers for all govt. exams Under One Roof Enroll For Free Now Ace your General Science and Biology preparations for Human body with us and master Reproductive Health for your exams. Learn today! The correct answer is the uterus. Key Points The fertilised egg, the zygote, gets implanted in the uterus. The egg is fertilized up in the fallopian tube then travels to the uterus and it implants in the tissue lining the uterus. When the fertilized egg pushes itself into the tissue on the wall of the uterus, it is called implantation. Additional Information Organ Function Cervix It is a narrow tube that connects the vagina to Uterus. Ovary They are primary female sex organs and they produce female gamete (Ovum) and ovarian hormones. Vagina Vagina, also known as "birth canal", is a canal that joins the lower part of the uterus called cervix to the outside. 8 Weeks 12 Weeks18 Weeks6 weeks Explanation: Medical termination of Pregnancy (MTP): It is defined as the intentional or voluntary termination of pregnancy before full term. MTP was legalized by the Government of India in 1971 under strict conditions to avoid misuse. MTP is done in the following situations: Failure of Contraceptive used during coitus or rapes. When continued pregnancy is harmful or fatal to either mother or fetus or both. It is performed during the first trimester, i.e., up to 12 weeks of pregnancy. Thus the correct option is "12 Weeks" India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 3,04,61,200+ Students Northern blot and ELISAImmunoblot and ELISAWestern blot and ELISA Southern blot and ELISA Option 3 : Western blot and ELISA The correct answer is Western blot and ELISA. Key Points ELISA Test, ELISA, which stands for enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, is used to detect HIV infection. If an ELISA test is positive, the Western blot test is usually administered to confirm the diagnosis. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. This virus has a long incubation period before it starts to attack the immune system (10 years). The immune system is the human body's natural defence mechanism, hence HIV can make it harder for the patient to fight off infections and diseases. HIV demolishes a particular type of WBC (White Blood Cells) and the T-helper cells. This virus also makes copies of itself inside these cells. T-helper cells are also known as CD4 cells. Additional Information The HIV infection spreads through the following ways Unprotected sexual interaction with an already infected person. Reusing needles used by an infected person. From an infected mother to the baby through the placenta. Blood transfusion from an infected person. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 3,04,61,200+ Students CondomsSurgeryOral pillsNone of them Concept: The devices that are used to prevent unwanted pregnancies are called Birth control devices or Contraceptives. Various Contraceptive methods are: Natural/traditional methods Barrier methods - Condoms, Diaphragms, Cervical caps Intrauterine devices (IUDs) - Lippes loop, Copper T, Copper 7 Oral contraceptives - Saheli Injunctables and Implants Surgical Methods - Vasectomy & Tubectomy Explanation: Condoms are barriers made of thin rubber/latex sheath used to cover the penis in the male or vagina and cervix in females. It prevents the deposition of ejaculated semen into the vagina of the female. Condoms help in preventing the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, as condoms act as a barrier between the direct contact of sexual organs during intercourse. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 3,04,61,200+ Students The correct answer is Two. There are two arteries in an umbilical cord. Key Points The umbilical cord: During pregnancy, it is a flexible, tube-like structure that connects the fetus to the mother. The cord transports nutrients to the baby and also carries away the waste products of the baby. The cord is made up of two arteries and one vein. Arteries carry pure blood from the heart to other parts of the body. Veins carry impure blood to the heart. Additional Information Blood: The quantity of blood in the human body is 7% of the total weight. Blood is connective tissue and is composed of blood corpuscles, plasma, and platelets. It is slightly alkaline in nature. Its pH is 7.4. Its volume in an adult human is 5.8 L. Plasma: This is the liquid part of blood. 60% of the blood is plasma. 90% part of the blood plasma is water, 7% protein, 0.9% salt, and 0.1% is glucose. Blood corpuscles: The remaining 40% part of the blood is made of corpuscles India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 3,04,61,200+ Students Copper TDiaphragmCondomOral pill Concept: The devices that are used to prevent unwanted pregnancies are called Birth control devices or Contraceptives. Various Contraceptive methods are: Natural/traditional methods Barrier methods - Condoms, Diaphragms, Cervical caps Intra uterine devices (IUDs) - Lippes loop, Copper T, Copper 7 Oral contraceptives - Saheli Injunctables and Implants Surgical Methods - Vasectomy & Tubectomy Explanation: Condoms are barriers made of thin rubber/latex sheath used to cover the penis in the male or vagina and cervix in females. It prevents the deposition of ejaculated semen into the vagina of the female. Condoms are generally used by males. All the other three are specifically used by females. Additional Information Copper T is an intra uterine device inserted by doctors in the uterus through the vagina. It increases the phagocytosis of sperms in the uterus, along with this it also releases copper ions which suppress sperm motility and fertilizing capacity. Diaphragms are the barrier made of rubber that is inserted into the female reproductive tract to cover the cervix during coitus. Oral pill or contraceptive - This involves uptake of hormonal preparations of either progestogens or progestogen-estrogen combination in the form of pills. They inhibit ovulation and implantation as well as the alter quality of cervical mucus to prevent the entry of sperms. Eg. The Saheli pill developed by CDRI, Lucknow India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 3,04,61,200+ Students GonorrhoeaSyphilisTuberculosisAIDS Explanation: Infections or diseases which are transmitted through sexual intercourse are collectively called sexually transmitted diseases (STD) or venereal diseases (VD) or reproductive tract infections (RTI). Gonorrhoea, syphilis, genital herpes, chlamydia, genital warts, trichomoniasis, hepatitis-B, and of course, the most discussed infection in recent years, HIV leading to AIDS are some of the common STDs. TB (tuberculosis). It is not a sexually transmitted disease. It is caused by the bacteria "Mycobacterium tuberculosis". It attacks the lungs however, the bacterium can also affect other body organs like the spine & brain. The major symptoms are Heavy coughing, chest pain, fever & chills. Additional Information Syphilis: It is a bacterial infection that starts as a painless sore on the genitals, rectum, or mouth. It can be sexually transmitted to another person on sexual contact. Gonorrhoea- It is a bacterial infection that can cause infertility. It can be transmitted through sexual contact. AIDS - AIDS stands for Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). It is caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). It is an STD and can be spread through sexual contact with an infected person. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 3,04,61,200+ Students SexualAssualBuddingBinary fission The correct answer is Sexual. Key Points The transfer of sperms into the female genital tract (insemination) and the fusion of male and female gametes leads to the formation of a zygote. Sperm and ovum represent the male and female gamete respectively. The gamete formation is a major step in sexual reproduction which requires the fusion of gametes to form the new individual. So, the gametes have half the number of chromosomes such that upon fertilization the number is restored in the zygote. It involves two parents, essentially a male and a female parent. Additional Information The epididymis is a long narrow tube that connects a testicle to a vas deferens. It is a part of the male reproductive system. Sperms in males are produced in the epididymis. Sperms are small unicellular structures with a head, middle piece, and tail. Sperm production occurs in the testicles. The male reproductive system includes a pair of testes along with accessory ducts, glands, and the external genitalia. The male sex accessory ducts include rete testes, vasa efferentia, epididymis, and vas deferens. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 3,04,61,200+ Students Large numbers of couples are infertile. It means that they are unable to produce children even after unprotected sex. It is prevented by ART (assisted reproductive technologies). It is of two types- In vitro fertilization - If fertilization occurs outside the body of the female. In vivo fertilization - If fertilization occurs inside the body of the female. Explanation: ZIFT is the transfer of zygote or early embryos into the fallopian tube of a surrogate or same mother. Additional Information IUT (Intra Uterine Transfer) If more than eight blastomeres transfer into the uterus, this is called IUT. GIFT (Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer) Transfer of an ovum collected from the ovary into the fallopian tube of the same female or female who can't produce one. ICSI (Intracytoplasmic sperm injection) It is another specialized procedure to form an embryo in the laboratory in which a sperm is directly injected into the cytoplasm of an ovum. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 3,04,61,200+ Students 1 only 2 and 3 only 1 and 3 onlyNone of the above Option 4 : None of the above The correct answer is None of the above. Key Points Maternal Mortality Rate MMR is the annual number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Hence statement 1 is not correct. Maternal death is the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy. It is a key performance indicator for efforts to improve the health and safety of mothers before, during, and after childbirth. The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in India has declined to 113 in 2016-18 from 122 in 2015-17 and 130 in 2014-2016, according to the special bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India 2016-18, released by the Office of the Registrar General's Sample Registration System (SRS). Infant Mortality Rate IMR is the number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1000 live births. Hence statement 2 is not correct. The Office of the Registrar General is under the Ministry of Home Affairs issues the Sample Registration System bulletin, which provides estimates of birth rates, sex ratio, and mortality rate for states. In 2019, the infant mortality rate in India was at about 28.3 deaths per 1,000 live births, a significant decrease from previous years. Neonatal Mortality Rate It is defined as the 'number of deaths during the first 28 completed days of life per 1,000 live births in a given year or period'. The infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of deaths per 1,000 live births of children under one year of age. It indicates various aspects about the following: The state of primary health care. Whether children, irrespective of class or income levels, get access to infant child care. Overall development of health care services for the wholesome development of children and mothers. Infant mortality in India: 204 during 1911-15. 41 in the year 2012. Madhya Pradesh-IMR of 56, & Kerala- as low as 12 per 1000 live births during the year 2012 Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, and Jharkhand have achieved IMR below the national average of 42. Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, and Rajasthan-IMR greater than 42 (May 2015 data). India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 3,04,61,200+ Students Hormonal methodBarrier methodNatural methodMTP Concept: The methods that are used to prevent unwanted pregnancies are called birth control devices or Contraceptives. Various Contraceptive methods are: Natural/traditional methods: These are natural methods that work on the principle of avoiding the meeting of ovum and sperm. a.) Periodic abstinence is a method in which a couple avoids or abstains from coitus from day 10-17 of the menstrual cycle when ovulation is expected to occur b.) Coitus interruptus or withdrawal is a method in which a male partner withdraws his penis from the vagina just before ejaculating so as to avoid insemination Barrier methods - Condoms, Diaphragms, Cervical caps Intra-uterine devices (IUDs) - Lippes loop, Copper T, Copper 7 Oral contraceptives - Saheli Injunctables and Implants Surgical Methods - Vasectomy & Tubectomy Explanation: The hormonal contraceptive method prevents ovulation The oral pill contains hormonal preparations of either progestogens or progestogen-estrogen combination. They inhibit ovulation and implantation as well as the alter quality of cervical mucus to prevent the entry of sperms. Eg. The Saheli pill developed by CDRI, Lucknow Additional Information Barrier contraceptive method Condoms are barriers made of thin rubber/latex sheath used to cover the penis in the male or vagina and cervix in females. It prevents the deposition of ejaculated semen into the vagina of the female. Contraceptive method For Men: Vasectomy, this method blocks sperm from moving into your semen. Many couples choose it because it works. Vasectomies have a 99% success rate in preventing pregnancy. It's also simple and safe. You can do it in a doctor's office and it only takes 15-30 minutes. The risks, like infection and bleeding, are low. For Women: Tubal Ligation, in this procedure, a surgeon closes off the fallopian tubes, which carry eggs from the ovaries to the uterus. It works and it's safe, but there are some risks, like bleeding, infection, damage to other organs, side effects from anesthesia, and ectopic pregnancy - when a fertilized egg stays in the fallopian tube. Natural contraceptive method Natural methods work on the principle of avoiding chances of ovum and sperms meeting. Periodic abstinence is one such method in which the couples avoid or abstain from coitus from day 10 to 17 of the menstrual cycle when ovulation could be expected. As chances of fertilization are very high during this period, it is called the fertile period. Therefore, by abstaining from coitus during this period, conception could be prevented. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 3,04,61,200+ Students BBTTracing changes in cervical mucus BBT and Tracing changes in cervical mucus None of these Option 3 : BBT and Tracing changes in cervical mucus Explanation: Natural family planning method: It is a method of contraception used by the females in which she monitors and records all the changes in her menstrual cycle that are indications of her being pregnant Measuring BBT and changes in cervical mucus are effective ways of natural family planning Basal Body Temperature: The temperature of the body when it is at complete rest is called the Basal Body temperature The BBT varies in response to the ovulation in females, it falls down just before the release of egg and ranges between 97°F (36.1°C) and 97.5°F (36.4°C) It starts to rise again after 24 hours of the ovulation and ranges between 97.8°F (36.4°C) to 98.6°F (37°C). In this method, the females measure her BBT every morning before leaving the bed. Measure the temperature 3 days in a row when your temperature is higher than all of the previous 6 days. It is likely that the female is not fertile in this period. Cervical Mucus: It is a vaginal discharge secreted by cervical and endocervical glands. The texture of cervical mucus changes throughout the menstrual cycle. It can be checked by placing the finger gently into the vagina for the initial days the vagina feels dry but as your hormone levels rise to prepare your body for ovulation the vagina becomes sticky due to mucus. This is the start of the fertile period. 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Key Points Public transport is NOT important for individual health. Individual hygiene: Good hygiene is important for cleanliness. Good hygiene prevents illness. Good hygiene practices are: Brushing teeth daily. Bathing daily. Washing hand regularly. Wearing clean and tidy clothes daily. Keeping rooms clean. Flushing toilets with water after use. Getting nails cut when they grow big. Washing hands before and after eating food. Washing hands with soap after going to the toilet. India's #1 Learning Platform Start Complete Exam Preparation Daily Live MasterClasses Practice Question Bank Mock Tests & Quizzes Get Started for Free Download App Trusted by 3,04,61,200+ Students

How is sexual reproduction different from asexual reproduction? A. Sexual reproduction requires fertilization of an egg by a sperm. B. Asexual reproduction requires two kinds of cell division. C. Asexual reproduction requires testes and ovaries. D. Sexual reproduction occurs with only a ... Sexual definition, of, relating to, or for sex: sexual matters; sexual aids. See more. Asexual Reproduction. Asexual reproduction is how we can clone the best plant of a species. The Bartlett pear (1770) and the Delicious apple (1870) are still reproduced asexually to obtain the same quality product. Vegetative propagation is a form of reproduction by the leaves, stems, or roots of the parent plant. 28/01/2020 - Some organisms that practice asexual reproduction can exchange genetic information to promote diversity using forms of horizontal gene transfer such as bacteria who use plasmids to pass around small bits of DNA. However this method results in fewer unique genotypes than sexual reproduction. Some species of plants, animals, and fungi are capable reproduction, process by which organisms replicate themselves. In a general sense reproduction is one of the most important concepts in biology; it means making a copy, a likeness, and thereby providing for the continued existence of species. Although reproduction is often considered solely in terms of the production of offspring in animals and plants, the more general meaning has far ... 05/01/2022 - Organisms typically reproduce through sexual or asexual reproduction. Explore the two types of reproduction, and discover organisms that reproduce both sexually and asexually. Updated: 01/05/2022 Sexual reproduction is considered better than asexual reproduction. In asexual reproduction, the offspring is an exact copy of the parent since only one parent is involved in reproduction. Therefore, there is no variation in the organisms and they have fewer chances to adapt to different environments. On the contrary, sexual reproduction ... 01/08/2022 - protozoan, organism, usually single-celled and heterotrophic (using organic carbon as a source of energy), belonging to any of the major lineages of protists and, like most protists, typically microscopic. All protozoans are eukaryotes and therefore possess a "true," or membrane-bound, nucleus. They also are nonfilamentous (in contrast to organisms such as molds, a ... 14/04/2022 - Asexual and sexual reproduction Bacteria and plants can reproduce asexually to produce genetically identical individuals. Sexual reproduction, involving the fusion of gametes introduces variety ... However, they do show both sexual and asexual means of reproduction. In this topic, we will have a brief overview of all types of means of reproduction in bacteria. In asexual reproduction in bacteria, there are five following types of Asexual reproduction: Binary fission. Reproduction through conidia. Budding. Reproduction through cyst formation 13/11/2013 - Sexual reproduction allows some of the genetic information from each parent to mix, producing offspring that resemble their parents, but are not identical to them. In this way, it prevents the deposition of ejaculated semen into the vagina of the female. Contraceptive method For Men: Vasectomy, this method blocks sperm from moving into your semen. Many couples choose it because it works. Vasectomies have a 99% success rate in preventing pregnancy. It's also simple and safe. You can do it in a doctor's office and it only takes 15-30 minutes. The risks, like infection and bleeding, are low. For Women: Tubal Ligation, in this procedure, a surgeon closes off the fallopian tubes, which carry eggs from the ovaries to the uterus. It works and it's safe, but there are some risks, like bleeding, infection, damage to other organs, side effects from anesthesia, and ectopic pregnancy - when a fertilized egg stays in the fallopian tube. 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