

**SECTION A : TOPICWISE QUESTIONS****Topic 1 : Reproductive Health—Problems, Strategies and Population Explosion**

1. The first nation in the world to initiate various action plans at national level towards attaining a reproductively healthy society is  
**(A) India** (B) China  
(C) USA (D) Norway
2. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), reproductive health means a total well-being reproduction, that is  
(A) Physical  
(B) Social  
(C) Emotional and behavioural  
**(D) All of the above**
3. To attain total reproductive health as a social goal. Indian Government initiated 'family planning' programmes (action plans) in the year  
**(A) 1951** (B) 1971  
(C) 1974 (D) 1984
4. The 'family planning' programmes were periodically assessed over the past decades. Improved programmes covering wider reproductive-related areas are currently in operation under the popular name  
**(A) RCH programmes**  
(B) ART programmes  
(C) MTP programmes  
(D) Test tube baby programmes
5. Full form of the RCH is  
(A) Reproduction cum Health care programmes  
(B) Reproduction and Health care programmes

(C) Reproductive and Classical Health care programmes

**(D) Reproductive and Child Health care programmes**

6. What are the major tasks under RCH programmes?

(A) Creating awareness among people about various reproductive related aspects)

(B) Providing facilities and support for building up a reproductively healthy society.

**(C) Both A and B.**

(D) None of the above.

7. Primary steps than can be taken towards attaining reproductive health are

a. Counselling and creating awareness among people about reproductive organs, adolescence and associated changes

b. Safe and hygienic sexual practices

c. Creating awareness about STDs including AIDS, etc

d. Ban on MTP and amniocentesis

(A) a and b

(B) b and c

**(C) a, b and c**

(D) a, b, c and d

8. Medical assistance and care to people is required in reproduction related problems like

a. Pregnancy

b. Delivery

c. STDS

d. Abortions

e. Contraception

f. Menstrual problems

g. Infertility

(A) a, c, e and f

(B) b, d and g

(C) a, b, c, d, e and g

**(D) a, b, c, d, e, f and g**

9. One of the following causes of population explosion is
- (A) Decrease in death rate, maternal mortality rate and infant mortality rate
  - (B) Decrease in death rate and increase in maternal mortality rate
  - (C) Decrease in infant mortality rate and increase in death rate
  - (D) Decrease in infant mortality rate and decrease in the number of people in reproductive age
10. CDRI stands for
- (A) Central Dairy Research Institute
  - (B) Central Drug Related Institute
  - (C) Central Drug Related Institute
  - (D) Central Developmental Research Institute
11. Which of the following is an indicative of improved reproductive health of the society?
- a. Better awareness about sex related matters
  - b. Increased number of medically assisted deliveries
  - c. Better post-natal care
  - d. Increased maternal and infant mortality rates
  - e. Decreased number of couples with small families
  - f. Better detection and cure of STDs
  - g. Overall increased medical facilities for all sex-related problems
- (A) a, c, d, and g (B) a, e and f
- (C) a, b, d, e and f (D) a, b, c, f and g
12. According to 2001 census report, the population growth rate was still around
- (A) 1.7 per cent (B) 17 per cent
  - (C) 17/1000 year (D) Both A and C

13. Which has an explosive impact on the growth of population?

- (A) Contraceptive devices
- (B) Increased health facilities
- (C) Better living conditions
- (D) Both B and C**

14. Fill in the blanks:

Year	Population of India (in million)	Population of World (in million)
1900	280	a
1947	b	2600
2000	c	d
2016	e	f

- (A) a—3500, b—200, c—1000, d—6000, e—1300, f—7000
- (B) a—1000, b—350, c—2000, d—7000, e—6000, f—8000
- (C) a—2000, b—350, c—1000, d—6000, e—1300, f—7000**
- (D) a—3000, b—1000, d—2000, d—2000, e—4000, f—7000

15. The most important step to overcome the problem of population explosion is

- (A) To statutory ban on amniocentesis
- (B) To statutory ban on marriages
- (C) To motivates smaller families by various contraceptive methods**
- (D) All of the above

16. The problem of the population explosion can also be tackled by

- (A) Statutory raising of marriageable age of the male to 18 years and that of females to 21 years
- (B) Incentives given to the couples with small families**

(C) Statutory ban on marriage

(D) Both A and B

17. "Saheli", an oral contraceptive for females, was developed by

(A) AIIMS, Delhi

(B) IICB, Kolkata

(C) SGPGI, Lucknow

(D) CDRI, Lucknow

### **TOPIC 2 : Birth Control**

18. A contraceptive method in which the male partner withdraws his penis from the vagina just before ejaculation as to avoid insemination, is called

(A) Periodic abstinence

(B) Coitus interruptus

(C) Withdrawal method

(D) Both B and C

19. 'Nirodh' is a popular brand of

(A) Contraceptive pill for the females

(B) Emergency IUDs for females

(C) Condoms for females

(D) Condoms for males

20. Spermicidal creams, jellies and foams are usually used along with the barrier methods to

(A) Increase their conception efficiency

(B) Decrease their conceptive efficiency

(C) Increase their contraceptive efficiency

(D) Provide motility to sperms

21. Diaphragms, cervical caps and vaults prevent conception by

(A) Increasing phagocytosis of sperms within uterus

(B) Suppressing sperm motility

(C) Inhibiting ovulation and implantation

(D) Blocking the entry of sperms through the cervix

22. Find out the correct matching.

(A) Non-medicated IUDs — Lippes loop

(B) Copper releasing IUDs — CuT, Cu7 and LNG—20

(C) Hormone releasing IUDs—Progestasert and multiloal 375

(D) All of the above

23. Cu ions released from the copper releasing IUDs to

a. Suppress sperm motility

b. Make uterus unsuitable for implantation

c. Suppress fertilizing capacity of sperms

d. Make cervix hostile to sperms

(A) a and b

(B) b and d

(C) a and c

(D) a, c and d

24. Which of the following is an ideal contraceptive for the females who want to delay pregnancy and/or space children?

(A) Barner method

(B) Intra Uterine Devices

(C) Oral Contraceptive Pills

(D) Surgical method

25. Oral contraceptive pills have

(A) Progestogens alone

(B) Estrogen alone

(C) Progestogen—estrogen combination

(D) Either A or C

26. Read the following statements and find out the incorrect statement.

a. Barrier methods are available for both males and females.

b. In barrier methods, ovum and sperms are prevented from physically meeting with the help of barriers

c. Condoms are made of thin rubber/latex sheath that are used to cover the penis in male or vagina and cervix in the female, just before coitus so that the ejaculated semen would not enter into the female reproductive tract

d. Both the male and the female condoms are reusable, can be self-inserted and thereby gives privacy to the user.

e. Diaphragms, cervical caps and vaults are barriers made of rubber that are inserted into the female reproductive tract to cover cervix during coitus. These barriers are disposable.

(A) a and b

(B) b and c

(C) c and d

(D) d and e

27. What are the characteristics of an ideal contraceptive?

a. User-friendly

b. Easily available

c. Effective

d. Reversible

e. No or least side effects

f. No way to interfere with the sexual drive, desire and/or the sexual act of the user.

g. Cheap

(A) a, b, c, e and g

(B) b, d, e and f

(C) a, b, c, d, e and f

(D) a, b, c, d, e, f and g

28. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I	Column II
1.Natural method	a. Saheli
2.Barrier method	b. Tubectomy
3.IUDs	c. Withdrawal
4.Oral contraceptives	d. Diaphragm
5.Surgical method	e. Progestasert

(A)d—1, c—2, e—3, a—4, b—5

(B)c—1, d—2, a—3, b—4, a—5

(C)c—1, a—2, b—3, d—4, e—5

**(D)c—1, d—2, e—3, a—4, b—5**

29. Fill the blanks

Oral contraceptive pills have to be taken daily for a period of a starting preferably within first .....b..... of menstrual cycle

After a gap of .....c..... days (during which menstruation occurs) it has to be repeated in the same pattern till the female desires to prevent conception

(A)a—28 days, b—7days, e—5 days





**(B)a—21 days, b—5 days, e—7 days**

(C)a—21 days, b—7 days, e—7 days

(D)a—14 days, b—5 days, e—7 days

30. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given



Column I	Column II
a. 	1. Implants
b. 	2. Copper T (CuT)
c. 	3. Condom for female
d. 	4. Condom for male

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

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

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

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

31. Implants under the skin and injection are also used as contraceptive device. These devices has

(A) Progestogens alone

(B) Estrogen alone

(C) Progestogen —estrogen combination

(D) Either A or C

32. Emergency contraceptives could be used to avoid possible pregnancy due to
- (A) Casual unprotected intercourse
  - (B) Rape
  - (C) MTP
  - (D) Both A and B**
33. Which of the following is used as an emergency contraceptive?
- (A) Administration of progestogens
  - (B) Administration of progestogens — estrogen combinations
  - (C) IUDs
  - (D) Any of the above**
34. In vasectomy, a small part of vas deferens is removed or tied up through a small incision on the
- (A) Abdomen
  - (B) Scrotum**
  - (C) Testis
  - (D) Either A or B
35. In tubectomy, a small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up through
- (A) Vagina
  - (B) Uterus
  - (C) A small incision on the abdomen
  - (D) Either A or C**
36. The contraceptive device which is highly effective but reversibility is very poor, is
- (A) Barrier method
  - (B) Surgical method**
  - (C) IUDs
  - (D) Traditional method

37. Progesterone present in contraceptive pill is meant for
- (A) Checking ovulation
  - (B) Preventing fertilization
  - (C) Preventing implantation of zygote
  - (D) Preventing cleavage
38. Tubectomy, a method of population control, is performed in
- (A) Both males and females
  - (B) Males only
  - (C) Females only
  - (D) Only pregnant females
39. Which of the following is a mechanical barrier used in birth control?
- (A) Copper T
  - (B) Diaphragm
  - (C) Loop
  - (D) Dalcon shield
40. Which one is the safest method of birth control?
- (A) Termination of unwanted pregnancy
  - (B) Sterilisation techniques
  - (C) The rhythm method
  - (D) Use of physical barriers
41. Purpose of tubectomy is to prevent
- (A) Coitus
  - (B) Egg formation
  - (C) Fertilization
  - (D) Embryonic development

42. A contraceptive method in which the couples avoid or abstain from coitus from day 10 to 17 of the menstrual cycle when ovulation could be expected, is called

- (A) Lactational amenorrhoea  
 (B) Periodic abstinence  
 (C) Coitus interruptus  
 (D) Multiload

43. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I	Column II
a. Coitus interruptus	1. Traditional method
b. Condoms/vaults	2. Barrier method
c. Multiload—375	3. Intrauterine device
d. Vasectomy	4. Sterilisation method

- (A) a—1, b—2, c—3, d—4  
 (B) a—2, b—1, c—4, d—3  
 (C) a—3, b—4, c—2, d—1  
 (D) a—4, b—3, c—2, d—1

44. Oral contraceptives are used by females to check

- (A) Implantation  
 (B) Fertilization  
 (C) Ovulation  
 (D) Entry of sperms in vagina

45. The non-medicated IUD is

- (A) Copper T  
 (B) Progestasert  
 (C) Lippens loop  
 (D) LNG-20

46. Most effective contraceptive method for ladies is

- (A) Rhythm method (B) ECP  
(C) MTP (D) Cu-T

47. Saheli, a new oral contraceptive for females developed by Indian scientists is a

- (A) Steroidal preparation  
(B) Hormonal preparation  
(C) Non-steroidal preparation  
(D) Toxic preparation to kill sperms

48. Saheli is

- (A) Oral female contraceptive  
(B) Surgical sterilisation for females  
(C) Diaphragm for females  
(D) Diaphragm for males

49. Time for conception chance in women starting from day to menstruation

- (A) 4<sup>th</sup> day (B) 14<sup>th</sup> day  
(C) 26<sup>th</sup> day (D) 1<sup>st</sup> day

50. Match the columns and select the correct option.

**Column I**

- (a) Chemical  
(b) IUDs  
(c) Barriers  
(d) Sterilization

**Column II**

- p. Tubectomy and Vasectomy  
q. Copper T and Loop  
r. Condom and Cervical cap  
s. Coitus interruptus  
t. Coitus interruptus

- (A) a—p, b—r, c—q, d—t

- (B) a—s, b—t, c—q, d—r  
(C) a—s, b—q, c—t, d—p  
(D) a—s, b—q, c—r, d—p

51. Vasectomy prevents

- (A) Male erection  
(B) Production of semen  
(C) Production of sperms in tests  
(D) Movement of sperms into urethra

**TOPIC 3: Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP)**

52. Internal or voluntary termination of pregnancy before full term is called

- (A) MTP  
(B) STD  
(C) Induced abortion  
(D) Both A and C

53. Nearly .....a..... million MTP are performed in a year all over the world which accounts to .....b..... of the total number of conceived pregnancies in a year

- (A) a—40 to 50, b—1/4<sup>th</sup>  
(B) a—40 to 50, b—1/5<sup>th</sup>  
(C) a—45 to 50, b—1/4<sup>th</sup>  
(D) a—45 to 50, b—1/4<sup>th</sup>

54. Government of India legalized MTP in the year

- (A) 1951  
(B) 1971  
(C) 1981  
(D) 1992

55. In which of the following condition, MTP is performed?

a.To get rid of unwanted pregnancy due to casual unprotected intercourse.

b.To get rid of unwanted pregnancy due to failure of the contraceptive used during coitus or rapes.

c.Where the continuation of the pregnancy could be harmful or even fatal to the mother or to foetus or both.

d.To get rid of pregnancy as the foetus is found to be female.

(A)a and b

(B)b and c

**(C)a, b and c**

(D)a, b, c and d

56. Amniocentesis is employed for determining

(A)Cardiac ailments of embryo

**(B)Hereditary abnormally in embryo**

(C)Errors in amino acid metabolism in embryo

(D)All the above

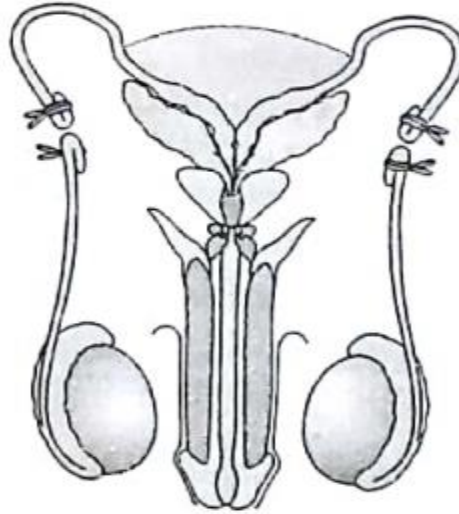
57. Amniocentesis involves analysis of

(A)Amnion

(B)Body fluids of amniotes

**(C)Amniotic fluid**

(D)Amino acids of protein



(A) Ovarian cancer

(B) Uterine cancer

(C) Tubectomy

(D) Vasectomy

#### TOPIC 4 : Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

58. Hepatitis-B and HIV can be transmitted from one person to other by

(A) Sharing of injection needles, surgical instruments, etc with infected person

(B) Transfusion of blood

(C) From infected mother to the foetus

(D) All of the above

59. Early symptoms of the most of the STDs are

a. Itching in pelvic region

b. Fluid discharge in pelvic region

c. Slight pain in pelvic region

d. Swelling in pelvic region

e. Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)

f. Still births

(A) a, b and c

(B) a, b, c and d



(C)a, b, c and c

(D)All of the above

60. Sexual transmitted disease affecting both males and female genitals which often damages eyes of babies born to infected mothers

(A)Syphilis

(B)Gonorrhoea

(C)Hepatitis

(D)AIDs.

61. Though all persons are vulnerable to STDs, their incidences are reported to be very high among persons in the age group of

(A)12-18 years

(B)18-21 years

(C)21-35 years

(D)15-24 years

62. A person could be free a STDs, by

(A)Avoid sex with unknown partners/multiple partners

(B)Always use condoms during coitus

(C)In case of doubt, person should go to a qualified doctor for early detection and get complete treatment if diagnosed with disease

(D)All of the above

63. The complication of the STDs includes

a.PID

b.Abortions

c.Still birth

d.Ectopic pregnancies

e.Infertility

f.Cancer of pregnancies

e.Infertility

f.Cancer of reproductive tract

(A)a, b, c and d

(B)a, b, c and e

(C)b, c, d, e and f

(D)All of the above

64. Diseases of infections which are transmitted through sexual intercourse are called

(A)Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)

(B)Venereal diseases (VD)

(C)Reproductive tract infections (RTI)

(D)All of the above

**TOPIC 5: Infertility**

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

(A)Sexuality

(B)ART

(C)Fertility

(D)Infertility

66. The reason of the infertility could be

(A)Physical or psychological

(B)Congenital or immunological

(C)Drugs or diseases

(D)All of the above

67. In India, often the female is blamed for the couple being childless, but more often than not, the problem lies in

(A)Male partner

(B)Female partner

(C)Both male and female partner

(D)Doctor

68. Specialised health care units that help in diagnosis and corrective treatment of disorders and enable infertile couples to have children, are called

(A)Assisted reproductive technologies

(B)IUT

(C)RTI

**(D)Infertility clinics**

69. When the correction of infertility is not possible in infertility clinics then the couples could be assisted to have children through certain special techniques commonly called as

(A)RCH

**(B)ART**

(C)MTP

(D)RTI

70. The technique to assist those females who cannot conceive, includes

(A)IVF followed by embryo transfer

**(B)In-vivo fertilization followed by embryo transfer**

(C)Gamete intra fallopian transfer

(D)Intra uterine insemination

71. Female who cannot produce ovum, but can provide suitable environment for fertilization and further development, could be assisted by

(A)ZIFT

**(B)GIFT**

(C)ICST

(D)IUI

72. Infertility cases either due to inability of the male partner to inseminate the female or due to very low sperm counts in the ejaculates, could be corrected by

**(A)AI**

(B)ICSI

(C)IUT

(D)ZIFT

73. IVF followed by ET is called

(A)Family planning programme

(B)RCH programme

(C)RTI

**(D)Test-tube baby programme**

74. Stage transferred to uterus after induced fertilization of ova in the laboratory is
- (A) Embryo at two-blastomere stage
  - (B) Morula**
  - (C) Zygote
  - (D) Embryo at four blastomere stage.
75. Donor semen is introduced into uterus through
- (A) Intrauterine transfer (IUT)
  - (B) Intrauterine insemination (IUI)**
  - (C) Gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT)
  - (D) Intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)
76. Which of the following statement is wrong?
- (A) Test tube baby begins growth inside test tube
  - (B) Test tube baby grows within mother's womb
  - (C) Test tube baby grows within surrogate mother's womb
  - (D) Test tube baby grows following uterine fertilization**
77. In which "assisted reproductive technology" (ART), test tube baby procedure is applied?
- (A) Gamete intrafallopian transfer
  - (B) Intracytoplasmic sperm injection
  - (C) In vitro fertilization and embryo transfer**
  - (D) Zygote intrafallopian transfer
78. In which ART technique, the semen is artificially introduced into the female?
- (A) ET
  - (B) IUI**
  - (C) IUT
  - (D) GIFT

79. Which is wrongly matched?
- (A) ICSI—Sperm directly injected into ovum
  - (B) ICSI—Sperm introduced artificially into ovum
  - (C) GIFT—Embryo with more than 8 blastomeres transferred into fallopian tube**
  - (D) IVF—Fertilization outside the body
80. ZIFT is transfer of
- (A) Zygote into fallopian tube**
  - (B) Embryo into uterus
  - (C) Mixture of sperm and ova into fallopian tube
  - (D) Mixture of sperms and ova into uterus
81. In assisted reproductive technology after in-vitro fertilization, what is transplanted in fallopian tube?
- (A) Blastula is transplanted
  - (B) Only zygote is transplanted
  - (C) Morula in 8-24 celled stage is transplanted
  - (D) Embryo upto 8 blastomeres, if zygote is not transplanted**
82. Read the following statements and find out the incorrect statement.
- a. Surgical method of contraception prevent gamete formation
  - b. All sexually transmitted diseases are completely curable
  - c. Oral pills are very popular contraceptives among the rural women
  - d. In E.T. techniques, embryos are always transferred into the uterus
- (A) a and c
  - (B) b and d
  - (C) b, c and d
  - (D) a, b, c and d**