



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - AAKASH SERIES

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Exercise I Reproductive Health Problems And Strategies

1. Which of the following statements are correct ?

(i) Family planning programmes were initiated in 1951

(ii) According to WHO, reproductive health means total well being in the physical, social, behavioural and emotional aspects of reproduction

(iii) Saheli was developed at CDRI in Lucknow

(iv) Amniocentesis should not be banned as it is a foetal sex determination test.

A. i & ii

B. ii & iii

C. i, ii & iii

D. ii

Answer: D



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2. Family planning programme was invented in

A. 1920

B. 1930

C. 1951

D. 1961

Answer: C



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3. Reproductive health in society can be improved by

(i) Introduction of sex education in schools

(ii) Increased medical assistance

(iii) Awareness about contraception and STDs

(iv) Equal opportunities to male and female child

(v) Encouraging myths and misconceptions

A. All except iii

B. i, ii, iii

C. All the above

D. All except i

Answer: C



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4. RCH stands for

A. routine check up for health

B. reproduction cum hygiene

C. reversible contraceptive threads

D. reproduction and child health care

Answer: D



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5. The term reproductive health refers to

A. healthy reproductive organs

B. fertile age of individuals

C. total well being in physical, emotional, social and behavioural aspects in reproduction

D. having good physical fitness

Answer: C



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6. To achieve a reproductively healthy population different strategies are used,

Which one is not true for the same from the given options?

- A. Sex education in schools
- B. Prevention of sex abuse
- C. Research in reproductive health
- D. Reduction of marriageable age

Answer: D



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7. Which of the following is not related to unhealthy reproductive population?

A. Over population

B. Early marriages

C. Poverty

D. Migrations

Answer: D



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8. The most vulnerable age group in human population pertaining to reproductive health is

- A. adolescent age group
- B. primary school children
- C. post reproductive age group
- D. young individuals

Answer: A



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9. Maternal and infant mortality rates are decreased by

A. medically assisted deliveries

B. post natal care

C. proper nutrition

D. all the above

Answer: D



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10. Which of the following is essential for providing medical assistance and care to people in reproduction related problems?

A. Infrastructural facilities

B. Professional expertise

C. Material support

D. All the above

Answer: D



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11. A national level approach to build up a reproductively healthy society was taken up in our country in

A. 1950s

B. 1960s

C. 1980s

D. 1990s

Answer: A



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Exercise I Population Explosion Birth Control

1. Which is correct regarding the over population ?

A. It increases the poverty of a country

B. It leads to shortage of food supply

C. It results in unemployment

D. All of these

Answer: D



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2. What are the causes for increased population growth in India

A. increase in birth rate

B. decrease in death rate

C. lack of education

D. all of these

Answer: D



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3. Which of the following are the reasons for population explosion ?

(i) Increased health facilities

(ii) Rapid increase in MMR

(iii) Rapid increase in IMR

(iv) Rapid decrease in MMR

(v) Decrease in number of people reaching reproductive age

A. i & iv

B. iii & v

C. ii & iv

D. i & v

Answer: A



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4. Which of the following measures can be used to control over population?

A. Educating people about the advantages of a small family

B. Raising the age of marriage

C. Encouraging

family

planning

programmes

D. All of these

Answer: D



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**5. Indian population crossed one billion mark
in**

A. May 2000

B. December 1990

C. January 1999

D. April 2001

Answer: A



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6. Growth rate of Indian population according to 2001 census report is

A. 10/1000/year

B. 15/1000/year

C. 17/1000/year

D. 25/1000/year

Answer: C



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7. Vaults prevent conception by

A. phagocytosis of sperms

B. releasing hormones

C. killing ova

D. blocking the entry of sperms

Answer: D



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8. Which of the following birth control measures can be considered as the safest ?

A. Rhythm method

B. Usage of physical barriers

C. Termination of unwanted pregnancy

D. Sterilization

Answer: D



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9. Which among following is a mechanical barrier used in birth control?

A. Saheli

B. Copper T

C. loop

D. Diaphragm

Answer: D



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10. Which of the following IUDs make the uterus unsuitable for implantation and the cervix hostile to sperms ?

A. Progestasert

B. Multiload 375

C. Lippes loop

D. Copper relasing IUD

Answer: A



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11. Contraceptive oral pills help birth control

by

A. killing the zygote

B. killing the ovum

C. inhibiting ovulation

D. promoting the function of corpus
luteum

Answer: C



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12. The oral contraceptive saheli for females
contains

A. Progesterone

B. Progesterone-oestrogen combination

C. Non-steroidal preparation

D. Aldosterone

Answer: C



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13. Findout the correct statements regarding contraception.

1) Pills have to be taken daily for a period of 21

days II) "Saheli" is a "once-a-week" pill with very few side effects and high contraceptive value III) Sterilisation procedure in the male is called tubectomy. IV) Lippes loop is a hormone releasing IUD

A. II, III

B. I, III

C. I, II, IV

D. I, II

Answer: D



14. which among the following is a the non medicated IUD

A. Cu 7

B. LNG-20

C. Lippes loop

D. Multiload 375

Answer: C



15. Multiload 375 contains

A. Progesterone

B. Copper

C. Calcium

D. Cortisol

Answer: B



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16. Oral contraceptive pills function by

A. inhibiting ovulation

B. stimulating ovulation

C. stimulating the motility and secretory
activity of oviduct

D. none of the above

Answer: A



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17. Progesterone pill helps in preventing pregnancy by not allowing

- A. ova formation
- B. conception
- C. implantation
- D. none of the above

Answer: C



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18. Which among the following is a birth control method?

A. IUDs

B. GIFT

C. ZIFT

D. IVF-ET

Answer: A



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19. Contraceptive oral pills help birth control by

A. preventing ovulation

B. killing the sperms

C. forming barriers between sperms-ova meeting

D. killing the ova

Answer: A



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20. The most important component of oral contraceptive pills is

- A. progesterone
- B. oxytocin
- C. thyroxine
- D. lutenizing hormone

Answer: A



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21. Cu ions released from copper-releasing intra uterine devices (IUDs)

- A. make uterus unsuitable for implantation
- B. decrease phagocytosis of sperms
- C. suppress sperm motility
- D. prevent ovulation

Answer: C



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22. Each of the following questions/statements has four suggested answers. Rewrite the correct answer in each case:

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

A. Cervical caps

B. Tubectomy

C. Diaphragms

D. Intra uterine devices

Answer: D



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23. Which of the following is hormone releasing IUD?

A. Multiload 375

B. LNG - 20

C. Cervical cap

D. Vault

Answer: B



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24. What is the work of progesterone which is present in oral contraceptive pills ?

A. Inhibition of ovulation

B. Inhibition of oogenesis

C. Prevention of entry of sperms into cervix

and make them inactive

D. Controls sexual behavior

Answer: A



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25. What is the function of copper-T ?

A. Inhibition of ovulation

B. Inhibition of fertilization

C. Inhibition of implantation of blastocyst

D. Inhibition of gametogenesis

Answer: B



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26. Select the correct option

A. Cu ions inhibit the formation of ovum

B. Cu ions suppress sperm motility and
fertilizing capacity of the sperms

C. Cu ions make cervix hostile to sperms

D. All of these

Answer: B



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27. Which of the following is not a characteristic of an ideal contraceptive ?

- A. User-friendly
- B. Irreversible
- C. Easily available
- D. Least side-effects

Answer: B



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28. Which of the following are the drawbacks of the IUDs ?

(i) Their spontaneous expulsion, even without the woman's knowledge

(ii) They can cause excess mensutrial bleeding and pain

(iii) Risk of infection

(iv) They increase the phagocytosis of sperms

(vi) They suppress sperm motility.

A. (i), (iii) and (vi) only

B. (i), (ii), (iv) and (vi) only

C. (i), (ii), (iii) and (v) only

D. (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) only

Answer: D



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29. How do the pills work ?

(i) Inhibit ovulation and implantation

(ii) Alter the quality of cervical mucus to prevent or retard the entry of sperms

(iii) Inhibit spermatogenesis

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)

B. (i) and (ii)

C. (ii), (iii) and (iv)

D. (iii) and (iv)

Answer: B



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30. Multiload device contains

A. Manganese

B. Iron

C. Copper

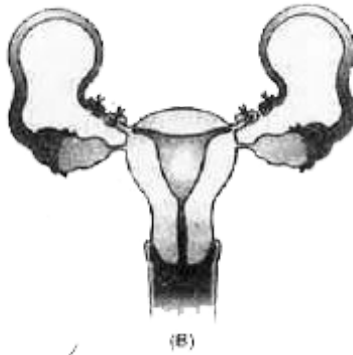
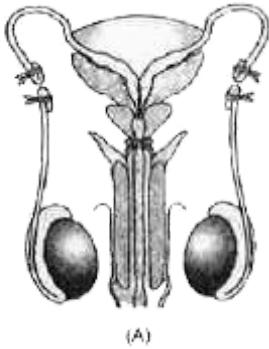
D. Calcium

Answer: C



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31. Which of the following figures shows tubectomy?



A. A only

B. B only

C. Either A or B

D. None of these

Answer: B



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32. Identify the figures of the contraceptives given below and select the correct option.

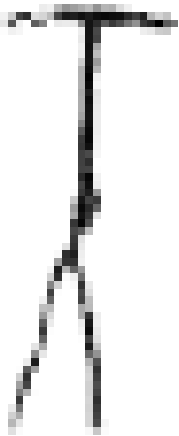


- | A | B | C | D |
|--|----------|----------|-------------------|
| 1) Condom for female | Implant | CuT | Condom for male |
| 2) Implant for female | CuT | Condom | Condom for female |
| 3) Condom for female | CuT | Implant | Condom for female |
| 4) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Condom for male | Implant | CuT | Condom for female |

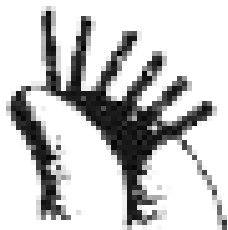


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33. Which of the following contraceptive methods has poor reversibility ?



A.



B.



C.



D.

Answer: C



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34. Which of the following statements are correct regarding surgical methods of contraception ?

(i) These are generally advised to the male/female partner as a terminal method to prevent any more pregnancies

(ii) Surgical procedure in male is called tubectomy and that in the female, vasectomy

(iii) Reversibility is easily possible

(iv) They block gamete transport and thereby prevent conception.

A. (ii) and (iii)

B. (i), (ii) and (iii)

C. (i) and (iv)

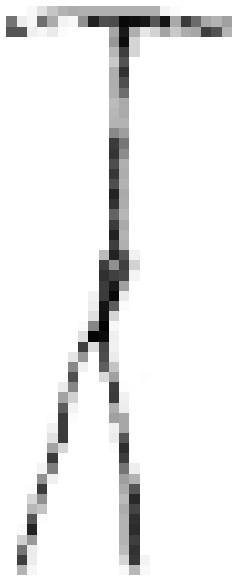
D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: C



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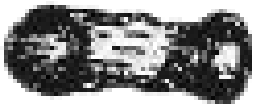
35. Which of the following contraceptives are implanted under the skin ?



A.



B.



C.



D.

Answer: D



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36. What of the following statements are correct about Saheli"? i) Developed at the CDRI, Lucknow ii) Contains a steroidal preparation iii) "Once-a-week" pill iv) Many side effects v) High contraceptive value vi) Very few side effects vii) Low contraceptive value

A. (i), (ii), (iii), (v), (vi)

B. (i), (iii), (v), (vi)

C. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)

D. (i), (iii), (iv), (v)

Answer: B



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37. Which of the following is a method of traditional contraception?

A. Implantation

B. Lactational amenorrhea

C. Condoms

D. Sterilization

Answer: B



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38. According to 2001 census, the population growth rate was

A. 2.6 %

B. 1.7 %

C. 2.1 %

D. 2.7 %

Answer: D



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39. Select the correct statement(s) regarding IUDs out of the following

A. Intrauterine devices (IUDs) are the plastic or metal objects which are inserted in the uterus of the female through vagina

B. IUDs may be categorized as non-medicated IUDs (e.g. lippes loop), copper releasing IUDs (e.g. Cut, Cu7, Multiload 375) and hormone releasing IUDs (e.g) progestasert, LNG-20)

C. In India, use of IUDs is one of the effective and popular methods of contraception these days

D. All of these

Answer: D



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40. The birth control device used by women is

A. Diaphragm

B. Vaults

C. copper-T

D. all of these

Answer: D



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41. Which of the following is not a barrier?

A. Vaginal ring

B. Cervical cap

C. Diaphragm

D. Vaults

Answer: A



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42. Read the given statements and select the correct option

Statement 1 : CuT,Cu7 and multiload 375 are the hormone releasing IUDs

Statement 2 : Cu ions released by some IUDs

affect the ability of uterine wall to support embryo thus cause contraception.

- A. S-1 is false and S-2 is true
- B. Both S-1 and S - 2 are true
- C. S-1 is true and S-2 is false
- D. Both S-1 and S-2 are false

Answer: D



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43. What would happen if the vas deferens is tied up through a small incision on the scrotum

- A. Secretion of semen is failed
- B. Sperms become immotile
- C. Developing sperms are not nourished
- D. Semen is without sperms

Answer: D



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44. most effective contraceptive method for ladies is

A. Tubectomy

B. Pills

C. Intra Uterine Devices

D. Condoms

Answer: C



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45. Match the following.

List-I

- A) Removal of a small part of fallopian tube.
- B) Removal of a small part of vas deferens.
- C) Fusion of gametes within the female.
- D) Fusion of gametes outside the body.

List-II

- 1) In vitro fertilisation
- 2) In vivo fertilisation.
- 3) Vasectomy
- 4) Amenorrhoea
- 5) Tubectomy

A.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
3	5	1	2

B.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
3	5	4	2

C.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
5	3	2	1

D.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
5	3	1	2

Answer: C



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46. Tubectomy prevents pregnancy by

- A. preventing fertilization
- B. preventing ovulation de
- C. altering FSH levels in ovary
- D. altering LH levels in ovary

Answer: A



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47. Surgical removal of vas deferens is called

A. tubectomy

B. vasectomy

C. vasectolysis

D. none of these

Answer: B



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48. Surgical excision or ligation of Fallopian tubes is known as

A. vasectomy

B. tubectomy

C. conventional vasectomy

D. MTP

Answer: B



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49. Lactational amenorrhoea, is a natural way of birth spacing. It is due to the high level of

- A. FSH and LH
- B. Oestrogens
- C. Prolactin
- D. Progesterone

Answer: C



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50. Increased IMR and decreased MMR in a population will

A. cause rapid increase in growth rate

B. result in decline in growth rate

C. not cause significant change in growth rate

D. result in an explosive population/exp

Answer: B



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51. Intensely lactating mothers do not generally conceive due to the

- A. supression of gonadotropins
- B. hypersecretion of gonadotropins
- C. suppression of gametic transport
- D. suppression of fertilization.

Answer: A



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52. Sterilisation techniques are generally full proof methods of contraception with least side effects. Yet, this is the last option for the couples because

(i) It is almost irreversible

(ii) of the misconception that it will reduce sexual urge/drive

(iii) it is a surgical procedure

(iv) of lack of sufficient facilities in many parts of the country

Choose the correct option

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iv)

D. (i),(ii), (iii) and (iv)

Answer: D



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53. Emergency contraceptives are effective if used within

- A. 72 hrs of coitus 2
- B. hrs ovulation
- C. 72 hrs of menstruation.
- D. 72 hrs of implantation.

Answer: A



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54. Choose the right one among the statements given below.

- A. IUDs are generally inserted by the user herself
- B. IUDs increase phagocytosis reaction in the uterus
- C. IUDs suppress gametogenesis.
- D. IUDs once inserted need not be replaced.

Answer: B



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55. Condoms are one of the popular contraceptive method because of the following reasons

A. these are effective barriers for insemination

B. they do not interfere with coital act

C. these help in reducing the risk of STDs

D. all of the above.

Answer: D





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56. The correct surgical procedure as a contraceptive method is

A. ovariectomy

B. hysterectomy

C. vasectomy

D. castration

Answer: C



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57. Diaphragms are contraceptive devices used by the females. Choose the correct option from the statements given below

(i) They are introduced into the uterus

(ii) They are placed to cover the cervical region

(iii) They acts as physical barriers for sperm entry

(iv) They act as spermicidal agents.

A. i and ii

B. i and iii

C. ii and iii

D. iii and iv

Answer: C



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Exercise I Medical Termination Of Pregnancy

1. Amniocentesis is a technique based on the chromosomal pattern in the amniotic fluid surrounding the developing embryo.

A. Chromosomal mapping

B. Assisted reproductive technology

C. Foeticides

D. Amniocentesis

Answer: D



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2. Medical termination of pregnancy is relatively safe upto

A. 5 months of pregnancy

B. 6 months of pregnancy

C. 3 months of pregnancy

D. 7 months of pregnancy

Answer: C



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3. The tests, which is misused for identification for an unborn baby is

A. clotting test

B. amniocentesis

C. erythroblastosis

D. angiogram

Answer: B



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4. The status of the fetus for genetic counseling can be determined by

A. CT scan

B. amniocentesis

C. X-ray imaging

D. Biopsy

Answer: B



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5. The permissible purpose of the technique amniocentesis 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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6. Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) is not considered safe after

- A. eight weeks
- B. twelve weeks
- C. eighteen weeks
- D. six weeks

Answer: B



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7. Which of the following two statements are correct ?

(i) Medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) during first trimester is generally safe

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

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

(iv) Contraception pills may be taken upto one week after coitus to prevent conception.

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (i) and (ii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (iii) and (iv)

Answer: A



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8. Read the given statements and select the correct option. Statement-1 : MTP is considered relatively safe during the first trimester of pregnancy Statement-2 : Foetus

becomes intimately associated with the maternal tissue after the first trimester

- A. S-1 is false and S-2 is true
- B. Both S-1 and S - 2 are true
- C. S-1 is true and S-2 is false
- D. Both S-1 and S-2 are false

Answer: B



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9. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) ?

A. These help in getting rid of unwanted pregnancies

B. These help in aborting the pregnancies which may be harmful to either mother or foetus or both the mother and foetus

C. These contribute in decreasing the human population

D. None of these

Answer: C



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10. Select the option which correctly fills up the blanks in the following statements

(i) Destruction of embryo or foetus in the uterus is called _____

(ii) Government of India legalised MTP in the year _____

(iii) Natural family planning method is also called _____

(iv) _____ is a method in which the male partner withdraws his penis from vagina just before ejaculation

(v) _____ is a copper releasing and _____ is a hormone releasing intra uterine devices.

A. (i) foeticide, (ii) 1961, (iii) rhythm method,
(iv) safety period, (v) Multiload 375, LNG-

B. (i) foeticide, (ii) 1971, (iii) rhythm method,
(iv) coitus interruptus, (v) Multiload 375,
LNG-20

C. (i) foeticide, (ii) 1965, (iii) rhythm method,
(iv) coitus interruptus, (v) Multiload 375,
Cut

D. (i) matricide, (ii) 1982, (iii) contraception
method, (iv) Coitus interruptus, (v)
Multiload 375, LNG-20

Answer: B



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11. Government of india legalised MTP in

A. 1951

B. 1961

C. 1971

D. 1981

Answer: A



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12. MTP is carried mainly

- A. to get rid of unwanted pregnancies
- B. after rapes
- C. if it is fatal to mother or child or both
- D. all the above

Answer: D



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13. Following statements are given regarding MTP. Choose the correct options given below.

(i) MTPs are generally advised during first trimester

(ii) MTPs are used as contraceptive

(iii) MTPs are always surgical

(iv) MTPs require the assistance of qualified medical personnel.

A. (ii) and (iii)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (i) and (iv)

D. (i) and (ii)

Answer: C



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Exercise I Sexually Transmitted Diseases

1. STD are generally undetected for long time in females because

- A. the symptoms are suppressed by oestrogens
- B. immunity levels are higher in women
- C. these diseases are often asymptomatic
- D. none of the above

Answer: C



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2. One of the following diseases is not a sexually transmitted disease

A. 1)Trichomoniasis

B. 2)Chlamydiasis

C. 3)Encephalitis

D. 4)Syphilis

Answer: C



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3. Identify the most dangerous sexually transmitted disease among the following

A. Genital warts

B. HIV infection

C. Syphilis

D. Gonorrhoea

Answer: B



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4. *Treponema pallidum* causes

A. Genital warts

B. Gonorrhoea

C. *Candida albicans*

D. Syphilis

Answer: D



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5. Weightloss, infections and cancers are the most common symptoms of the disease

A. AIDS

B. Gonorrhoea

C. Vaginal candidiasis

D. Genital warts

Answer: A



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6. Disease caused by spirochaete bacterium

A. Haemophilus durei

B. Treponema pallidum

C. Chlamydia trachomatis

D. all of the above

Answer: B



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7. Which of the following organisms causes the sexual disease Genital herpes?

A. Neisseria gonorrhoea

B. Treponema pallidum

C. Pasteurella pestis

D. Herpes Simplex virus

Answer: D



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8. Hepatitis B is transmitted through

- A. blood transfusion
- B. intimate physical contact
- C. sexually
- D. all of the above

Answer: D



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9. Which one of the following diseases is a sexually transmitted disease?

A. Cancer

B. Syphilis

C. Diphtheria

D. Myocarditis

Answer: B



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10. Gonorrhoea is caused by

- A. Treponema pallidum
- B. Entameboa histolytia
- C. Mycobacterium leprae
- D. Neisseria gonorrhea

Answer: D



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11. Genital warts is caused by

A. *Treponema pallidum*

B. *Plasmodium*

C. *Neisseria gonorrhoea*

D. Human papilloma virus

Answer: D



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12. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

A. 1)Trichomoniasis - Trichuris trichiura

B. 2)Sleeping sickness - Trypanosoma
gambiense

C. 3)Dengue fever - arbovirus

D. 4)Plague - Yersinia pestis

Answer: A



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13. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

A. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) can be transmitted through contamination

B. Hepatitis B virus vaccine is the second generation vaccine produced from transgenic yeast by recombinant DNA technology

C. Hepatitis B virus vaccine is made of attenuated whole agent vaccines.

D. All of these

Answer: B



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14. Which of the following is correct regarding HIV, hepatitis B, gonorrhoea, trichomoniasis ?

A. Trichomoniasis is an STD whereas others are not.

B. Gonorrhoea is a viral disease whereas others are bacterial

C. HIV is a pathogen whereas others are diseases

D. All of these

Answer: C



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15. Which STDs are not completely curable

A. Chlamydiasis, gonorrhoea,
trichomoniasis

B. Chancroid, syphilis, genital warts

C. AIDs, syphilis, hepatitis B

D. AIDS, genital herpes, hepatitis B

Answer: D



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16. Hepatitis B is transmitted through

A. food & water

B. physical contact

C. sexual contact

D. contaminated clothes, bed linen

Answer: C



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17. To avoid transmission of STDs we should i) Avoid sex with multiple partners ii) Always follow natural method of contraception iii) Use condoms during coitus iv) Avoid sex with unknown partners v) Avoid sharing of needles

A. (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)

B. (i), (iii), (iv), (v)

C. (i), (ii), (iii)

D. (i), (ii), (iv)

Answer: B



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18. Which of the following disorders are common in women suffering from venereal diseases?

- A. Pelvic inflammatory diseases
- B. Abortions, ectopic pregnancies
- C. Infertility, cancers in reproductive tract
- D. All the above

Answer: D



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19. The most vulnerable age group for sexually transmitted diseases is

A. 15-24 years

B. 30-40 years

C. 5-15 years

D. 25-30 years

Answer: A



20. From the sexually transmitted diseases mentioned below. Identify the one which does not specially affect the sex organs.

A. Syphilis

B. AIDS

C. Gonorrhoea

D. Genital warts

Answer: B



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Exercise I Infertility

1. Inability to conceive or produce children even after 2 years of unprotected sexual cohabitation is called.

A. Induction

B. Insemination

C. Inertia

D. Infertility

Answer: D



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2. In vitro fertilisation followed by transfer of embryo into the female genital tract is one such method and is commonly known as

A. Gamete intra fallopian transfer

B. Sterilisation

C. Test tube baby programme

D. Intra uterine insemination

Answer: C



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3. In IVF-ET technology, developing embryo is implanted in the fallopian tube at

A. Zygote stage

B. 8-celled stage

C. blastocyst stage

D. 32-celled stage

Answer: B



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4. Intra Uterine transfer is the transfer of embryo into the uterus of female at the stage of

A. 32 - celled stage

B. > 8 celled blastomere stage

C. blastocyst

D. zygote

Answer: A



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5. The transfer of ovum collected from a donor into the fallopian tube of another female is called

A. ICSI

B. IUT

C. ZIFT

D. GIFT

Answer: D



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6. In the production of test tube baby

A. fertilization and embryo formation is external

B. fertilization and embryo formation is internal

C. fertilization is internal and embryo formation is external

D. fertilization is external and embryo formation is internal

Answer: A



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7. GIFT involves transfer of

A. a mixture of sperms and ova into the uterus

B. embryo into the uterus

C. a mixture of sperms and ova into the fallopian tube

D. zygote into the fallopian tube

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

8. Surrogate mother is

A. mother without lactation

B. future mother with embryo implanted
from another

C. female carrying several embryos

D. artificially inseminated female

Answer: B



9. The technique called Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer (GIFT) is recommended for those females

A. who cannot produce an ovum

B. who cannot retain the foetus inside uterus

C. whose cervical canal is too narrow to allow passage for the sperms

D. who cannot provide suitable environment for fertilization

Answer: A



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10. The Test-Tube Baby Program employs which one of the following techniques ?

A. Intra Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection

B. Intra Uterine Insemination

C. Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer

D. Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

11. Test-tube baby means a baby born when

A. it is developed in a test tube

B. it is developed through tissue culture
method

C. the ovum is fertilized externally and thereafter implanted in the uterus

D. it develops from a nonfertilized ovum

Answer: C



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12. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to a test tube baby ?

A. fertilization of the egg is completed outside the body, the fertilized egg is then placed in the womb of the mother where the gestation is completed

B. fertilization of the egg is completed in the female genital tract. It is then taken out and grown in a large test tube

C. a prematurely born baby is reared in an incubator

D. fertilization of the egg and growth of the embryo is completed in a large test tube.

Answer: A



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13. Which of the following is wrongly matched?

A. IUI - semen collected from husband or donor is artificially introduced either

into the vagina or into the uterus

B. GIFT - transfer of embryos with more than 8 blastomeres into the Fallopian tube

C. ICSI - sperm directly injected into the ovum

D. ZIFT-transfer of embryos upto 8 blastomeres into the Fallopian tube

Answer: B



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14. Assisted reproduce technologies (ART)

A. include social awareness programmes to educate people about reproductive health and diseases

B. include research organization working on to produce new and more effective contra ceptives for birth control

C. include a number of special techniques
which assist infertile couples to have
children

D. both (2) and (3)

Answer: C



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15. Consider the following statements and
select the option stating which ones are true
(T) and which ones are false (F)

(i) Abortions could happen spontaneously too

(ii) Infertility is the inability to produce viable offspring due to defects in the female partner only.

(iii) Complete lactation could help in contraception

(iv) Creating awareness can help create a reproductively healthy society.

A. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
T F T T

B. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
F F F T

C. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
T T T F

- D. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
F F T F

Answer: A



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16. Which two of the following statements are incorrect regarding in vitro fertilisation ?

- (i) In this method, ova from the wife/donor female and sperms from the husband/donor male are induced to form zygote in the uterus
- (ii) If the embryo is having 2 blastomeres, it is

transferred into the uterus

(iii) If the embryo is with more than 8 blastomeres, it is transferred into the uterus.

(iv) The baby thus produced is called test tube baby.

A. (iii) and (iv)

B. (i) and (ii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (i) and (iv)

Answer: A



17. In which 'Assisted Reproductive Technology' (ART), Test-tube Baby' procedure is applied?

- A. Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer (GIFT)
- B. Intra Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI)
- C. In Vitro Fertilisation and Embryo Transfer (IVF-ET)
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



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

- A. Intra uterine transfer
- B. Gamete intra cytoplasmic transfer
- C. Artificial insemination
- D. Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection

Answer: D



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19. In which technique, the donor's semen is artificially introduced into the female uterus?

- A. Intravaginal insemination
- B. Intrauterine insemination
- C. Intercytoplasmic sperm injection
- D. Gamete intra Falloopian transfer

Answer: B



20. Choose the correct statement regarding the ZIFT procedure.

A. Ova collected from a female donor are transferred to the fallopian tube to facilitate zygote formation

B. Zygote is collected from a female donor and transferred to the fallopian tube

C. Zygote is collected from a female donor
and transferred to the uterus

D. Ova collected from a female donor and
tranferred to the uterus

Answer: B



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21. The method of directly injecting a sperm
into ovum, assisted by reproductive
technology is called

A. GIFT

B. ZIFT

C. ICSI

D. ET

Answer: C



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Exercise II Reproductive Health Problems And Strategies

1. A national level approach to build up a reproductively healthy society was taken up in our country in

A. 1950s

B. 1960s

C. 1980s

D. 1990s

Answer: D



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2. The full form of WHO is

A. World health organisation

B. Women Health organisation

C. World Health organisms

D. World health organ

Answer: A



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3. Worldhealth organisation (WHO) was set up in geneva (switzerland) on

A. 8th April, 1950

B. 10th April 1949

C. 7th April, 1948

D. 7th April 1947

Answer: C



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4. Reproductive health in a society cannot be achieved by

A. sex education in schools

B. electronic media

C. print media

D. using antibiotics

Answer: D



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5. Which of the following is not important in creating awareness about reproductive health in adolescent age group?

A. Structure of reproductive organs and their changes

B. Sexually transmitted diseases

C. Infertility and assisted reproductive technology

D. Safe and hygienic sexual practices

Answer: C



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Exercise II Population Explosion And Birth Control

1. The enormous increase in human population is called

A. population density

B. population diversity

C. population explosion

D. population dynamics

Answer: C



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2. What is safe period?

A. A week before and a week after menses

B. A week before menses only

C. A week after menses only

D. Two weeks after menses

Answer: A



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3. Increased IMR and decreased MMR in a population will

A. cause rapid increase in population growth

B. result in decline in growth rate

C. not cause significant change in growth rate

D. result in population explosion

Answer: B



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4. Intensely lactating mothers do not generally conceive due to the

A. suppression of gonadotropins

B. hypersecretion of gonadotropins

C. suppression of gametic transport

D. suppression of fertilisation

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

5. When in India was first census carried out?

A. 1871

B. 1872

C. 1958

D. 1972

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

6. Which of the following is a method of birth control?

A. by having coitus at the time of day break

B. by a premature ejaculation during coitus

C. abortion by taking an appropriate medicine

D. by abstaining from coitus from day 10 to 17 of the menstrual cycle.

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

7. Increased IMR and decreased MMR in a population will

A. cause rapid increase in growth rate

B. result in decline in growth rate

C. not cause significant change in growth
rate

D. result in an population/explosion

Answer: B



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8. Which of the following is not a natural method of contraception?

- A. Coitus interruptus
- B. Periodic abstinence
- C. Lactational amenorrhoea
- D. Physical barriers

Answer: D



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9. Explain: Euglenoids.



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10. Emergency contraceptives are effective if used within

- A. 72 hrs after coitus
- B. 72 hrs of ovulation
- C. 2 hrs of menstruation
- D. 72 hrs of implantation

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

11. Choose the right one among the statements given below.

A. IUDs are generally inserted by the user herself

B. IUDs increase phagocytosis reaction in the uterus

C. IUDs suppress gametogenesis

D. IUDs once inserted need not be replaced

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

12. Condoms are one of the most popular contraceptives because of the following reasons

A. these are effective barriers for
insemination

B. they do not interfere with coital act

C. these help in reducing the risk of STDs

D. all of the above

Answer: D



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13. The correct surgical procedure as a contraceptive method is

A. ovariectomy

B. hysterectomy

C. vasectomy

D. castration

Answer: C



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14. Diaphragms are contraceptive devices used by the females. Choose the correct option from the statements given below

(i) They are introduced into the uterus

(ii) They are placed to cover the cervical region

(iii) They acts as physical barriers for sperm entry

(iv) They act as spermicidal agents.

A. (i) and (iii)

B. (i) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (iii) and (iv)

Answer: C



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15. Read of following statements and select the correct option

Statement 1 : Subcutaneous implantation of synthetic progesterone prevents pregnancy for about 5 years

Statement 2 : A tiny amount of progesterone

is steadily released from the inserts into the blood.

- A. Both S-1 and S-2 are correct and correct explanation of S-1
- B. Both S-1 is false and S-2 is true
- C. S-1 is true and S-2 is false
- D. Both S-1 and S-2 are false

Answer: A



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16. On which of the following facts does the method of periodic abstinence is based ?

- A. Ovulation occurs on about the 14th day of menstruation
- B. Ovum remains alive for about 1-2 days
- C. Sperms survive for about 3 days
- D. All of these

Answer: D



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17. Oral contraceptive pills containing both oestrogen and progesterone are

A. A)Mala-N

B. B)Saheli

C. C)Mini-pill

D. D)None of the above

Answer: A



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18. The pill Saheli is taken

A. weekly

B. nonthly

C. daily

D. fortnightly

Answer: A



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19. Explain: Slime Moulds.



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20. Progestin - estradiol combined
contraceptive pills inhibit ovulation by

A. negative feed back on the release of
estrogen from ovary required for
follicular development

B. preventing the uterine physiological and
morphologica changes required for
implanttion

C. inhibiting the secretion of FSH and LH

D. both 1 & 3

Answer: C



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21. Main disadvantage of intrauterine contraceptive devices is that the

A. devices are permanently placed in uterus and cannot be removed

B. device has to be inserted by physician in
utrus through vagina

C. devices are expelled out without the
knowledge of the wearers

D. both 1 & 3

Answer: C



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22. "Morning after Pills" can prevent pregnancy if taken within Hours.

A. 50 hrs

B. 60 hrs

C. 30 hrs

D. 72 hrs

Answer: D



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23. Which of the following is/are called morning after pill ?

A. i - pill

B. Pill - 72

C. Unwanted - 72

D. All the above

Answer: D



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24. The oral contraceptive pill for females contains

A. interferons

B. corticosteroids and progestins

C. ethinylloestradiol

D. prostaglandins

Answer: C



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25. At the current growth rate, human population doubles every

A. 20 yrs

B. 35 yrs

C. 45 yrs

D. 60 yrs

Answer: B



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26. Sex ratio means

A. number of moles/1000 females

B. number of females/1000 males

C. Both 1 & 2

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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27. Total fertility rate (TFR) is

A. average number of children borne by a woman

B. number of children a couple must bear to replace themselves

C. average number of children in a family

D. number of surviving children in a family

Answer: A



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28. World population is increasing continuously due to

A. increased food supply

B. increased fecundity

C. industrialization

D. decreased infant mortality

Answer: D



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29. The full form of NFP is

A. Neutral methods of family planning

B. National policy of family planning

C. Natural methods of family planning

D. National maintenance of family
planning

Answer: C



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30. Assisted Reproductive technologies (Regulation) Bill which guides the rules of surrogacy was passed in the year

A. 2008

B. 1994

C. 2010

D. 2012

Answer: C



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31. OCP are contraindicated in

A. cardiac disorders

B. hypertension

C. diabetes

D. all of these

Answer: D



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32. The hormone which exerts a thermogenic effect on the body is

- A. progesterone
- B. prolactin
- C. oxytocin
- D. gonadotropins

Answer: A



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33. Full form of POP is

- A. progesterone only pill
- B. protection only pill
- C. protection of progesterone
- D. prepared to protection

Answer: A



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34. Population explosion has occurred in the last

A. 500 years

B. 300 yrs

C. 100 yrs

D. 50 yrs

Answer: B



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35. In India, human population has higher number of younger age group due to

- A. long life span and low bith rate
- B. short life span and high birth rate
- C. short life span and low birth rate
- D. birth rate is equal to death rate

Answer: B



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36. Population surge 250 years ago was due to

A. industrial revolution

B. agricultural revolution

C. cultural revolution

D. intellectual revolution

Answer: A



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37. Population growth in India during 1991-2001

A. 0.3528

B. 48.5 %

C. 20.2 %

D. 13.5 %

Answer: C



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38. At 14 th or 15th week of pregnancy the location of foetus and placenta is determined by

A. polygraphy

B. laparoscopy

C. ultrasound sonography

D. CT scan

Answer: C



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Exercise II Medical Termination Of Pregnancy

1. The chromosomal abnormalities examined by amniocentesis are

- A. Turner's syndrome
- B. Klinefelter' syndrome
- C. Down syndrome
- D. all the above

Answer: D



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2. The metabolic disorders examined by amniocentesis are

A. phenyl ketonuria

B. kwashiorkor

C. both 1 & 2

D. marasmus

Answer: A



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3. Following statements are given regarding MTP. Choose the correct options given below.

(i) MTPs are generally advised during first trimester

(ii) MTPs are used as contraceptive

(iii) MTPs are always surgical

(iv) MTPs require the assistance of qualified medical personnel.

A. i and ii

B. ii and iii

C. i and iv

D. i and ii

Answer: C



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4. In amniocentesis, the embryonic cells are obtained from

A. amnion

B. amniotic fluid

C. placenta

D. embryonic disc

Answer: B



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Exercise II Sexually Transmitted Diseases

1. AIDS virus found in India is

A. HIV - 1

B. HIV -2

C. HIV - 3

D. HIV - 4

Answer: A



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2. PID stands for

A. pelvic inflammatory diseases

B. pre induced delivery

C. pelvic inserting device

D. posterior inflammatory diseases

Answer: A



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3. Hepatitis B is transmitted through

A. blood transfusions

B. sexual contact

C. contaminated syringes & needles

D. all the above

Answer: D



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4. Which STDs are not completely curable

A. Chlamydiasis, gonorrhoea,
trichomoniasis

B. Syphilis, genital warts, hepatitis - A

C. AIDS, syphilis, Gonorrhoea

D. AIDS, Hepatitis - B, Genital herpes

Answer: D



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5. Which of the following is correct regarding HIV, hepatitis B, gonorrhoea, trichomoniasis?

A. Trichomoniasis is an STD whereas others are not.

B. Gonorrhoea is a viral disease whereas others are bacterial

C. HIV is a pathogen whereas others are diseases

D. Hepatitis B is eradicated completely whereas others are not

Answer: C



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6. World's AIDS day is

A. December 21

B. December 1

C. November 1

D. June 11

Answer: B



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7. Given below are three statements (A-C) each with one or two blanks. Select the option which correctly fills up the blanks in any two statements

A. Diseases or infections which are transmitted through sexual intercourse are collectively called i diseases

B. Genital herpes is ii disease

C. Sterilisation in males is iii while in females is iv

A. A(ii) venereal, B(iii) incurable

B. A-(i) venereal, B-(ii) incurable C-(iii)

vasectomy (iv) tubectomy

C. A-(i) non-communicable, C-(iii)

tubectomy, (iv) vasectomy

D. B-(ii) first, C-(iii) tubectomy, (iv)

vasectomy

Answer: B



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8. AIDS was first reported in

A. Russia

B. USA

C. Germany

D. France

Answer: B



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9. Which of the following is not correctly matched ?

A. Genital warts - viral disease

B. Chlamydiasis - protozoan disease

C. Candidiasis - fungal disease

D. Syphilis - bacterial disease

Answer: B



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10. Consider the following statements and select the option stating which ones are true (T) and which ones are false (F)

(i) There are many side effects of tubectomy and vasectomy

(ii) Purpose of tubectomy is to prevent egg

formation

(iii) Contraceptive oral pills help in birth control by preventing ovulation

(iv) Genital warts is a sexually transmitted disease caused by herpes virus

(v) In India, there is rapid decline in infant mortality rate and MMR.

A. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (V)
T F T F F

B. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (V)
F F F T T

C. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (V)
T T T F F

D. (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (V)
F F T F T

Answer: D



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11. The organism causing trichomoniasis is

A. *Trichomonas vaginalis*

B. *Pseudomonas putida*

C. *Trichonympha*

D. *Treponema pallidum*

Answer: A



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12. From the sexually transmitted diseases mentioned below, identify the one which does not specifically affect the se organs

A. Syphilis

B. AIDS

C. Gonorrhoea

D. Genital warts

Answer: B



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13. Which of the following VD is not caused by virus?

A. Genital herpes

B. Genital warts

C. Cervical cancer

D. Syphilis

Answer: D



14. Most commonly infected part of female reproductive system is

- A. uterus
- B. Fallopian tube
- C. uterus & cervix
- D. vulva and vagina

Answer: D



15. Most commonly infected part of male reproductive system is

A. epididymis

B. scrotal sacs

C. urethra

D. Vadeferens

Answer: C



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16. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to a test tube baby ?

A. Fertilisation in female genital tract and growth in test tube

B. Rearing premature born baby in an incubator

C. Fertilisation outside and gestation inside mother's womb

D. Both fertilisation and development are done outside the female genital tract.

Answer: C



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17. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is used for the detection of (A) Genital herpes (B) Malaria (C) Small pox (D) Measles

A. genital herpes

B. malaria

C. gonorrhoea

D. chlamydia

Answer: A



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18. A sexually transmitted disease symptomised by the development of chancre on the genitals is caused by the infection of

A. Neisseria gonorrhoeae

B. Treponema pallidum

C. HBV

D. HPV

Answer: B



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19. The fusion of ovum and sperm is done outside the body of woman to form zygote.

The zygote is allowed to divide forming 8

blastomeres. The early embryo with not more than 8 blastomeres is transferred into the

A. uterus

B. fallopian tube

C. cervix

D. vagina

Answer: B



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20. Which of the following viral infection, causes cervical cancer?

A. HBV

B. HPV

C. HIV

D. HCV

Answer: B



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21. Vaccine of which STD is produced through recombinant DNA technology for prevention of the disease

A. Syphilis

B. Hepatitis - B

C. Chlamydiasis

D. Trichomoniasis

Answer: B



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Exercise II Infertility

1. Match the Column I with Column II and choose the correct option from the codes given below.

Column - I	Column - II
A) Zygote with 8-blastomeres	1) GIFT
B) Zygote with more than 8-blastomeres	2) ZIFT
C) Sperm and oocyte transfer in Fallopian tube	3) AI
D) Sperms are artificially introduced in the female vagina or uterus	4) IUT

A.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
4	2	1	3

B.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
3	4	2	1

C.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
2	4	1	3

D.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
1	2	3	4

Answer: C



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2. The method of directly injecting a sperm into ovum, assisted by reproductive technology is called

A. GIFT

B. ZIFT

C. ICSI

D. ET

Answer: C



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Exercise Iii Previous Aipmt Neet Questions

1. Which of the following is hormone releasing IUD?

A. Cu7

B. LNG-20

C. Multiload 375

D. Lippes loop

Answer: B



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2. Which of the following is incorrect regarding vasectomy?

- A. Irreversible sterility
- B. No sperm occurs in seminal fluid
- C. No sperm occurs in epididymis
- D. Vasa deferentia is cut and tied

Answer: C



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3. Embryo with more than 16 blastomeres formed due to in vitro fertilization is transferred into

A. cervix

B. uterus

C. fallopian tube

D. fimbriae

Answer: B



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4. In context of Amniocentesis, which of the following statement is incorrect?

A. It can be used for detection of cleft palate.

B. It can be used for detection of cleft palate.

C. It is used for prenatal sex determination

D. It can be used for detection of Down syndrome

Answer: C



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

A. Vasectomy -Prevents sperma togenesis

B. Barroer methods- Prevents fertilization

C. Intra utrine devices -Increase

phagocytosis of sperms, suppress sperm

motility and fertilizing capacity of sperms

D. Hormonal contraceptives -

Prevents/retard entry of sperms,
prevent ovulation and fertilization

Answer: A



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

A. Gamete Internal Fertilisation and Transfer

B. Germ cell Internal Fallopian Transfer

C. Gamete Inseminated Fallopian Transfer

D. Gamete Intra Fallopian Transfer.

Answer: D





7. Which of the following viruses is not transferred through semen of an infected male?

A. Chikungunya virus

B. Ebola virus

C. Hepatitis B virus

D. Human immunodeficiency virus

Answer: A



[Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Which of the following is not a sexually transmitted disease?

A. Trichomoniasis

B. Encephalitis

C. Syphilis

D. Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome

Answer: B



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Assisted reproductive technology, IVF involves transfer of

A. ovum into the Fallopain tube

B. zygote into the Fallopian tube

C. zygote into the uterus

D. embryo with 16 blastomers into the Fallopian tube

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

10. Which of the following is hormone releasing IUD?

A. Multiload 375

B. LNG-20

C. Cervical cap

D. Vault

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

11. Tubectomy is a method of sterilization 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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12. Artificial insemination means

A. artificial introduction of sperms of a healthy dono into the vagina

B. introduction of sperms of a healthy donor directly into the ovary

C. transfer of sperms of a healthy donor to a test tube containing ova

D. transfer of sperms of husband to a test tube containing ova.

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

13. Which of the following is a method of birth control?

A. by having coitus at the time of day break

B. by a premature ejaculation during coitus

C. abortion by taking an appropriate
medicine

D. by abstaining from coitus from day 10 to
17 of the menstrual cycle.

Answer: C



Watch Video Solution

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

- A. Down's syndrome
- B. Jaundice
- C. Klinefelter's syndrome
- D. Sex of the foetus

Answer: B



Watch Video Solution

15. 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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16. Cu ions released from copper-releasing intra uterine devices (IUDs)

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

Answer: C



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17. 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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18. In vitro fertilization is a technique that involves the transfer of which one of the following into the fallopian tube ?

A. Embryo only, upto 8 celled stage

B. Either zygote or early embryo upto 8 celled stage

C. Embryo of 32 celled stage

D. Zygote only

Answer: B



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19. 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) The pill	i) Prevents sperms reaching cervix
B) Condom	ii) Prevents implantation
C) Vasectomy	iii) Prevents ovulation
D) Copper-T	iv) Semen contains no sperms

A. A-iii, B - iv, C-i, D-ii

B. A - ii, B - iii, C-i, D-iv

C. A - iii, B-, C-iv, D - ii

D. A - iv, B -i, -ii, D- iii

Answer: C



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20. What is true about the isolated small tribal populations?

A. Wrestlers who develop strong body muscles in their life time pass this character on to thier progeny.

B. There is no change in population size as they have a large gene pool

C. There is a decline in population as boys marry girls only from their own tribe.

D. Hereditary diseases like colour blindness do not spread in the isolated population.

Answer: C



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21. Which of the following two statements are correct? i) Medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) during first trimester is generally safe ii) Generally chances of conception are nil until mother breast-feeds the infant upto two years iii) Intrauterine devices like copper-T are effective contraceptives iv) Contraception pills

may be taken upto one week after coitus to prevent conception

A. a, c

B. a, b

C. b, c

D. c, d

Answer: A



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