



MARGSHREE CLASSES PVT. LTD.

IIT-JEE / NEET / FOUNDATION (IX & X)

Time: 2 hours

CUET

Marks: 50

(Ch-4)

NAME OF THE STUDENT:- _____

DATE:- _____

INSTRUCTION – ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS

- Q.1. From the sexually transmitted diseases mentioned below, identify the one which does not specifically affect the sex organs _____
- (a) syphilis (b) Gonorrhoea (c) AIDS (d) Genital warts
- Q.2. which of the following does not belong to STDs?
- (a) Gonorrhoea (b) Syphilis (c) Dengue (d) Trichomoniasis
- Q.3. Lactational amenorrhoea is effective only up to a maximum period of _____
- (a) 6 month before conception (b) 6 months after conception
- (c) 1 year after parturition (d) 6 month after parturition
- Q.4. The other name for STDs is _____
- (a) reproductive tract infections (b) Venereal diseases
- (c) Non- communicable diseases (d) Both (a) and (b)
- Q.5. Cu^{2+} ions released from copper releasing intra uterine device (IUDs) _____
- (a) Prevent ovulation (b) Make uterus unsuitable for implantation
- (c) Increase phagocytosis (d) Suppress sperm motility
- Q.6. Amniocentesis is a technique used to _____
- (a) determine errors in amino acid metabolism in embryo
- (b) pinpoint specific cardiac ailments in embryo
- (c) Determine any hereditary or genetic abnormality in embryo
- (d) All of the above

- Q.7. IVF is used for ____
- (a) females with blocked fallopian tubes
 - (b) males with very low sperm count in the ejaculates
 - (c) Females producing less ova
 - (d) both (a) and (b)
- Q.8. An ART sometimes involves a donor male when ____
- (a) a female cannot provide suitable environment for fertilisation
 - (b) a female produce no ova
 - (c) the male partner is unable to inseminate the female
 - (d) both (b) and (c)
- Q.9. The method of directly injecting a sperm into ovum in ART is called ____
- (a) GIFT
 - (b) ICSI
 - (c) ZIFT
 - (d) ET
- Q.10. The transfer of an ovum from a donor into the fallopian tube of another female who cannot produce one is known as ____
- (a) Zygote intra fallopian transfer
 - (b) Embryo transfer
 - (c) Gamete Intra fallopian transfer
 - (d) Intrauterine Insemination
- Q.11. The test tube baby programme employs which one of the following techniques?
- (a) ICSI
 - (b) IUI
 - (c) GIFT
 - (d) ZIFT
- Q.12. Which of the following cannot be detected in a developing foetus by amniocentesis?
- (a) Kline felter's syndrome
 - (b) sex of the foetus
 - (c) Down syndrome
 - (d) Jaundice
- Q.13. Amniocentesis is a process to ____
- (a) determine any disease of heart
 - (b) Determine any hereditary disease of embryo
 - (c) Know about the disease of brain
 - (d) Grow cell in culture medium
- Q.14. Select the odd one out method of birth control-
- (a) withdrawal
 - (b) Oral administration of small dose of progesterone
 - (c) Lactational amenorrhoea
 - (d) periodic abstinence
- Q.15. After tubectomy, which part of the female reproductive system remains blocked?
- (a) Fallopian tube
 - (b) Uterus
 - (c) Cervix
 - (d) Vagina

- Q.16. Which of the following is a hormone releasing IUD?
(a) Lippes Loop (b) CUT (c) Multiload 375 (d) LNG -20
- Q.17. Days of periodic abstinence are _____
(a) 20-28 days of menstrual phase (b) 10-11 days of menstrual phase
(c) 10-17 days of menstrual phase (d) 17-20 days of menstrual phase
- Q.18. Identify the odd one –
(a) Vaults (b) Diaphragms
(c) Condoms (d) Periodic abstinence
- Q.19. Condoms are one of the most popular contraceptives because of the following reasons
(a) there are effective barriers for insemination
(b) they do not interfere with coitalact
(c) All of the above
(d) These help in reducing the risk of SIDs
- Q.20. Which one of the following is the most widely accepted methods of contraception in India at present?
(a) Cervical caps (b) IUD's (c) Tubectomy (d) Diaphragms
- Q.21. 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