# Unit :- VI

# Chapter-4. Reproductive Health

#### **IMPORTANT POINTS**

The normal functions of reproductive system are refered as reproductive Health. India was the first country in the world to kick off action plans and programmes at a national level to get total reproductive health as a social goal. These programme is called family planning were initiated in 1952 and were periodically assessed over the past decades.

Proper information about reproductive organs, adolescence and related changes, safe and hygienic sexual practices, sexually, transmitted diseases STD, AIDS, etc would help people especially those in the adolescent age group educating people especially couples and those in marriageable age group about available birth control option, care of pregnant mothers postnatal care of the mother and child importance of breast feeding equal opprtunities for the male and the female child etc can make society healthy.

India is the second most populous country in the world after china. The family planning method provided by the family planning programme are vasectomy, tubectomy IUD conventional contraceptive and oral pills.

Voluntary termination of pragnancy before foetus becomes viable is called induced abortion or MTP.

Diseases or infections which are transmitted through sexual intercourse are collectively called STD. A number of couples all over the world including India are facing infertility common methods of ART are-IUF, ZIFT, GIFT.

#### For the given options select the correct options (a, b, c, d) each carries one mark.

1.	According to WHO, reproductive health means a total well-being in all aspects of reproduction	n
	like	

- (a) Physical, Emotional, Behavioral, Social
- (b) Physical, Mental, Health, Sexual Habits, Healthy body
- (c) Physical, Mental, Behevioural, Devlopment of sexual organs
- (d) Physical, Mental, Emtional, Social
- 2. What is the rank of India to kick off action plans and programs at national level to get total reproductive health as a social goal?
  - (a) First
- (b) Second
- (c) Third
- (d) Fourth
- 3. What are the programs called to get total reproductive health as a social goal of national level?
  - (a) Family care
- (b) Family planning
- (c) Family organization (d) Reproductive care

- When was family planning initiated? 4.
  - (a) 1950
- (b) 1951
- (c) 1952
- (d) 1953

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5.	By which name family planning is currently popular?				
	(a) Family and child care				
	(b) Reproductive and chid care				
	(c) Reproductive and child health care				
	(d) Reproductive and child health.				
6.	What are the major tasks under reprouctive and child health care programs?				
	(a) Create awareness about reproductive health among people				
	(b) Educate people about reproductive process				
	(c) Establish reproductive health care in society				
	(d) Both (a) and (c).				
7.	Which are the media to bring awarness about reproductive and child health care programs?				
	(a) Audio- visual aids (b) Newspapers (c) Leaflets (d) Both (a) and (b				
8.	How is information about reproductive health is given ib schools?				
	(a) By introducing sex education as a subject				
	(b) By discussion				
	(c) By orators on sex education				
	(d) By arranging question-answer session.				
9.	What are the requirments for the successful implementation of sex education programs?				
	(a) Professional expertise				
	(b) Materials and tools				
	(c) Qntrastructure				
	(d) All obove				
10.	What are the problems in reproductive health care which requires a doctor's help?				
	(a) Conception, parturition, abortion				
	(b) Contracption, menstruction problem, infertility				
	(c) STD s				
	(d) All above				
11.	In which countries of Europe the population has decreased?				
	(a) Itally, Spain (b) Itally, Germany				
	(c) Spain, Russia (d) Switzerland				
12.	Effects of high population growth are				
	(a) Decrease in resources				
	(b) Increase in poverty and malnurition				

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(c) Other population related problems

13. What is the rank of India in population growth.?

(b) Second

(d) All above

(a) First

(c) Third

(d) Fourth

14.	Which country ran	ks first in population?						
	(a) America	(b) Russia	(c) China	(d) Australia				
15.	What is the percen	tage population of india	compared to the world	's population ?				
	(a) 16.80%	(b) 16.85%	(c) 16.90%	(d) 16.87%				
16.	What percentage of region does indian population occupy?							
	(a) 2.4%	(b) 3.4%	(c) 4.4%	(d) 5.4%				
17.	What was the popu	lation of india during ind	ependence (in millions)	)				
	(a) 335	(b) 338	(c) .352	(d) 342				
18.	What was the incre	ease in population size of	Four country from 195	1 to 1991?				
	(a) 362 to 845	(b) 361 to 846	(c) 363 to 847	(d) 384 to 848				
19.	What was the size	of India's population in 2	001 (in millions)?					
	(a) 1025	(b) 1028	(c) 1027	(d) 1026				
20.	What was the incre	ease in the size of popula	tion from 1951 to 200	1 in India ?				
	(a) 2 times	(b) 3 times	(c) 31/2 times	(d) 4				
21.	What is the main fa	ctor affecting the populat	tion growth?					
	(a) Increase in heal	th case facilities						
	(b) Better life style							
	(c) Increase in birth rate and decrease in death rate							
	(d) Industrialization.							
22.	What is our main g	oal to control population	growth?					
	(a) Decrease in death rate.							
	(b) Decreasing the birthrate							
	(c) Organizing several programmes							
	(d) Promote family planning programmes							
23.	What is the reason for popularity of barrier method of family planning?							
	(a) The absence of side effect							
	(b) Compartively more reliable							
	(c) Protection from sexually trasmitted diseases.							
	(d) Both a and b							
24.	Which is the physic	al barrier method for fan	nilly planing in females	?				
	(a) Condom for ma	(a) Condom for male						
	(b) Condom for fer	male						
	(c) Diaphragm.							
	(d) Both b and c							
25.	Which of the follow	ving is not a natural famill	ly planing method?					
	(a) Periodis abstine	ence						
	(b) Interruption coi	tus						
	(c) Chemical method	bo						
	(d) Lactational ame	enorrhea 🖊	$\overline{}$					

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26.	Which of the following is not a variation of diaphragm?					
	(a) Conical cap (b) Umbrella cap (c) Vinule cap (d) a and b both					
27.	Avvenge the following intne uterine devices(IUDS) in chronological order, non medical IUDS, copper IUDS and hormonal IUDS.					
	(a) First, Secod, Third (b) Second, First, Third					
	(c) Third, First, Second (d) First, Second, Third					
28.	From which day of menstrual cycle the hormonal contracaptive pills should be started?					
	(a) $5^{th}$ day (b) $7^{th}$ day (c) $1^{st}$ day (d) $2^{nd}$ day					
29.	Which is not related with reference to hormonal contraceptive pills?					
	(a) Prevent ovum to release from the ovary					
	(b) Thicken the cervical mucous.					
	(c) Inhibites sperm penetration.					
	(d) Partial activation of cervical mucous					
30.	Which are the permenent methods of family planning?					
	(a) Vasectomy, Tubectomy					
	(b) Condom for female, condom for male					
	(c) Copper T and pills.					
	(d) Vasectomy, copper T					
31.	In Vasectomy which part is tied and cut?					
	(a) Epididydermis					
	(b) Vas deferens					
	(c) Ejeculatory duct					
	(d) Urinogenitial duct					
32.	Which part is removed in tubectorny?					
	(a) Funnel of fellopian tube (b) Ovaries					
	(c) Fallopian tube (d) Uterus					
33.	What do you mean induced abortion?					
	(a) Voluntary termination of pregnancy after foetus become viable					
	(b) Voluntary termination of pregnancy before foetus become viable.					
	(c) Foetus removed at imcomplete gestation months.					
	(d) Accidently foetus is lost.					
34.	What is the rate of induced abortion per year across the world in numbers?					
	(a) 45 to 48 millions (b) 55 to 60 millions					
	(c) 45 to 50 millions (d) 55 to 58 millions					
35.	Which are the problems related to the legal induced abortions?					
	(a) Emotional and moral					
	(b) Redigiation and social					
	(c) Mental and physical					

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(d) Both a and b.

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36.	When did Induced abortion	act was	passed by Inc	dian Go	overnment?		
	(a) 1970 (b) 1971		(c) 1972		(d) 1980		
37.	When did 'Induced abortion	n act' can	ne in to force	by Gov	vernment of India?		
	(a) 1 <sup>st</sup> April 1971		(b) 1 <sup>st</sup> April	11972			
	(c) 1 <sup>st</sup> April 1973		(d) 1 <sup>st</sup> April	11974			
38.	In which of the following In	duced A	bortion is not	necces	ssory?		
	(a) There is substaintial risk	the child	l being born w	vith seri	ious handicaps.		
	(b) Where the pregnancy is	the resul	lt of rape				
	(c) When the foetus is not of desired sex.						
	(d) Unwanted pregnancy.						
39. What are sexually trasmitted diseases?							
	(a) Diseases transmitted through sexual intercourse are collectively known as						
	(b) Diseases spread through bacteria.						
	(c) Diseases spread through virus.						
	(d) Diseases spread through protozoans.						
40.	Which microbes causes sex	ually trai	nsmitted disea	ases?			
	(a) Bacteria and virus.						
	(b) Protozoans and Fungi.						
	(c) Nematods & viroids.						
	(d) Both a and b.						
41.	How many pathogenss caus	se sexual	ly trasmitted o	disease	s through contacts?		
	(a) More than 20 (b)	) Less th	an 20	(c) M	ore than 25 (d) Less than 2	25	
42.	Match following coloumns	accordin	g to thair age	group a	and amount of sexually transmitted	l	
	diseases.						
	Column-I		Column-II				
	(P) 15-19	(i) m	edium/mode	erate			
	(Q) 20-24	(ii) le	ess				
	(R) 25-29	(iii) v	ery less				
	(S) 30-34	(iv) r	nore				
	(a) P-iii, Q-iv, R-i, S-ii	(b) F	P-ii, Q-iv, R-i,	S-iii			
	(c) P-ii, Q-iv, R-i,S-iii	(d) F	P-ii, Q-iii, R-i	v, S-i			
43.	Which microbes cause gone	orrhoead	?				
	(a) Neisseria gonorrhoeae		(b) Trepone	ета ро	llidium		
	(c) Herpis simplex (d) Tricomonas vaginatis						
44.	Which microbes cause syph	ilis ?					
	(a) Neisseria gonorrhoeae		(b) Trepone	ета ро	llidium		
	(c) Herpis simplex		(d) Tricomo	onas va	aginalis		

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45.	5. Which are the main method for the diagnosis of STDS?							
	(a) By detection	of antibodies in blo	ood.					
	(b) Identification of pathogen by culturing them							
	(c) Through a short polynucleotide chain of pathogenic organism							
	(d) With the help of Primer							
46.	Which diseases i	s diagnosed throug	gh ELISA	Test?				
	(a) Gonorrhoea	(b) Syphili	is	(c) AIDS	(d) Herpes			
47.	Which diseases i	s diagnosed by the i	identifica	tion of antib	iodies against antig	gen ?		
	(a) Gonorrhoea	(b) Syphili	is	(c) Hepatitis	(d) AIDS			
48.	Give full form of ELISA?							
	(a) Enzyme Linked Immuno Absorbant Assay							
	(b) Enzyme Linking Immuno Assay							
	(c) Enzyme Live	Implantations Assa	ny					
	(d) Enzyme Live	Immuno Absorban	nt					
49.	What is the full f	form of PCR?						
	(a) Primary Chain Reaction							
	(b) Polymerase Chain Reaction							
	(c) Polymerase Cytosine Reaction							
	(d) Primary Cyto	osine Reaction						
50.	Which are the principles to prevent STD diseases?							
	(a) Avoid sex wit	th umknown persor	ns					
	(b) Always use condom during coitus							
	(c) In case of doubt consult a doctor and get treatment if the disease is diagnosed							
	(d) All above							
51.	Out of following which is the symptom of <i>Trichomoniasis</i> ?							
	(a) Fever and itc	hing			(b) Itching in and a	round vagina.		
	(c) Liquid around	d vagina			(d) weight loss.			
52.	Which procedure is used in prenatal diagnosis of chromosomal abnormalities?							
	(a) AFT	(b) ART	(c) IV	F	(d) ZIFT.			
53.	Which method is	s used to detect the	gender o	of the foetus	?			
	(a) ART	(b) IVF	(c) AF	T	(d) GIFT			
54.	Which method is	s mismatchen ART '	?					
	(a) IVF	(b) AFT	(c) ZII	-T	(d) GIFT			
55.	What is the mean	ning of infertility?						
	(a) Unable the pr	roduce sperms.						
	(b) Unable to pro	oduce ova.						
	(c) Unable the pr	roduce children						
	(d) Unable for co	oitus.						
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56.	Full	name of GIF	Γ is					
	(a) <b>(</b>	(a) Gamete Intrafellopian transfer						
	(b) Gamete Inferfile Transfer.							
	(c) Gamete In vitro fertilization tube.							
	(d) (	Gamete Intra t	fellopion tub	e.				
57.	Whe	ere does IVF	method is us	eful?				
	(a) V	Woman's fallo	pian tubes ar	e bloc	cked.			
	(b) I	Man produces	s very few sp	erms.				
	(c) V	Woman produ	ices very few	ova.				
	(d) l	Both a and b.						
58	In w	hich Assisted	Reproduchi	ve Tec	hnology the v	ery young embry	o is transferred to the woman?	
	(a) I	VF	(b) ZIFT		(c) GIFT	(d) ART		
59.		which Assisted insted of the		ve tec	hnology the ve	ery young embry	o is transferred to the fallopian	
	(a) I	VF	(b) ZIFT		(c) GIFT	(d) ART.		
60.	In w	hich Assisted	reproductive	e tech	nology and spe	erms are transfer	ed in the fallopian of woman?	
	(a) I	VF	(b) ZIFT		(c) GIFT	(d) ART.		
61.	In w	hich Assisted	Reproductiv	e tech	nology fertiliz	ation occurs in v	voman's body ?	
	(a) (	(a) IVF	(b) ZIFT		(c) GIFT	(d) ART.		
62.	Why	y in ART proc	edures some	times	involve the us	e of donor eggs	or doner sperms ?	
	(a) A	A woman can	not produce	ovum				
	(b) <b>V</b>	(b) When the woman or man has a genetic disease.						
	(c) F	(c) Problem in coitus						
	(d) Both a and b							
63.	Whe	en does a pr	eviously froz	zen en	nbryos needed	?		
	(a) F	(a) Fertilization can not occur in woman						
	(b) To care infertility							
	(c) F	(c) Problem in coitus						
	(d) l	Both a and b						
64 .	Mat	ch colum I an	d II and find	prope	er option?			
	(a)	Colum-I		Colu	m-II			
		P-1952		(i)	Passed MTI	Act.		
		Q-1947		(ii)	-	f India 361 millio		
		R-1951		(iii)	Population of	f India 342 millio	ons.	
•		S-1971		(iv)	Begining of f	amily planning.		
	(a)	(P - iv) (O	- iii) (R - ii)	(S -	i)			

(b) (P-iii) (Q-iv)(R-ii) (S-i)

 $(c) \hspace{0.5cm} (P \operatorname{-} ii) \hspace{0.5cm} (Q \operatorname{-} i) \hspace{0.5cm} (R \operatorname{-} iv) \hspace{0.5cm} (S \operatorname{-} iii)$ 

(d) (P-ii) (Q-iii) (R-i) (S-iv)

65. Find out correct option of column I (aids) of family planning and method of family planning.

# Column-II P-Copper T (i) Permanent method Q-Vasectomy (ii) Temporary method (iii) Intrauterine method S-Condom (iv) Hormone method. (a) (P - iii) (Q - ii) (R - iv)(S - ii) (b) (P - iii) (Q - i) (R - iv)(S - ii)

(a) 
$$(P - iii) (Q - ii) (R - iv)(S - i)$$
 (b)  $(P - iii) (Q - i) (R - iv)(S - ii)$  (c)  $(P - iii) (Q - ii) (R - iv)(S - i)$  (d)  $(P - ii) (Q - iii)(R - iv)(S - i)$ 

66. Find out true options from column I and II.

	column-I			column-II
	P-Male co	ondom		(i) uterus
	Q-Femlae	(ii) penis		
	R-Diaphra	(iii) vagina		
	S-Copper	T		(iv) cervix.
(a)	(P - ii)	(Q - iv)	(R - i)	(S - iii)
(b)	(P - ii)	(Q - iii)	(R - iv)	(S - i)
(c)	(P - ii)	(Q - i)	(R - iv)	(S - iii)
(d)	(P - ii)	(Q - iii)	(R - iv)	(S - i)

67. Match following column I and II for STDs and its carrier and select correct option

	column-I			column-II
	P-Gonorro	hoeo	(i) Herpic simplex	
	Q-Syphilis		(ii) Neisseria gonovohoeae	
	R-Genital l	nerpis	(iii) Trichomonas vaginalis	
	S-Trichom	oniasis		(iv) Treponema pallidium
(a)	(P - ii)	(Q - i)	(R - iii)	(S - iv)
(b)	(P - iii)	(Q - iv)	(R - ii)	(S-i)
(c)	(P - ii)	(Q - iii)	(R - i)	(S - iv)
(d)	(P - ii)	(Q - iv)	(R - i)	(S - iii)

68. Match column I and II about Assisted Reproductive Technology and its methods and select correct option.

۰r		
	column -I	column-II
	P-IVF	(i) In vitro fertilization, embryo implantion fallopian tube
	Q-ZIFT	(ii) In vitro fertization, embryo implantion uterus.
	R-GIFT	(iii) Prenatal diagnosis of foetus for genetic disorder.
	S-AFT	(iv) In vivo fertilization, sperm and ova transferred in
		fallopian tube.
	(a) (P - ii) (Q - i) (R - iv) (S - ii	i) (b) (P-iv) (Q-iii) (R-ii) (S-i)
	(c) (P-iii) (O-iv) (R-ii) (S-i	(d) $(P - iv)$ $(O - iii)$ $(R - i)$ $(S - ii)$

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69.	Which is not	t true for population e	xplosion ?		
	(a) Increase	ed rate of industrializat	ion and urbanization.		
	(b) Encrock	hment on land ,air and	water.		
	(c) scarecit	y of food , habitat and	clothes.		
	(d) country	develops more.			
70.	Given state	ment A and reason-R	find out correct statement	out of given option.	
	A (st	atement) Reproductiv	e health is define by WHO		
	R (re	ason) It is a world hea	lth organization.		
	(a) A is corr	rect but R is an explain	nation of X.		
	(b) A is corr	rect but R done give c	orrect explaination of X		
	(c) Ais corr	rect and reason R is w	rong.		
	(d) A is not	correct and reason R	is correct.		
71.	Statement A	A - Reproductive and o	child health care programm	ne is popular.	
	Reason R -	It gives explaination a	about only STD diseases.		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
72.	Statement adolescence	•	sex education in schools,	true information can be provide	led to
	Reason R -	sex education misguio	les students.		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
73.	Statement A care.	A - Non goverment or	ganizations do not implem	ent programme of reproductive	health
	Reason R -	Implemenation needs	professional experties and	l materials.	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
74.	Statement	A- Population has dec	reased is Europen countri	es.	
	Reason R -	India is the second mo	ost populous country.		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
75.	Statement resources.	A - In developing cou	ntries due to limited reso	urces therer is a decrease in ava	ailable
	Reason R -	Population explosion	leads to these problems		
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
76.	Statement A	A - Birth rate and death	nrate are not main factors a	affecting population growth	
	Reason R -	Increase in health and	hygine facilities and impro	ovment in lifestyle.	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
77.	Statement A explosion.	A - Goverment of India	organizes various progra	mmes to control the population	
	Reason R	- At present the prografamily planning .	ammes to prevent more re	producive related area is known	as
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	

			Questionbank Biology				
78.	Statement A	ement A - A variety of barrier method suitable for both man and woman are available in					
	Reason R -	The aim of these n	nethods is to prevent live sper	ms from meeting the ovum.			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
79.	A Physical l	parrier method of fa	mily planning is temporary.				
	R->Condo	m is made up of thi	n rubbers.				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
80.	Achemical	methods of family p	planning are temporary.				
	R - It reduc	es locomotion of sp	perms.				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
81.	Statement A	A - Intra Uterine me	thod of family planning is perr	manent.			
	Reason R -	Copper T is includ	led in it.				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
82.	Statement A	A - contraceptive pi	lls are taken orally.				
	Reason R -	Projesteron and es	trogen are compoundly prese	nt in it.			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
83.	Statement A	A - "Saheli" pills are	contraceptive.				
	Reason R -	"Saheli" pills shou	lds be taken once a day.				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
84.	Statement A	A - "Saheli" pills are	produced in CDRI lucknow.				
	Reason R -	"Saheli" pills have h	nigh contracaptive value.				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
85.	Statement 2	X - Two method of	family planning a vasectomy a	and tubectomy are permanent			
	barrier metl	hods.					
	Reason R -	In which a small po	ortion of vas deferens and fall	opian tube are removed.			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
86.	Statement A - In natual methods of family planning withdrawal or interruption coitus method is not completly reliable.						
	Reasons R	- At 14th day of me	nstruation cycle ovulation occ	cur.			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
87.	Statement -	-A-volunatary term	ination of pregnancy before for	oetus become viable in called MTP.			
	Reason I	R-It is debatable in	many countries.				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
88.	Statement-	A-Abortion is illega	l in our country.				

(b)

Reason R-when conception is due to the rape.

Statement A-STDs is a major problem in our country.

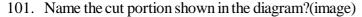
(a)

89.

(d)

			Questionbank Biology				
	Reason	R-Seen more in 15-	19 age group.				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
90.	` /	` '	genic microbes is main diagnostic te				
			his microbes can be identified.				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
91.	Statemen	nt A-Medical examina	tion is main diagnostic tests in STDs	S.			
	Reason	R-Antibodies againt	s HIV canbe identified by ELISA to	est.			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
92.	Statemen	nt A-One of the diagn	ostic tests of STDs is PCR.				
	Reason is multipl	•	uitable primer, the specific section of	a gene of a pathogenic organism			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
93.	Statemen	nt A-Amniocentensis	is also known as AFT.				
	Reason	R-With the help of t	his the gender of the foetus can also	be determined.			
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
94.	Statemen	nt A-Number of couple	es are facing infertility.				
	Reason	R-The problem can	both in male or female partner.				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
95.	Statement as ART.	nt A-The method used	to achieve pregnancy by artificial or	partialy artificial means is known			
	Reason	R-ZVFT is one of the	hem.				
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)			
96.	In which	of family planning me	thod the diagram includes?(image)				
	(a) Temp	orary methods					
		anent method					
	(c) Chemical method						
	(d) Both						
97.	To which organ the barrier of family planning shown in the diagram is attached.(image)						
	(a) Penis						
	(b) Vagir			// <b>A</b> //			
	(c) Uteru		ZNV -				
	(d) Cerv	1X					
98.	To which	n organ the barrier of f	amily planning shown in the diagran	n is attached.(image)			
	(a) Penis	3					
	(b)Vagin	a					
	(c) Uteru	ıs					
	(d) Cerv	ix					

- 99. Which option is true for the device shown in the diagram for family plannig?(image)
  - (a) IVF
  - (b) ART
  - (c) IVDS
  - (d) IFT
- 100. Name the cut portion shown in the diagram?(image)
  - (a) Vas deference
  - (b) fallopian tube
  - (c) Epididymis
  - (d) Urinogenital duct



- (a) Vas deference
- (b) Fallopian tube
- (c) Epididymis

(a) Mala

(d) Urinogenital duct.

102. What is the function of copper-T (CBSE PMT-2000,BHU-2002,AFMC-2010)

(a) Checks mutation (b) Stop fertilization

(d) Stops oblituation of blastocoel (c) Stops zygote formation

103. A contraceptive pill contains ... (a) Progesterone and estrogen (b) Oxytocin

(c) Relaxin

(d) None of these

(b) Shaheli

104. Trade name of weekly oral contraceptive pill is (MP PMT 2004) (c) Mala-A

105. Amniocettesis involves the analysis of (MP PMT-2004)

(a) Amnion (b) Body fluid of amniotes

(c) Amino acids of protein (d) Amniotic fluid

106. In amniocentesis the fluid is taken from (Kerala CET-2002)

(a) Foetal blood (b) Mother's blood

(c) Body fluid of mother (d) Fluid surrounding foetus

107. Daily oral contraceptive pill is (CBSE,PMT2011)

(a) Mala C (b) Mala M and Mala D

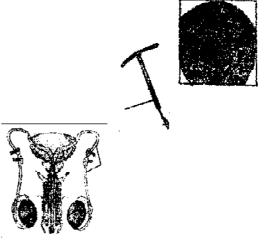
(c) Mala A (d) Mala D

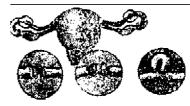
108. Cu ions released from copper releasing Intra uterine devices (IUDS) (CBSE PMT -2010)

(a) Prevent ovulation (b) Make uterus unsuitable for implantation

(c) Increase phagocytosis of sperms (d) (b)and(c)both

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(BVP-2002,AFMC-2009)



(d) Mala-D

- 109. Medical termination of the pregnancy (MTP)is considered safe up to how many weeks of pregnancy.(CBSEPMT-2011)
  - (a) Six weeks (b) Eight weeks (c) Twelve weeks (d) Eighteen weeks
- 110. Which one of the following is the most widely accepted method of contraception in india at present? (CBSE PMT-2011)
- (a)IUDs (b) Cervical caps (c) Tubectomy (d) Diaphragms
- 111. Saheli is (Kerala PMT-2011)
- (a) An oral contraceptive for females (b) A surgical steri
  - (b) A surgical sterilization method for females
  - (c) A diaphragm for females (d) A surgical method of sterilization in male

#### **ANSWER KEY**

1	a	31	b	61	c	91	d	
2	a	32	c	62	d	92	a	
3	b	33	b	63	d	93	b	
4	c	34	c	64	a	94	a	
5	c	35	d	65	b	95	c	
6	d	36	b	66	c	96	a	
7	d	37	b	67	d	97	b	
8	a	38	c	68	a	98	d	
9	d	39	a	69	d	99	c	
10	d	40	d	70	a	100	a	
11	a	41	a	71	b	101	b	
12	d	42	c	72	c	102	b	
13	b	43	a	73	d	103	a	
14	c	44	b	74	b	104	b	
15	d	45	b	75	a	105	d	
16	a	46	c	76	d	106	d	
17	d	47	d	77	c	107	b	
18	b	48	a	78	a	108	d	
19	c	49	b	79	b	109	c	
20	b	50	d	80	c	110	a	
21	c	51	b	81	d	111	a	
22	b	52	a	82	a			
23	d	53	c	83	d			
24	d	54	b	84	b			
25	c	55	c	85	a			
26	c	56	a	86	b			
27	a	57	d	87	d			
28	a	58	a	88	b			
29	c	59	b	89	c			
30	a	60	С	90	a			