

# BIOLOGY

ENTHUSIAST | LEADER | ACHIEVER



**EXERCISE**

Reproductive Health

---

ENGLISH MEDIUM

---

## EXERCISE-I (Conceptual Questions)

## Build Up Your Understanding

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>1.</b> Amniocentesis is:-<br/>         (1) analysis of chemical composition of fluids of pregnant woman<br/>         (2) withdrawal of allantoic fluid from pregnant women<br/>         (3) an in vitro diagnosis<br/>         (4) study of metaphase chromosomes from amniotic fluid to identify chromosomal abnormality<br/> <b>RH0001</b></p> <p><b>2.</b> What is correct about test tube baby?<br/>         (1) Fertilisation inside female genital tract and growth in test tube<br/>         (2) Rearing of prematurely born baby in incubator<br/>         (3) Fertilisation outside and gestation inside womb of mother<br/>         (4) Both fertilisation and development outside the female genital tract<br/> <b>RH0002</b></p> <p><b>3.</b> Study of chromosomal abnormalities by taken out the amniotic fluid of embryo is called :-<br/>         (1) endoscopy                      (2) amniocentesis<br/>         (3) laparoscopy                   (4) natal endoscopy<br/> <b>RH0003</b></p> <p><b>4.</b> Which one of the following is not legitimate for reducing birth rate?<br/>         (1) Ban on marriages<br/>         (2) Medical termination of pregnancy<br/>         (3) Use of contraceptives<br/>         (4) Late marriages<br/> <b>RH0004</b></p> <p><b>5.</b> Purpose of tubectomy is to prevent:-<br/>         (1) egg formation<br/>         (2) embryonic development<br/>         (3) fertilisation<br/>         (4) coitus<br/> <b>RH0005</b></p> | <p><b>6.</b> Vasectomy is :-<br/>         (1) Cutting of fallopian tube<br/>         (2) Cutting of vas deferens<br/>         (3) A factor of population growth<br/>         (4) None of the above<br/> <b>RH0006</b></p> <p><b>7.</b> An example of IUD is:-<br/>         (1) vasectomy<br/>         (2) copper T<br/>         (3) condom<br/>         (4) All of the above<br/> <b>RH0007</b></p> <p><b>8.</b> Example(s) of contraceptive is/are :-<br/>         (1) condom, cervical cap and diaphragm<br/>         (2) intrauterine device<br/>         (3) pill<br/>         (4) All of the above<br/> <b>RH0008</b></p> <p><b>9.</b> A contraceptive pill contains:-<br/>         (1) progesterone and estrogen<br/>         (2) spermicidal agents<br/>         (3) chemicals that cause abortion<br/>         (4) chemicals that prevent fertilization of ovum<br/> <b>RH0009</b></p> <p><b>10.</b> The partner(s) responsible for sex of the child is/are:-<br/>         (1) male<br/>         (2) female<br/>         (3) both male and female<br/>         (4) at times male &amp; at times female<br/> <b>RH0010</b></p> <p><b>11.</b> Full form of MTP with respect to reproductive health is:-<br/>         (1) Magnetic tape processor<br/>         (2) Mid term plan<br/>         (3) Motion to proceed<br/>         (4) Medical termination of pregnancy<br/> <b>RH0011</b></p> |
|--|---|

- 12.** A contraceptive pill prevents ovulation by:-  
 (1) blocking fallopian tube  
 (2) inhibiting release of FSH and LH  
 (3) stimulating release of FSH and LH  
 (4) causing immediate degeneration of released ovum  
**RH0012**
- 13.** Amniocentesis is used for determining :-  
 (1) heart disease  
 (2) brain disease  
 (3) hereditary disease of embryo  
 (4) All of the above  
**RH0014**
- 14.** Most important component of oral contraceptive is :-  
 (1) thyroxine (2) LH  
 (3) progesterone (4) FSH  
**RH0015**
- 15.** Tubectomy, a method of population control is performed on :-  
 (1) both males and females  
 (2) only males  
 (3) only females  
 (4) only pregnant females  
**RH0016**
- 16.** Which is related to males?  
 (1) IUD  
 (2) tubectomy  
 (3) vasectomy  
 (4) None of the above  
**RH0017**
- 17.** The chances of fertilisation are very high during :-  
 (1) first five days of menstrual cycle  
 (2) last seven days of menstrual cycle  
 (3) day 10 to day 17 of menstrual cycle  
 (4) Both (1) & (2)  
**RH0018**
- 18.** Which one of the following was first country of world to adopt family planning programme?  
 (1) Japan (2) USA  
 (3) India (4) Bangladesh  
**RH0021**
- 19.** Family planning programmes were initiated in :-  
 (1) 1947 (2) 1951 (3) 1977 (4) 1955  
**RH0022**
- 20.** 'Saheli', a female contraceptive pill is used:-  
 (1) daily (2) weekly  
 (3) quarterly (4) monthly  
**RH0023**
- 21.** Test tube baby means a baby born when :-  
 (1) it is developed in a test tube.  
 (2) it is developed through tissue culture method.  
 (3) the ovum is fertilised externally and there after implanted in the uterus.  
 (4) it develops from a non-fertilized egg.  
**RH0024**
- 22.** What is the work of copper T?  
 (1) to inhibit ovulation  
 (2) to prevent fertilisation  
 (3) to inhibit implantation of blastocyst  
 (4) to inhibit gametogenesis  
**RH0025**

EXERCISE-I (Conceptual Questions)

ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	4	3	2	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	4	2	3	3	3
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22								
Ans.	3	3	3	2	2	3	2								

## AIPMT/NEET

**AIPMT 2010**

3. In *vitro* fertilisation is a technique that involves transfer of which one of the following into the fallopian tube?

- (1) Zygote only,
- (2) Embryo only, upto 8 cell stage
- (3) Either zygote or early embryo upto 8 cell stage
- (4) Embryo of 32 cell stage

4. The permissible use of the technique amniocentesis is for :-

- (1) Detecting any genetic abnormality
- (2) Detecting sex of the unborn foetus
- (3) Artificial insemination
- (4) Transfer of embryo into the uterus of a surrogate mother

**RH0029**

(1) A – (c), B – (d), C – (a), D – (b)

(2) A – (b), B – (c), C – (a), D – (d)

(3) A – (c), B – (a), C – (d), D – (b)

(4) A – (d), B – (a), C – (b), D – (c)

**RH0026**

- AIPMT 2011

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

- (1) Cervical caps
- (2) Tubectomy
- (3) Diaphragms
- (4) IUDs' (Intra uterine devices)

**RH0030**

- 6. Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) is considered safe up to have many weeks of pregnancy ?**

- (1) Eight weeks
- (2) Twelve weeks
- (3) Eighteen weeks
- (4) Six weeks

**RH0031**

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

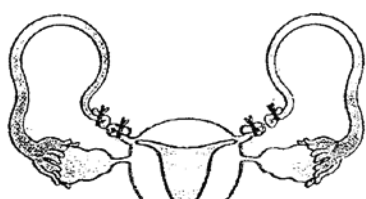
**RH0027**

## AIPMT 2012

7. The Test-tube Baby programme employs which one of the following techniques ?
- (1) Gamete intra fallopian transfer (GIFT)
  - (2) Zygote intra fallopian transfer (ZIFT)
  - (3) Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)
  - (4) Intra uterine insemination (IUI)

RH0033

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



- (1) Tubectomy
- (2) Vasectomy
- (3) Ovarian cancer
- (4) Uterine cancer

RH0106

## NEET-UG 2013

9. Artificial insemination means :-
- (1) introduction of sperms of a healthy donor directly into the ovary
  - (2) transfer of sperms of a healthy donor to a test tube containing ova
  - (3) transfer of sperms of husband to a test tube containing ova
  - (4) artificial introduction of sperms of a healthy donor into the vagina

RH0035

10. One of the legal methods of birth control is
- (1) by a premature ejaculation during coitus
  - (2) abortion by taking an appropriate medicine
  - (3) by abstaining from coitus from day 10 to 17 of the menstrual cycle
  - (4) by having coitus at the time of day break

RH0036

11. Which of the following **cannot** be detected in a developing foetus by amniocentesis ?
- (1) Jaundice
  - (2) Klinefelter's syndrome
  - (3) Sex of the foetus
  - (4) Down's syndrome

RH0100

## AIPMT 2014

12. Tubectomy is a method of sterilization in which :-
- (1) small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up.
  - (2) ovaries are removed surgically.
  - (3) small part of vas deferens is removed or tied up.
  - (4) uterus is removed surgically.

RH0038

13. Which of the following is a hormone releasing Intra Uterine Device (IUD) ?
- (1) Multiload 375
  - (2) LNG - 20
  - (3) Cervical cap
  - (4) Vault

RH0039

14. Assisted reproductive technology, IVF involves transfer of :-
- (1) Ovum into the fallopian tube.
  - (2) Zygote into the fallopian tube.
  - (3) Zygote into the uterus.
  - (4) Embryo with 16 blastomeres into the fallopian tube.

RH0040

## Re-AIPMT 2015

15. A childless couple can be assisted to have a child through a technique called GIFT. The full form of this technique is :
- (1) Germ cell internal fallopian transfer
  - (2) Gamete inseminated fallopian transfer
  - (3) Gamete intra fallopian transfer
  - (4) Gamete internal fertilization and transfer

RH0041

## NEET-I 2016

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

(1)	Barrier methods	prevent fertilization
(2)	Intra uterine devices	Increase phagocytosis of sperms, suppress sperm motility and fertilizing capacity of sperms
(3)	Hormonal contraceptives	Prevent/retard entry of sperms, prevent ovulation and fertilization
(4)	Vasectomy	Prevents spermatogenesis

RH0042

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

- (1) It is usually done when a woman is between 14-16 weeks pregnant.
- (2) It is used for prenatal sex determination
- (3) It can be used for detection of Down syndrome
- (4) It can be used for detection of Cleft palate

RH0101

## NEET-II 2016

18. Which of the following is hormone releasing IUD?

- (1) Lippes loop
- (2) Cu7
- (3) LNG-20
- (4) Multiload 375

RH0043

19. Which of the following is **incorrect** regarding vasectomy ?

- (1) Vasa deferentia is cut and tied
- (2) Irreversible sterility
- (3) No sperm occurs in seminal fluid
- (4) No sperm occurs in epididymis

RH0044

20. Embryo with more than 16 blastomeres formed due to *in vitro* fertilization is transferred into :-

- (1) Fimbriae
- (2) Cervix
- (3) Uterus
- (4) Fallopian tube

RH0045

## NEET(UG) 2017

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

- (1) Gamete intracytoplasmic fallopian transfer
- (2) Artificial Insemination
- (3) Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection
- (4) Intrauterine transfer

RH0048

22. The function of copper ions in copper releasing IUD's is :-

- (1) They inhibit gametogenesis
- (2) They make uterus unsuitable for implantation
- (3) They inhibit ovulation
- (4) They suppress sperm motility and fertilising capacity of sperms

RH0049

## NEET(UG) 2018

23. The contraceptive 'SAHELI' :-

- (1) blocks estrogen receptors in the uterus, preventing eggs from getting implanted.
- (2) increases the concentration of estrogen and prevents ovulation in females.
- (3) is an IUD.
- (4) is a post-coital contraceptive.

RH0051

## NEET(UG) 2019

24. Select the hormone-releasing Intra-Uterine Devices:-

- (1) Vaults, LNG-20
- (2) Multiload 375, Progestasert
- (3) Progestasert, LNG-20
- (4) Lippes Loop, Multiload 375

RH0080



25. Which of the following contraceptive methods do involve a role of hormone ?

- (1) Lactational amenorrhea, Pills, Emergency contraceptives
- (2) Barrier method, Lactational amenorrhea, Pills
- (3) CuT, Pills, Emergency contraceptives
- (4) Pills, Emergency contraceptives, Barrier methods

RH0084

**NEET(UG) 2019 (Odisha)**

26. Which of the following is a correct statement?

- (1) IUDs once inserted need not be replaced.
- (2) IUDs are generally inserted by the user herself
- (3) IUDs increase phagocytosis of sperms in the uterus.
- (4) IUDs suppress gametogenesis.

RH0081

**NEET(UG) 2020**

27. In which of the following techniques, the embryos are transferred to assist those females who can not conceive?

- (1) GIFT and ICSI
- (2) ZIFT and IUT
- (3) GIFT and ZIFT
- (4) ICSI and ZIFT

RH0085

**NEET(UG) 2020 (Covid-19)**

28. Progestogens alone or in combination with estrogens can be used as a contraceptive in the form of :-

- (1) Implants only
- (2) Injections only
- (3) Pills, injections and implants
- (4) Pills only

RH0086

**NEET(UG) 2021**

29. Which one of the following is an example of Hormone releasing IUD ?

- (1) CuT
- (2) LNG 20
- (3) Cu 7
- (4) Multiload 375

RH0087

30. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I		List-II	
(a)	Vaults	(i)	Entry of sperm through Cervix is blocked
(b)	IUDs	(ii)	Removal of Vas deferens
(c)	Vasectomy	(iii)	Phagocytosis of sperms within the Uterus
(d)	Tubectomy	(iv)	Removal of fallopian tube

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below.

- |     |            |            |            |            |
|-----|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|     | <b>(a)</b> | <b>(b)</b> | <b>(c)</b> | <b>(d)</b> |
| (1) | (iv)       | (ii)       | (i)        | (iii)      |
| (2) | (i)        | (iii)      | (ii)       | (iv)       |
| (3) | (ii)       | (iv)       | (iii)      | (i)        |
| (4) | (iii)      | (i)        | (iv)       | (ii)       |

RH0088

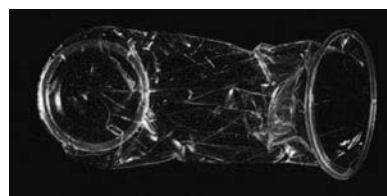
**NEET(UG) 2021 (PAPER-2)**

31. Which of following is a correct statement ?

- (1) Surgical methods of contraception prevent gamete formation.
- (2) In E.T. techniques, embryos are always transferred into the uterus.
- (3) All sexually transmitted diseases are not completely curable.
- (4) Oral pills are very popular contraceptives among the rural women.

RH0105

32. Which of the following is incorrect for the given figure ?



- (1) It covers the vagina and cervix.
- (2) It protects the user from contracting STDs and AIDS.
- (3) It gives privacy to the user.
- (4) This barrier is reusable.

RH0106

## NEET(UG) 2022

33. Lippe's loop is a type of contraceptive used as:  
 (1) Vault barrier  
 (2) Non-Medicated IUD  
 (3) Copper releasing IUD  
 (4) Cervical barrier

RH0107

34. Match **List -I** with **List -II** with respect to methods of Contraception and their respective actions.

**List-1****List-II**

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| (a) Diaphragms             | (i) Inhibit ovulation and Implantation                               |
| (b) Contraceptive Pills    | (ii) Increase phagocytosis of sperm within Uterus                    |
| (c) Intra uterine Devices  | (iii) Absence of Menstrual cycle and ovulation following parturition |
| (d) Lactational Amenorrhea | (iv) They cover the cervix blocking the entry of sperms              |

Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below:

- (1) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)  
 (2) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)  
 (3) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)  
 (4) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)

RH0108

## NEET(UG) 2022 (OVERSEAS)

35. The hormone releasing IUDs among the following are :

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) Multiload 375 | (b) LNG - 20     |
| (c) Progestasert  | (d) Lippe's loop |
| (e) Vaults        |                  |

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below :

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (1) (c) and (e) only | (2) (a) and (b) only |
| (3) (b) and (c) only | (4) (a) and (d) only |

RH0109

36. Which one of the following is **not** an Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) used by childless couples to have children?

- (1) IUD  
 (2) IVF  
 (3) IUT  
 (4) ZIFT

RH0110

## Re-NEET(UG) 2022

37. Which of the following is not an Intra Uterine Device?

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Progestogens | (2) Multiload 375 |
| (3) Lippes loop  | (4) Progestasert  |

RH0111

38. IUDs are small objects made up of plastic or copper that are inserted in the uterine cavity. Which of the following statements are **correct** about IUDs ?

- (a) IUDs decrease phagocytosis of sperm within the uterus.  
 (b) The released copper ions suppress the sperm motility.  
 (c) IUDs do not make the cervix hostile to the sperm.  
 (d) IUDs suppress the fertilization capacity of sperm.  
 (e) The IUDs require surgical intervention for their insertion in the uterine cavity.

Choose the **most appropriate answer** from the options given below :

- (1) (a), (d) and (e) only    (2) (b) and (c) only  
 (3) (b) and (d) only        (4) (d) only

RH0112

## EXERCISE-II (Previous Year Questions)

## ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	3	1	3	1	4	2	2	1	4	2	1	1	2	2	3
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	4	4	3	4	3	2	4	1	3	1	3	2	3	2	2
Que.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38							
Ans.	3	4	2	1	3	1	1	3							



## EXERCISE-III

## Master Your Understanding

## EXERCISE-III(A) (NCERT BASED QUESTIONS)

1. Which of the following is a nonsteroidal pill?  
 (1) 'Mala-D' (2) 'Mala-N'  
 (3) 'Saheli' (4) None of these

RH0052

2. Which of the following contraceptive methods make uterus unsuitable for implantation?  
 (1) Diaphragm  
 (2) Condom  
 (3) IUD  
 (4) Natural method

RH0053

3. Which of the following is a natural method of contraception?  
 (1) Sterilisation  
 (2) IUD  
 (3) Diaphragm  
 (4) Periodic abstinence

RH0054

4. Which method of contraception has high failure rate?  
 (1) Barrier method  
 (2) IUD  
 (3) Sterilization  
 (4) Natural method

RH0055

5. Which of the following can be used as an emergency contraceptive?  
 (1) 'Mala-D' (2) 'Saheli'  
 (3) 'i-pill' (4) Condom

RH0056

6. MTP is relatively safe?  
 (1) upto 12 weeks  
 (2) upto 18 weeks  
 (3) during first trimester  
 (4) Both (1) & (3)

RH0057

7. Which of the following methods of contraception has least side effects?  
 (1) IUD  
 (2) Pills  
 (3) Coitus interruptus  
 (4) Cervical cap

RH0058

8. Which of the following methods of contraception prevents ovulation?  
 (1) Pills (2) 'Depo-provera'  
 (3) 'Norplant' (4) All of these

RH0059

9. Which of the following techniques is relative with in-vivo fertilisation?  
 (1) ZIFT (2) GIFT (3) ICSI (4) IUT

RH0060

10. In which of the following methods, zygote upto 32 blastomeres is transferred into the uterus?  
 (1) IUT (2) ZIFT (3) GIFT (4) ICSI

RH0061

11. A contraceptive pill developed by the scientists of CDRI, Lucknow is?  
 (1) 'Mala-D' (2) 'Mala-N'  
 (3) 'Saheli' (4) 'i-pill'

RH0062

12. Which of the following techniques is banned in India?  
 (1) USG (2) Sterilisation  
 (3) Amniocentesis (4) IVF

RH0063

13. IVF technique includes?  
 (1) GIFT (2) AI  
 (3) IUT (4) All of these

RH0065

14. Which contraceptive method provides protection against HIV?  
 (1) IUD  
 (2) Pills  
 (3) Condom  
 (4) Periodic abstinence

RH0066

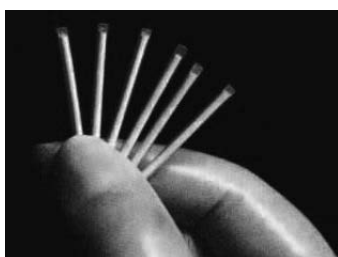
**EXERCISE-III(B) (ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS)**

15. Progestasert makes the uterus unsuitable for implantation and cervix hostile to the sperms. It is a :-

- (1) copper releasing IUD  
(2) hormone releasing IUD  
(3) non medicated IUD  
(4) Both (2) & (3)

RH0090

16. Identify the contraceptive device shown below as well as the related right site of its implantation into a woman. Then, select the option with correct matching.



	Contraceptive device	Site of implant
(1)	LNG – 20	Fallopian tube
(2)	Lippes loop	Uterine wall
(3)	Implant	Subcutaneous tissue
(4)	Multiload 375	Uterine wall

RH0091

17. Which of the following is a Cu releasing IUD and its function?

- (1) Multiload 375 : It suppresses sperm motility and fertilising capacity of sperms  
(2) Progestasert : It makes uterus unsuitable for implantation and cervix hostile to sperms  
(3) Lippes loop : It increases phagocytosis of sperms  
(4) LNG-20 : It inhibits ovulation and implantation as well as alter the quality of cervical mucus to prevent/retard entry of sperms

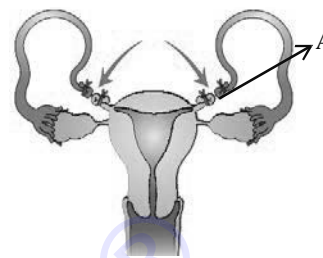
RH0092

18. What percentage of total number of conceived pregnancies in a year all over the world are medically terminated?

- (1) 30% (2) 45%  
(3) 20% (4) 10%

RH0093

- 19.



In above diagram, the technique depicted and 'A' are respectively :-

- (1) vasectomy, vas deferens  
(2) tubectomy, fallopian tube  
(3) tubectomy, ovary  
(4) vasectomy, epididymis

RH0094

20. Use of which of the following has/have been found to be very effective as emergency contraceptive?

- (a) IUDs  
(b) Progestogen-estrogen combinations  
(c) Cervical cap  
(d) Tubectomy  
(1) (a), (b) and (c)  
(2) (b), (d) and (e)  
(3) (a) and (b)  
(4) (c), (d) and (e)

RH0095

21. If vasectomy is done, then which condition would occur in a male?

- (1) Teratospermia  
(2) Asthenospermia  
(3) Azospermia  
(4) Both (1) & (2)

RH0096

22. Natural method of contraception includes:-

- (1) coitus interruptus  
(2) lactational amenorrhea  
(3) periodic abstinence  
(4) All of the above

RH0097

**23.** If male is impotent and female is normal then which of the following technique can be used to treat infertility?

- (1) ICSI (2) ZIFT  
(3) GIFT (4) AI

**RH0098**

**24.** 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 act as physical barriers to sperm entry.

(iv) They act as spermicidal agents.

- (1) (i) and (ii) (2) (i) and (iii)  
(3) (ii) and (iii) (4) (iii) and (iv)

**RH0099**

**25.** What happens after vasectomy?

- (1) Absence of formation of semen  
(2) Formed Sperms are dead or inactive  
(3) Sperms immediately disappear in semen  
(4) Sperms gradually disappear in semen

**RH0102**

**26.** If the duration of menstrual cycle is of 35 days, then what is risk period (cycle start on day 1) for this menstrual cycle?

- (1) Day 9 to day 17  
(2) Day 11 to day 18  
(3) Day 16 to day 24  
(4) Day 18 to day 35

**RH0103**

**27.** A small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up in :-

- (1) tubectomy  
(2) hysterectomy  
(3) castration  
(4) vasectomy

**RH0104**

**EXERCISE-III**

**ANSWER KEY**

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	2	1	3	3	3	3	2
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27			
Ans.	3	1	3	2	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	1			