

BIOLOGY

BOOKS - NEET PREVIOUS YEAR (YEARWISE + CHAPTERWISE)

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Exercise

1. Match the following sexually transmitted diseases (Column-I) with their causative agent (Column-II) and

select the correct option

	Column-I		Column-II
(A)	Gonorrhea	(i)	HIV
(B)	Syphilis	(ii)	<i>Neisseria</i>
(C)	Genital Warts	(iii)	<i>Treponema</i>
(D)	AIDS	(iv)	Human Papilloma - Virus

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 1 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix}$

Answer: A



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2. The function of copper ions in copper releasing IUD'S is

- A. they suppress sperm motility and fertilising capacity of sperms
- B. they inhibit gametogenesis
- C. they make uterus unsuitable for implantation
- D. they inhibit ovulation

Answer: A



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3. In case of a couple, where the male is having a very low sperum count, which technique will be suitable for fertilisation ?

- A. Intrauterine transfer
- B. Gamete intracytoplasmic Fallopiian transfer
- C. Artifical insemination
- D. Intracytoplasmic sperm injection

Answer: C



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4. Which of the following approaches does not give the defined action of contraceptive

(a)	Barrier methods	Prevent fertilization
(b)	Intra uterine devices	Increase phagocytosis of sperms, suppress sperm motility and fertilizing capacity of sperms
(c)	Hormonal contraceptives	Prevent/retard entry of sperms, prevent ovulation and fertilization
(d)	Vasectomy	Prevents spermatogenesis



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5. In context of amniocentesis, which of the following statements is correct ?

A. it is used for prenatal sex-determination

B. it can be used for detection of down syndrome

C. it can be used for detection of cleft palate

D. it is usually done when a women is between 14-16 weeks pregnant

Answer: C



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6. Which of the following is incorrect regarding vasectomy?

A. no sperm occurs in seminal fluid

B. no sperm occurs in epididymis

C. vasa deferentia is cut and tied

D. Irreversible sterility

Answer: B



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7. Which of the following is hormone-releasing IUD ?

A. LNG-20

B. Multiload -375

C. Lippes loop

D. Cu-7

Answer: A



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8. Embryo with more than 16 blastomeres formed due to in vitro fertilisation is transferred into

A. uterus

B. fallopian tube

C. fimbriae

D. cervix

Answer: A



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9. A childless couple can be assisted to have a child through called GIFT, the full form of this technique is

- A. gamete inseminated fallopian transfer
- B. gamete intra fallopian transfer
- C. gamete internal fertilisation and transfer
- D. germ cell internal fallopian transfer

Answer: B



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10. Tubectomy is a method of sterilisation in which

- A. small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up
- B. ovaries are removed surgically
- C. small part of vas deferens is removed or tied up
- D. uterus is removed surgically

Answer: A



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11. Which of the following is a hormone relasing intrauterine device (IUD)?

A. Multiload 375

B. LNG-20

C. Cervical cap

D. Vault

Answer: B



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12. Assisted reproductive technology, IVF, involves transfer of

A. ovum into the fallopian tube

B. zygote into the fallopian tube

C. zygote into the uterus

D. embryo with 16 blastomeres into the fallopian tube

Answer: B



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13. One of the legal methods of birth control is

A. abortion by taking an appropriate medicine

B. by abstaining from coitus from day 10-17 of the menstrual cycle

C. by having coitus at the time of day break

D. by a premature ejaculation during coitus

Answer: B



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14. Which of the following cannot be detected in a developing foetus by amniocentesis ?

A. Klinefelter's syndrome

B. Sex of the foetus

C. Down's syndrome

D. Jaundice

Answer: D



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15. Artificial insemination means

- A. transfer of sperms of a healthy donor to a test-tube containing ova
- B. transfer of sperms of husband to a test-tube containing ova
- C. artificial introduction of sperms of a healthy donor into the vagina

D. introduction of sperms of healthy donor directly into the ovary.

Answer: C



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16. The test-tube baby programme employs which one of the following techniques ?

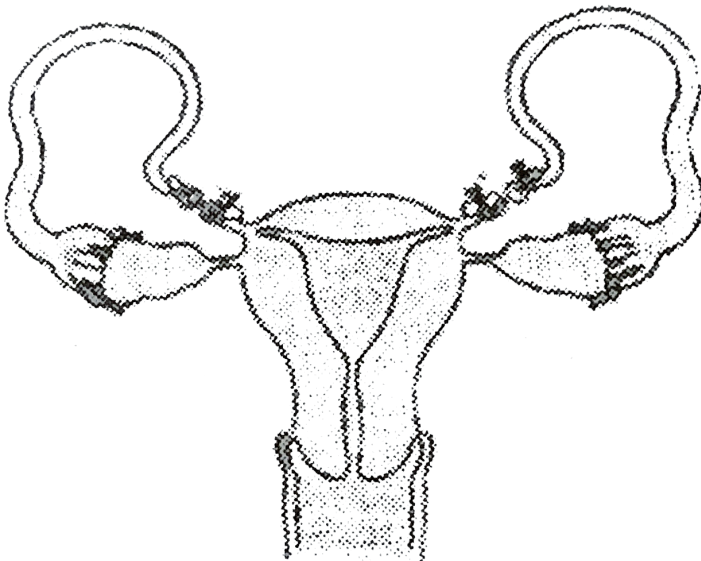
- A. intra cytoplasmic -sperm injection (ICSI)
- B. Intra uterine insemination (IUI)
- C. Gamete intra fallopian transfer (GIFT)
- D. Zygote intra fallopian transfer (ZIFT)

Answer: D



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17. What is the figure given below showing in particular ?



A. ovarina cancer

B. uterine cancer

C. tubectomy

D. vasecfomy

Answer: C



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18. Which one of the following is the most widely accepted method of contraception in India, at present ?

A. cervical caps

B. tubectomy

C. diaphragms

D. IUDs (Intra Uterine Devices)

Answer: D



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19. Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) is considered safe up to how many weeks of pregnancy ?

A. eight weeks

B. twelve weeks

C. eighteen weeks

D. six weeks

Answer: B



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20. In vitro fertilisation is a technique that involves transfer of which one of the following into the Fallopian tube ?

- A. embryo only, up to 8 cell stage
- B. either zygote or early embryo up to cell stage
- C. embryo of 32 cell stage
- D. zygote only

Answer: B



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21. The permissible use of the technique aminocentesis is for

- A. detecting sex of the unborn foetus
- B. artificial insemination
- C. transfer of embryo into the uterus of a surrogate mother
- D. detecting any genetic abnormality

Answer: D



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22. Cu ion released from copper-releasing intra Uterine Devices (IUDs)

- A. make uterus unsuitable for implanatation
- B. increase phagocytosis of sperms
- C. supposess sperm motility
- D. prevent ovulation

Answer: C



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23. Consider the statements given below regarding contraception and answer as directed thereafter:

(1) Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) during first trimester is generally safe

(2) Generally chances of contraception are nil until mother breast-feeds the infant upto two years

(3) Intrauterine devices like copper-T are effective contraceptives

(4) Contraceptive pill may be taken upto one week after coitus to prevent conception

A. 1,3

B. 1,2

C. 2,3

D. 3,4

Answer: A



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24. Given below are four methods (A-D) and their modes of action (i-iv) in achieving contraception. Select their correct matching from the four options that follow

Method		Mode of Action
A. Oral pill	(i)	Prevents sperms reaching cervix
B. Condom	(ii)	Suppresses sperm motility
C. Vasectomy	(iii)	Prevents ovulation
D. Copper T	(iv)	Semen contain no sperms

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ (iii) & (iv) & (i) & (ii) \end{matrix}$

B.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>(ii)</i>	<i>(iii)</i>	<i>(i)</i>	<i>(iv)</i>

C.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>(iii)</i>	<i>(i)</i>	<i>(iv)</i>	<i>(ii)</i>

D.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
<i>(iv)</i>	<i>(i)</i>	<i>(ii)</i>	<i>(iii)</i>

Answer: C



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25. Certain characteristic demographic features of developing countries are

A. high fertility, low or rapidly falling mortality rate, rapid population growth and a very young age distribution.

- B. high fertility, high density rapidly rising mortality rate and a very young age distribution
- C. high infant mortality, low fertility uneven population growth and a very young age distribution.
- D. high mortality high density uneven population growth and a very old age distribution.

Answer: A



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26. Test-tube baby means a baby born when

- A. the ovum is fertilised externally and there after implanted in the uterus
- B. it develops from a non-fertilised egg
- C. it is developed in a test-tube
- D. it is developed through tissue culture method

Answer: A



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27. In a population, unrestricted reproductive capacity is called

- A. biotic potential

B. fertility

C. carrying capacity

D. birth rate

Answer: A



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28. Progesterone, which is the most important component of oral contraceptive pills, prevents pregnancy by

A. preventing the formation of egg

B. preventing the cleavage of the fertilised egg

C. creating unfavourable chemical environment for the sperms to survive in the female reproductive tract

D. blocking ovulation

Answer: D



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29. Tablets to prevent contraception contain

A. progesterone

B. FSH

C. LH

D. both (b) and (c)

Answer: A



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30. Aminocentesis is a process to

A. determine any disease in heart

B. determine any hereditary disease in the embryo

C. know about the disease of brain

D. all of the above

Answer: B



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31. Test-tube baby is one who

- A. is born out of artificial insemination
- B. has undergone developement in a test- tube
- C. is born out of the technique of fertilisation in vitro
- D. has been developed without fertilisation.

Answer: C



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32. Human population growth in India.

- A. tends to follow a sigmoid curve as in case of many other animal species
- B. tends to reach zero population growth as in case of some animal species
- C. can be reduced by permitting natural calamities and enforcing birth control measures
- D. can be regulated by following the national programme of family planning

Answer: D



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33. In India, human population is heavily weighed towards the younger age groups as a result of

A. short life span of many individuals and low birth rate

B. long life span of many individuals and low birth rate

C. short life span of many individuals and high birth rate

D. long life span of many individuals and high birth rate

Answer: C



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