

Contraception Infertility

GCSE Biology · Written to the shared content for AQA, Edexcel and OCR

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

Explain how the combined oral contraceptive pill prevents pregnancy. (2 marks)

Step 1 · Hormones

It contains oestrogen and progesterone.

Step 2 · Effect

These inhibit FSH production, so no eggs mature and none are released.

Answer: Hormones inhibit FSH so eggs do not mature

Check: It does not protect against sexually transmitted infections.

2. Now try one with the steps

Give one advantage and one disadvantage of using condoms. (2 marks)

Step 1 · Advantage

Step 2 · Disadvantage

Answer:

3. Practice

Show your working. The marks tell you how much is expected.

1. Name two hormones found in the combined pill. [2]

2. Name a barrier method of contraception. [1]

3. Which contraceptive method also reduces the spread of sexually transmitted infections? [1]

4. How does a contraceptive implant work? [2]

5. Describe how an intrauterine device (IUD) prevents pregnancy. [1]
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6. Give one reason a person might choose a non-hormonal method. [1]
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7. Explain how spermicidal agents work. [1]
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8. Give one advantage of an implant over the daily pill. [1]
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9. A method fails for 9 out of every 100 users in a year. What percentage is effective? [1]
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10. Which two hormones are given in a fertility drug to treat infertility? [2]
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11. Describe the steps of IVF. [4]
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12. Explain why FSH is given at the start of IVF treatment. [2]
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13. Give two disadvantages of IVF. [2]
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14. Out of 320 IVF cycles, 72 resulted in a live birth. Calculate the success rate percentage. [2]
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4. Before you hand it in

"The pill protects against STIs."

Hormonal methods prevent pregnancy but NOT sexually transmitted infections; condoms reduce STI spread.

"Contraceptive hormones kill eggs."

They inhibit FSH (and LH), so eggs do not mature or get released.

"In IVF the egg is fertilised inside the body."

Fertilisation happens in the laboratory; the embryo is then placed in the uterus.