

1. The sexually transmitted disease, that can affect both the male and the female genitals and may damage the eyes of babies born of infected mothers is  
Or  
It is a disease which mainly affects mucous membrane of urinogenital tract. In males burning feeling on passing urine, after a yellow discharge occurs, that is accompanied by fever, headache and feeling of illness, its name is  
(a) AIDS (b) Syphilis  
(c) Gonorrhoea (d) Hepatitis
2. Which one of the following statements is correct regarding sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)  
(a) A person may contact syphilis by sharing milk with one already suffering from the disease  
(b) Haemophilia is one of the STD  
(c) Genital herpes and sickle - cell anaemia are both STD  
(d) The chances of a 5 year boy contacting a STD are very little
3. Which of these is used to control human population  
(a) Estrogen + progesterone  
(b) IUCD and MTP  
(c) Tubectomy and vasectomy  
(d) All of these
4. Progesterone pill helps in preventing pregnancy by not allowing  
(a) Ova formation (b) Fertilization  
(c) Implantation (d) None of these
5. Test tube baby means a baby born when  
(a) It develops from a non-fertilized egg  
(b) It developed in a test tube  
(c) It is developed through tissue culture method  
(d) The ovum is fertilized externally and thereafter implanted in the uterus
6. Surrogate mother is used for  
(a) Induction of lactation  
(b) Artificially inseminated female  
(c) Future mother with transplanted embryo  
(d) Artificial in semination
7. The success of birth control programmes in controlling population growth is dependent on  
(a) Use of contraceptives  
(b) Tubectomy  
(c) Vasectomy  
(d) Acceptability of the above by the people
8. Daily oral contraceptive pill is  
(a) Mala C (b) Mala N and Mala D  
(c) Mala A (d) Mala D
9. Amniocentesis 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 these
10. In amniocentesis, the fluid is taken from

- (a) Foetal blood                      (b) Mother's blood  
(c) Body fluid of mother            (d) Fluid surrounding foetus

11. The technique called gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT) is recommended for those females  
(a) Whose cervical canal is too narrow to allow passage for the sperms  
(b) Who can not provide suitable environment for fertilization  
(c) Who cannot produce an ovum  
(d) Who can not retain the foetus inside uterus
12. Medical Termination of pregnancy (MTP) is considered safe up to how many weeks of pregnancy  
(a) Six weeks                              (b) Eight weeks  
(c) Twelve weeks                        (d) Eighteen weeks
13. In context of Amniocentesis, which of the following statement is incorrect  
(a) It is usually done when a woman is between 14-16 weeks pregnant  
(b) It is used for prenatal sex determination  
(c) It can be used for detection of Down syndrome  
(d) It can be used for detection of cleft palate

14. 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

15. The method of directly injecting a sperm into ovum assisted by reproductive technology is called  
(a) GIFT            (b) ZIFT            (c) ICSI            (d) ET
16. Intensely lactating mothers do not generally conceive due to the  
(a) Suppression of gonadotropins  
(b) Hyper secretion of gonadotropins  
(c) Suppression of gametic transport  
(d) Suppression of fertilization
17. Diaphragms are contraceptive devices used by the females.  
Choose the correct option from the statement given below.  
(i) They are introduced into the uterus  
(ii) They are placed to cover the cervical region  
(iii) They act 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)
18. 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

19. Choose the correct statement regarding the ZIFT procedure
- Ova collected from a female donor are transferred to the fallopian tube to facilitate zygote formation
  - Zygote is collected from a female donor and transferred to the fallopian tube
  - Zygote is collected from a female donor and transferred to the uterus
  - Ova collected from a female donor and transferred to the uterus

20. Fetal sex can be determined by examining cells from the amniotic fluid by looking for

- chiasmata
- kinetochore
- barr bodies
- autosomes. (1997)

21. Which of the following is a correct statement?

- IUDs once inserted need not be replaced.
- IUDs are generally inserted by the user herself.
- IUDs increase phagocytosis of sperms in the uterus.
- IUDs suppress gametogenesis. (Odisha NEET 2019)

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

- LNG-20
- Multiload 375
- Lippes Loop
- Cu7 (NEET-II 2016)

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

(a) Hormonal contraceptives	Prevent/retard entry of sperms, prevent ovulation and fertilisation
(b) Vasectomy	Prevents spermatogenesis
(c) Barrier methods	Prevent fertilisation
(d) Intra uterine devices	Increase phagocytosis of sperms, suppress sperm motility and fertilising capacity of sperms (NEET-I 2016)

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



- Ovarian cancer
- Uterine cancer
- Tubectomy
- Vasectomy (2012)

25. What is the work of copper-T?

- To inhibit ovulation
- To inhibit fertilisation
- To inhibit implantation of blastocyst
- To inhibit gametogenesis (2000)

26. The present population of the world is about

- (a) 15 trillion
- (b) 6 billion
- (c) 500 million
- (d) 100 million. (1997)

27. 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 conception are nil until mother breast-feeds the infant upto two years. (3)

Intrauterine devices like copper-T are effective contraceptives. (4)

Contraception pills may be taken upto one week after coitus to prevent conception. Which two of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 3
- (b) 1, 2
- (c) 2, 3
- (d) 3, 4 (2008)

28. Match the following sexually transmitted diseases (column I) with their causative agent (column II) and select the correct option.

Column I	Column II
A. Gonorrhoea	(i) HIV
B. Syphilis	(ii) Neisseria
C. Genital warts	(iii) Treponema
D. AIDS	(iv) Human papilloma virus

	A	B	C	D
(a)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(b)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)
(c)	(iv)	(ii)	(ii)	(i)
(d)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)

(NEET 2017)

29. In which of the following techniques, the embryos are transferred to assist those females who cannot conceive?

- (a) ZIFT and IUT
- (b) GIFT and ZIFT
- (c) ICSI and ZIFT
- (d) GIFT and ICSI (NEET 2020)

30. 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. (2014)

1. (c)
2. (a)
3. (d)
4. (a)
5. (d)
6. (c)
7. (d)
8. (b)
9. (b)
10. (d)
11. (c)
12. (c)
13. (d)
14. (d)
15. (c)
16. (a)
17. (c)
18. (d)
19. (b)
20. (c) : Barr body is a structure consisting of a condensed X chromosome that is found in non-dividing nuclei of female mammals. Amniotic fluid contains fetal skin cells, that are stained to determine the presence of sex chromatin (barr body). The presence of barr body indicates that the developing fetus is female with two X-chromosome.
21. (c)
22. (a) : LNG-20 is the hormone releasing IUD, Multiload 375 and Cu7 are copper releasing IUDs and Lippes Loop is a non-medicated IUD.
23. (b) : Vasectomy is a sterilisation technique for the males in which a small part of the vas deferens is removed or tied up through a small cut on the scrotum to prevent passage of sperms. Spermatogenesis is the series of cell division in the testis that results in the production of spermatozoa or sperms.
24. (c) : Tubectomy involves blocking of the fallopian tubes. The fallopian tubes are tied twice and cut between the knot. It prevents the sperms from reaching the ovum and thus prevents fertilisation. It is a permanent method of sterilisation.

25. (b, c) : Copper-T is an intrauterine device (IUD) used by women as a birth control. An IUD is a small device which is placed inside the uterus. The vertical and horizontal arms of the Copper - T contain copper which is slowly released into the uterine cavity. Copper stops sperm from making their way up through the uterus into the tubes, and it reduces the ability of sperm to fertilise the egg. It also prevents a fertilised egg (blastocyst) from successfully implanting in the lining of the uterus if fertilisation has occurred.
26. (b) : As this question appeared in 1997, so the population of world in mid 1997 was 5, 840, 324, 240 i.e., approximately 6 billion.
27. (a) : Intrauterine devices like copper-T are effective contraceptives for birth control. It suppresses sperm motility and the fertilising capacity of the sperms. Medical termination of pregnancy or induced abortion is voluntary or intentional termination of pregnancy before full term of fetus. It is comparatively safe upto 12 weeks (the first trimester) of pregnancy.
28. (d)
29. (a) : In vitro fertilisation, i.e., fertilisation outside the body in almost similar conditions as that in the body, followed by embryo transfer (ET) method. In this method, ova from the wife or donor (female) and sperms from husband or donor (male) are collected and are induced to form zygote under simulated conditions in the laboratory. The zygote or early embryos (with upto 8 blastomeres) could then be transferred into the fallopian tube (ZIFT–Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer) and embryos with more than 8 blastomeres, into the uterus (IUT – Intra Uterine Transfer), to complete its further development.
30. (b) : Assisted reproductive technologies (ART) include a number of special techniques which assist infertile couples to have children. An important technique of ART is test tube baby programme. The baby produced by conceiving in a culture dish and nursing in the uterus is called a test tube baby. This method involves in vitro fertilisation (IVF), i.e., fertilisation of male and female gamete outside the body in almost similar conditions as that in the body followed by embryo transfer (ET). Zygote or embryo upto 8 blastomeres is transferred into the fallopian tube (ZIFT - Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer) and mature embryo with more than 8 blastomeres is transferred to uterus to complete its further development.