

Reproductive Health — NEET Biology PYQ (2007-2021)

Class 12 Biology · 29 real NEET & AIPMT questions, year-tagged · answers checked by RankUp

NEET 2021

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

- (A) CuT
- (B) LNG 20
- (C) Cu 7
- (D) Multiload 375

NEET 2021

2. 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.

- (A) (a), (b) and (c) only
- (B) (b), (c) and (d) only
- (C) (b) and (c) only
- (D) (a) and (c) only

NEET 2021

3. 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.

- (A) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
- (B) (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv)
- (C) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)
- (D) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)

NEET 2020 · Q5

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

- (A) ZIFT and IUT
- (B) GIFT and ZIFT
- (C) ICSI and ZIFT
- (D) GIFT and ICSI

NEET 2020 · Q51

5. Select the option including all sexually transmitted diseases.

- (A) Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Genital herpes
- (B) Gonorrhoea, Malaria, Genital herpes
- (C) AIDS, Malaria, Filariasis
- (D) Cancer, AIDS, Syphilis

NEET 2019 · Q150

6. Select the hormone-releasing Intra-Uterine Devices.

- (A) Vaults, LNG-20
- (B) Multiload 375, Progestasert
- (C) Progestasert, LNG-20
- (D) Lippes Loop, Multiload 375

NEET 2018 · Q146

7. The contraceptive 'SAHELI'

- (A) is an IUD.
- (B) increases the concentration of estrogen and prevents ovulation in females.
- (C) blocks estrogen receptors in the uterus, preventing eggs from getting implanted.
- (D) is a post-coital contraceptive.

NEET 2017 · Q106

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

- (A) They suppress sperm motility and fertilising capacity of sperms.
- (B) They inhibit gametogenesis.
- (C) They make uterus unsuitable for implantation.
- (D) They inhibit ovulation.

NEET 2017 (Gujarati paper) · Q71

9. In Lactational amenorrhoea, ovulation does not occur during the period of intense lactation because of:

- (A) Surge of Estrogen
- (B) Stimulation of GnRH
- (C) High level of Prolactin
- (D) High level of FSH & LH

NEET 2017 (Gujarati paper) · Q109

10. Which one of the following is not an IUD?

- (A) Cu T
- (B) Multiload 375
- (C) Progestasert
- (D) Vaults

NEET 2016 Phase 2 · Q159

11. Which of the following is hormone-releasing IUD?

- (A) LNG-20
- (B) Multiload 375
- (C) Lippes loop
- (D) Cu7

NEET 2016 Phase 2 · Q161

12. Embryo with more than 16 blastomeres formed due to in vitro fertilization is transferred into

- (A) uterus
- (B) fallopian tube
- (C) fimbriae
- (D) cervix

NEET 2016 Phase 1 · Q131

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

- (A) Barrier methods - prevent fertilization
- (B) Intra uterine devices - increase phagocytosis of sperms, suppress sperm motility and fertilizing capacity of sperms
- (C) Hormonal contraceptives - Prevent/retard entry of sperms, prevent ovulation and fertilization
- (D) Vasectomy - prevents spermatogenesis

AIPMT 2015

14. Which of the following viruses is not transferred through semen of an infected male?

- (A) Ebola virus
- (B) Hepatitis B virus
- (C) Human immunodeficiency virus
- (D) Chikungunya virus

AIPMT 2015

15. Hysterectomy is surgical removal of:

- (A) Mammary glands
- (B) Uterus
- (C) Prostate gland
- (D) Vas deferens

AIPMT 2015

16. Which of the following is not a sexually transmitted disease?

- (A) Encephalitis
- (B) Syphilis
- (C) Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
- (D) Trichomoniasis

AIPMT 2014

17. Tubectomy is a method of sterilization in which:

- (A) ovaries are removed surgically
- (B) small part of vas deferens is removed or tied up
- (C) uterus is removed surgically
- (D) small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up

AIPMT 2014

18. Which of the following is a hormone releasing Intra Uterine Device (IUD)?

- (A) LNG-20
- (B) Cervical cap
- (C) Vault
- (D) Multiload 375

NEET 2013

19. Which of the following cannot be detected in a developing foetus by amniocentesis?

- (A) Klinefelter syndrome
- (B) Sex of the foetus
- (C) Down syndrome
- (D) Jaundice

NEET 2013

20. Artificial insemination means

- (A) transfer of sperms of a healthy donor to a test tube containing ova
- (B) transfer of sperms of husband to a test tube containing ova
- (C) artificial introduction of sperms of a healthy donor into the vagina
- (D) introduction of sperms of a healthy donor directly into the ovary

AIPMT 2012 Prelims

21. The Test-tube Baby Programme employs which one of the following techniques ?

- (A) Zygote intra fallopian transfer (ZIFT)
- (B) Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)
- (C) Intra uterine insemination (IUI)
- (D) Gamete intra fallopian transfer (GIFT)

AIPMT 2011 Mains

22. The technique called gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT) is recommended for those females

- (A) Whose cervical canal is too narrow to allow passage for the sperms
- (B) Who cannot provide suitable environment for fertilisation
- (C) Who cannot produce an ovum
- (D) Who cannot retain the foetus inside uterus

23. Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) is considered safe up to how many weeks of pregnancy?

- (A) Six weeks
- (B) Eight weeks
- (C) Twelve weeks
- (D) Eighteen weeks

24. Cu ions released from copper- releasing Intra Uterine Devices (IUDs)

- (A) Prevent ovulation
- (B) Make uterus unsuitable for implantation
- (C) Increase phagocytosis of sperms
- (D) Suppress sperm motility

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

- (A) Zygote only
- (B) Embryo only, upto 8 cell stage
- (C) Either zygote or early embryo upto 8 cell stage
- (D) Embryo of 32 cell stage

26. The permissible use of the technique amniocentesis is for

- (A) Detecting any genetic abnormality
- (B) Detecting sex of the unborn foetus
- (C) Artificial insemination
- (D) Transfer of embryo into the uterus of a surrogate mother

27. Given below are four methods (i - iv) and their modes of action (a - d) in achieving contraception. Select their correct matching from the four options that follow

Method: (i) The pill (ii) Condom (iii) Vasectomy (iv) Copper T

Mode of Action: (a) Prevents sperms reaching cervix (b) Prevents implantation (c) Prevents ovulation (d) Semen contains no sperms

- (A) (i)-(b), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(d)
- (B) (i)-(c), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(b)
- (C) (i)-(d), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(c)
- (D) (i)-(c), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(a), (iv)-(b)

28. Consider the statements given below regarding contraception and answer as directed thereafter

- (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 upto one week after coitus to prevent conception**

Which two of the above statements are correct?

- (A) a, b
- (B) b, c
- (C) c, d
- (D) a, c

29. In the human female, menstruation can be deferred by the administration of

- (A) combination of FSH and LH
- (B) combination of estrogen and progesterone
- (C) FSH only
- (D) LH only

Answer key and explanations

1. Answer: (B) LNG 20

LNG-20 releases a progestogen (levonorgestrel), so it is a hormone-releasing IUD like Progestasert. CuT, Cu7 and Multiload 375 are copper-releasing IUDs.

2. Answer: (C) (b) and (c) only

Sexually transmitted infections can spread through transfusion of infected blood and from an infected mother to the foetus. Sterile needles carry no infection, and kissing and inheritance are not routes of spread, so only (b) and (c) apply.

3. Answer: (B) (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv)

Vaults are barriers that block sperm entry through the cervix, IUDs increase phagocytosis of sperms in the uterus, vasectomy removes a part of the vas deferens, and tubectomy removes a part of the fallopian tube. Hence (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv).

4. Answer: (A) ZIFT and IUT

In ZIFT the zygote or early embryo (up to 8 blastomeres) is put into the fallopian tube, and in IUT an embryo with more than 8 blastomeres is put into the uterus, so both transfer embryos. GIFT transfers an ovum (gamete), and ICSI injects a sperm into the ovum in the laboratory, so they are not embryo transfers.

5. Answer: (A) Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Genital herpes

Gonorrhoea, syphilis and genital herpes are all spread by sexual contact. Malaria and filariasis are spread by mosquitoes, and cancer is not an infectious disease, so the other groups each include a non-STD.

6. Answer: (C) Progestasert, LNG-20

Progestasert and LNG-20 release progestogen into the uterus. Multiload 375 is a copper-releasing IUD, Lippes loop is non-medicated, and vaults are barrier devices.

7. Answer: (C) blocks estrogen receptors in the uterus, preventing eggs from getting implanted.

Saheli (centchroman) is a once-a-week non-steroidal oral pill developed by CDRI Lucknow; it acts as an anti-estrogen at the uterus and prevents implantation. It is a pill, not an IUD, it does not raise estrogen levels, and it is taken regularly rather than as an emergency post-coital pill.

8. Answer: (A) They suppress sperm motility and fertilising capacity of sperms.

Copper ions released by IUDs such as CuT suppress sperm motility and the fertilising capacity of sperms. Making the uterus unsuitable for implantation is the action of hormone-releasing IUDs, and stopping ovulation is the action of oral pills.

9. Answer: (C) High level of Prolactin

During intense breastfeeding, high prolactin suppresses GnRH and hence FSH and LH release, so follicles do not mature and ovulation does not occur. A surge of estrogen or high FSH and LH would instead promote ovulation.

10. Answer: (D) Vaults

Vaults are barrier contraceptives placed over the cervix by the female. Cu T and Multiload 375 are copper-releasing IUDs and Progestasert is a hormone-releasing IUD.

11. Answer: (A) LNG-20

LNG-20 releases levonorgestrel, a progestogen, so it is a hormone-releasing IUD. Multiload 375 and Cu7 are copper-releasing IUDs, and the Lippes loop is a non-medicated IUD.

12. Answer: (A) uterus

In assisted reproduction the zygote or early embryo with up to 8 blastomeres is placed in the fallopian tube (ZIFT), while later embryos with more than 8 blastomeres are transferred into the uterus (IUT). An embryo of more than 16 cells therefore goes into the uterus.

13. Answer: (D) Vasectomy - prevents spermatogenesis

Vasectomy cuts and ties the vasa deferentia, blocking sperm transport; spermatogenesis in the testes continues normally. The other pairs correctly state how barriers, IUDs and hormonal pills work.

14. Answer: (D) Chikungunya virus

Chikungunya virus spreads through the bite of Aedes mosquitoes and is not passed on through semen. HIV and hepatitis B are sexually transmitted, and Ebola virus can persist in and spread through semen of survivors.

15. Answer: (B) Uterus

Hysterectomy is surgical removal of the uterus. Removing part of the vas deferens is vasectomy, and removal of the mammary gland is mastectomy.

16. Answer: (A) Encephalitis

Encephalitis is inflammation of the brain, usually from mosquito-borne viruses, and is not sexually transmitted. Syphilis, AIDS and trichomoniasis are all sexually transmitted infections.

17. Answer: (D) small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up

Tubectomy is female sterilisation in which a small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up through a small incision, blocking the passage of the ovum. Removal or tying of part of the vas deferens is vasectomy in males, and ovaries or uterus are not removed.

18. Answer: (A) LNG-20

LNG-20 releases the progestogen levonorgestrel, so it is a hormone-releasing IUD. Multiload 375 is a copper-releasing IUD, and the cervical cap and vault are barrier methods.

19. Answer: (D) Jaundice

Amniocentesis examines foetal cells in amniotic fluid to detect chromosomal abnormalities such as Down and Klinefelter syndromes and can reveal sex. Jaundice is a postnatal condition of bilirubin build-up and cannot be detected this way.

20. Answer: (C) artificial introduction of sperms of a healthy donor into the vagina

In artificial insemination, semen from the husband or a healthy donor is introduced artificially into the female tract (vagina or uterus). Transferring sperm to ova in a test tube is in vitro fertilisation, and sperm are not placed into the ovary.

21. Answer: (A) Zygote intra fallopian transfer (ZIFT)

In the test-tube baby programme, ova are fertilised in vitro and the zygote or early embryo is transferred into the fallopian tube (ZIFT). GIFT transfers unfertilised gametes and IUI places semen in the uterus, so neither involves fertilisation in a test tube.

22. Answer: (C) Who cannot produce an ovum

In GIFT an ovum collected from a donor is placed in the fallopian tube of a female who cannot produce ova but can provide the right environment for fertilisation and development. A female who cannot provide a suitable environment for fertilisation would not benefit, because fertilisation in GIFT takes place inside her own tube.

23. Answer: (C) Twelve weeks

MTP is considered relatively safe during the first trimester, that is, up to 12 weeks of pregnancy. Second-trimester abortions are much riskier.

24. Answer: (D) Suppress sperm motility

Copper ions released by copper IUDs (CuT, Cu7, Multiload 375) suppress sperm motility and fertilising capacity. Making the uterus unsuitable for implantation is attributed to hormone-releasing IUDs, and increased phagocytosis of sperm is a general effect of IUDs, not of Cu ions specifically.

25. Answer: (C) Either zygote or early embryo upto 8 cell stage

In ZIFT (zygote intra-fallopian transfer), the zygote or an early embryo of up to 8 blastomeres is placed in the fallopian tube. Embryos with more than 8 blastomeres are placed in the uterus instead (IUT), so the 32-cell option is wrong.

26. Answer: (A) Detecting any genetic abnormality

Amniocentesis tests foetal cells in the amniotic fluid for chromosomal or genetic disorders. Using it to find the sex of the foetus is a misuse that leads to female foeticide, and it is banned by law in India.

27. Answer: (B) (i)-(c), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(b)

Pills block ovulation (and implantation), a condom is a barrier that stops sperm reaching the cervix, vasectomy cuts the vas deferens so semen has no sperms, and Copper-T acts in the uterus against fertilisation and implantation. Matching a condom to 'semen contains no sperms' confuses a barrier with a surgical method.

28. Answer: (D) a, c

NCERT notes that MTP in the first trimester (up to 12 weeks) is relatively safe, and that IUDs like Copper-T are effective contraceptives. Lactational amenorrhoea is reliable only up to about six months after birth, and emergency pills must be taken within 72 hours, not a week.

29. Answer: (B) combination of estrogen and progesterone

Menstruation follows the fall in progesterone and estrogen when the corpus luteum degenerates. Giving these two hormones keeps the endometrium intact and suppresses FSH/LH, which delays menstruation; this is also how combined oral pills work. FSH or LH would stimulate the ovary instead.

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