

Exercise - I (Conceptual Questions)**Build Up Your Understanding****INTRODUCTION, PROBLEMS AND STRATEGIES**

1. Which one of the following was first country of world to adopt family planning programme?
- (1) Japan (2) USA
(3) India (4) Bangladesh

BRH018

2. Family planning programmes were initiated in :-
- (1) 1947 (2) 1951 (3) 1977 (4) 1955

BRH019**AMNIOCENTESIS**

3. Amniocentesis is:-
- (1) analysis of chemical composition of fluids of pregnant woman
(2) withdrawal of allantoic fluid from pregnant women
(3) done before pregnancy
(4) study of metaphase chromosomes from amniotic fluid to identify chromosomal abnormality

BRH001

4. Study of chromosomal abnormalities by taken out the amniotic fluid of embryo is called :-
- (1) endoscopy (2) amniocentesis
(3) laparoscopy (4) natal endoscopy

BRH003

5. Amniocentesis is used for determining :-
- (1) length of embryo
(2) size of embryo
(3) hereditary disease of embryo
(4) All of the above

BRH013

6. 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

BRH026**POPULATION STABILISATION**

7. Which one of the following is not legitimate for reducing birth rate?
- (1) Ban on marriages
(2) Medical termination of pregnancy
(3) Use of contraceptives
(4) Late marriages

BRH004**BIRTH CONTROL – TEMPORARY CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS**

8. An example of IUD is :-
- (1) vasectomy (2) copper T
(3) condom (4) All of the above
9. Example(s) of contraceptive is/are :-
- (1) condom, cervical cap and diaphragm
(2) intrauterine device
(3) pill
(4) All of the above

BRH007**BRH008**

10. A contraceptive pill contains:-
- (1) progesterone and estrogen
(2) spermicidal agents
(3) chemicals that cause abortion
(4) chemicals that prevent fertilization of ovum

BRH009

- 11.** 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

BRH012

- 12.** Most important component of oral contraceptive is :-
 (1) thyroxine (2) LH
 (3) progesterone (4) FSH

BRH014

- 13.** 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)

BRH017

- 14.** 'Saheli', a female contraceptive pill is used:-
 (1) daily (2) weekly
 (3) quarterly (4) monthly

BRH020

- 15.** 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

BRH022

- 16.** 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)

BRH027

- 17.** 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 menstrual cycle
 (4) by having coitus at the time of day break

BRH031

BIRTH CONTROL – SURGICAL CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

- 18.** Purpose of tubectomy is to prevent:-
 (1) egg formation
 (2) embryonic development
 (3) fertilisation
 (4) coitus

BRH005

- 19.** Vasectomy is :-
 (1) Cutting of fallopian tube
 (2) Cutting of vas deferens
 (3) A factor of population growth
 (4) None of the above

BRH006

- 20.** Tubectomy, a method of population control is performed on :-
 (1) both males and females
 (2) only males
 (3) only females
 (4) only pregnant females

BRH015

- 21.** Which is related to males?
 (1) IUD
 (2) tubectomy
 (3) vasectomy
 (4) None of the above

BRH016

MTP

22. Full form of MTP with respect to reproductive health is:-

- (1) Maternal termination of pregnancy
- (2) Mid-term pregnancy
- (3) Medical try for pregnancy
- (4) Medical termination of pregnancy

BRH011

23. 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

BRH028
INFERTILITY (ART- ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES) & STDS

24. What is correct about test tube baby?

- (1) Fertilisation inside female genital tract and growth in test tube
- (2) Rearing of prematurely born baby in incubator
- (3) Fertilisation outside and gestation inside womb of mother
- (4) Both fertilisation and development outside the female genital tract

BRH002

25. The partner(s) responsible for sex of the child is/are:-

- (1) male
- (2) female
- (3) both male and female
- (4) at times male & at times female

BRH010

26. 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.

BRH021

27. 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, up to 8 cell stage
- (3) Either zygote or early embryo up to 8 cell stage
- (4) Embryo of 32 cell stage

BRH025

28. The Test-tube Baby programme employs which one of the following techniques?

- (1) Gamete intra fallopian transfer (GIFT)s
- (2) Zygote intra fallopian transfer (ZIFT)
- (3) Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)
- (4) Intra uterine insemination (IUI)

BRH029

29. 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

BRH030

MIXED

30. Given below are four methods (A–D) and their modes of action (a–d) in achieving contraception. Select their correct matching from the four options that follow:

	Method		Mode of Action
A.	The pill	(a)	Prevents sperms reaching cervix
B.	Condom	(b)	Prevents implantation
C.	Vasectomy	(c)	Prevents ovulation
D.	Copper T	(d)	Semen contains no sperms

Match the following:

- (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)

BRH023

31. Consider the statements given below regarding contraception and answer as directed there after:

- (A) Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) during first trimester is generally safe
- (B) Generally, chances of conception are nil until mother breast-feeds the infant upto two years
- (C) Intrauterine devices like copper T are effective contraceptives
- (D) Contraception pills may be taken up to one week after coitus to prevent conception

Which two of the above statements are correct?

- (1) A, C (2) A, B
(3) B, C (4) C, D

BRH024

EXERCISE-I (Conceptual Questions)

ANSWER KEY

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Answer	3	2	4	2	3	1	1	2	4	1	2	3	3	2	2
Question	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Answer	4	2	3	2	3	3	4	2	3	1	3	3	2	4	3
Question	31														
Answer	1														

Exercise - II (Previous Year Questions)

AIPMT/NEET

AIPMT 2014

1. 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

BRH032

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

BRH033

3. 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 Fallopian tube

BRH034

Re-AIPMT 2015

4. 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

BRH035

NEET-I 2016

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

(1)	Barrier Methods	Prevent fertilization
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(2)	Intrauterine Devices	Increase phagocytosis of sperm, Suppress sperm mortality and fertilising Capacity of sperms
(3)	Hormonal contraceptives	Prevent/retard entry of sperms, prevents ovulation and Fertilization
(4)	Vasectomy	Prevents spermatogenesis

BRH036

NEET-II 2016

6. Which of the following is hormone releasing IUD?
- (1) Lippes loop
 - (2) Cu7
 - (3) LNG-20
 - (4) Multiload 375
7. 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

BRH037

BRH038

8. Embryo with more than 16 blastomeres formed due to in vitro fertilization is transferred into:
- (1) Fimbriae
 - (2) Cervix
 - (3) Uterus
 - (4) Fallopian tube

BRH039

NEET-UG 2017

9. 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) Intracytoplasmic sperm injection
 - (4) Intrauterine transfer

BRH040

10. 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

BRH041

NEET-UG 2018

11. 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

BRH042

NEET-UG 2019

12. Select the hormone-releasing Intra-Uterine Devices:
- (1) Vaults, LNG-20
 - (2) Multiload 375, Progestasert
 - (3) Progestasert, LNG-20
 - (4) Lippes Loop, Multiload 375

BRH043

13. 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

BRH044

NEET-UG 2019 (Odisha)

14. 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

BRH045

NEET-UG 2020

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

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

BRH046

NEET-UG 2021

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

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

BRH047

17. Venereal diseases can spread through :

- (a) Using sterile needles
- (b) Transfusion of blood from infected person
- (c) Infected mother to foetus
- (d) Kissing
- (e) Inheritance

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.

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

BRH048

18. 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.

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

BRH049

NEET-UG 2022

19. Lippe's loop is a type of contraceptive used as:

- (1) Vault barrier
 (2) Non-Medicated IUD
 (3) Copper releasing IUD
 (4) Cervical barrier

BRH050

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

	List-I		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)

BRH051

Re-NEET-UG 2022

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

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

BRH052

22. 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

BRH053

NEET-UG 2023

23. Which one of the following common sexually transmitted diseases is completely curable when detected early and treated properly ?

- (1) Gonorrhoea (2) Hepatitis-B
 (3) HIV Infection (4) Genital herpes

BRH081

24. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**.

Assertion A : Amniocentesis for sex determination is one of the strategies of Reproductive and Child Health Care Programme.

Reason R : Ban on amniocentesis checks increasing menace of female foeticide.

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

- (1) Both **A** and **R** are true and **R** is NOT the correct explanation of **A**.
 (2) **A** is true but **R** is false.
 (3) **A** is false but **R** is true.
 (4) Both **A** and **R** are true and **R** is the correct explanation of **A**.

BRH082

25. Match **List I** with **List II**.

List I	List II
A. Vasectomy	I. Oral method
B. Coitus interruptus	II. Barrier method
C. Cervical caps	III. Surgical method
D. Saheli	IV. Natural method

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

- (1) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
 (2) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
 (3) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
 (4) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

BRH083

NEET-UG 2023 (Manipur)

26. Which of the following sexually transmitted infections are completely curable ?
 (1) HIV infection and Trichomoniasis
 (2) Syphilis and trichomoniasis
 (3) Hepatitis – B and Genital herpes
 (4) Genital herpes and Genital warts

BRH084

27. Match **List-I** with **List-II**.

	List-I		List-II
(A)	Non-medicated IUDs	(I)	Multiload 375
(B)	Copper releasing IUDs	(II)	Rubber barrier
(C)	Hormone releasing IUDs	(III)	Lippes loop
(D)	Vaults	(IV)	LNG-20

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (1) A-(IV), B-(III), C-(I), D-(II)
 (2) A-(II), B-(IV), C-(III), D-(I)
 (3) A-(III), B-(I), C-(IV), D-(II)
 (4) A-(III), B-(IV), C-(II), D-(I)

BRH085

28. Given below are two statements :

Statement I :

Intra Cytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI) is another specialised procedure of in-vivo fertilisation.

Statement II :

Infertility cases due to inability of the male partner to inseminate female can be corrected by artificial insemination (AI).

In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

- (1) **Statement I** is correct but **statement II** is false
 (2) **Statement I** is incorrect but **Statement II** is true
 (3) Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are true
 (4) Both **Statement I** and **Statement II** are false.

BRH086

29. Which of the following statements are **correct** ?

- (A) Reproductive health refers to total well-being in all aspects of reproduction.
 (B) Amniocentesis is legally banned for sex determination in India.
 (C) "Saheli" – a new oral contraceptive for females was developed in collaboration with ICMR (New Delhi).
 (D) Amniocentesis is used to determine genetic disorders and survivability of foetus.

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

- (1) (B) and (C) only
- (2) (D) and (C) only
- (3) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (4) (A) and (C) only

BRH087

NEET-UG 2024

30. Which of the following is not a natural/traditional contraceptive method ?

- (1) Coitus interruptus
- (2) Periodic abstinence
- (3) Lactational amenorrhea
- (4) Vaults

BRH088

31. Match List-I with List-II :

List-I		List-II	
A.	Non-medicated IUD	I.	Multiload 375
B.	Copper releasing IUD	II.	Progestogens
C.	Hormone releasing IUD	III.	Lippes loop
D.	Implants	IV.	LNG-20

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- (2) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
- (3) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- (4) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

BRH089

RE-NEET-UG 2024

32. Match List-I with List-II relating to examples of various kind of IUDs and barrier :

	List-I		List-II
(A)	Copper releasing IUD	(I)	Vaults
(B)	None-medicated IUD	(II)	Multiload 375
(C)	Contraceptive barrier	(III)	LNG-20
(D)	Hormone releasing IUD	(IV)	Lippes loop

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

- (1) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
- (2) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
- (3) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
- (4) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

BRH090

33. Following is the list of STDs. Select the diseases which are not completely curable.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. Genital warts | B. Genital herpes |
| C. Syphilis | D. Hepatitis-B |
| E. Trichomoniasis | |

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

- (1) A and D only
- (2) B and D only
- (3) A and C only
- (4) D and E only

BRH091

Exercise - II (Previous Year Questions)

ANSWER KEY

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Answer	1	2	2	3	4	3	4	3	2	4	1	3	1	3	2
Question	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Answer	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	1	2	3	2	3	4
Question	31	32	33												
Answer	4	4	2												

Exercise - III

Master Your Understanding

(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

BRH054

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

BRH055

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

BRH056

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

BRH057

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

BRH058

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

BRH059

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

BRH060

8. Which of the following methods of contraception prevents ovulation ?
 (1) Pills (2) LNG-20
 (3) 'Norplant' (4) All of these

BRH061

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

BRH062

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

BRH063

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

BRH064

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

BRH065

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

BRH066

14. Which contraceptive method provides protection against HIV?

(1) IUD
(2) Pills
(3) Condom
(4) Periodic abstinence

BRH067

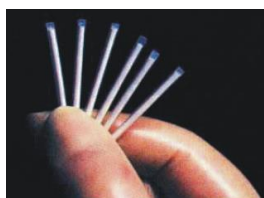
(B) ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

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)

BRH068

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

BRH069

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

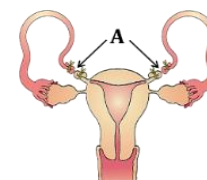
BRH070

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%

BRH071

19. In the given diagram, the technique depicted and 'A' are respectively :-



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

BRH072

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)

BRH073

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

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

BRH074

- 22.** Natural method of contraception includes:-
 (1) coitus interruptus
 (2) lactational amenorrhea
 (3) periodic abstinence
 (4) All of the above

BRH075

- 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

BRH076

- 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)

BRH077

- 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

BRH078

- 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

BRH079

- 27.** A small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up in :-
 (1) tubectomy
 (2) hysterectomy
 (3) castration
 (4) vasectomy

BRH080

Exercise - III

ANSWER KEY

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