

Prachand NEET 2025

DPP 01

Zoology

Reproductive Health

- Q1** How many technologies in the list given below involves in-vivo fertilisation?
GIFT, ZIFT, ICSI, IUT, AI, IUI
(A) Six (B) Three
(C) Two (D) One
- Q2** World population which was around ___ billion in 1900 rocketed to about ___ billion by 2000 and ___ billion in 2011.
(A) 4, 6, 8 (B) 2, 6, 7.2
(C) 3, 6, 7.2 (D) 4, 6, 7.2
- Q3** An ideal contraceptive:
(A) should not be user-friendly.
(B) should not be irreversible.
(C) should not be effective and reversible with less side effects.
(D) should interfere with the sexual drive.
- Q4** Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The chances of fertilization are very low from day 10 to 17 of the menstrual cycle.
Statement II: STIs can lead to ectopic pregnancy and stillbirths.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
- Q5** Emergency contraceptives are effective if used within:
(A) 72 hours of coitus.
(B) 72 hours of ovulation.
(C) 72 hours of menstruation.
(D) 72 hours of implantation.
- Q6** Which of the following is Non-medicated IUD?
(A) Multiload 375
(B) Progestasert
(C) Lippes loop
(D) Both (B) and (C)
- Q7** Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Copper ions released within the female reproductive tract suppress sperm motility and the fertilizing capacity of sperm.
Statement II: Hormone-releasing IUDs make the uterus suitable for implantation and the cervix hostile to the sperms.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.



(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

Q8 Oral administration of small doses of either ___X___ or progestogen–estrogen combinations is the contraceptive method used by the ___Y___.

(A) X - progestogens, Y - females

(B) X - progestogens, Y - males

(C) X - estrogen, Y - females

(D) X - testosterone, Y - males

Q9 Given below are two statements:

Statement I: Contraceptive pills inhibit ovulation and implantation as well as alter the quality of cervical mucus to prevent/retard entry of sperm.

Statement II: Pills are very less effective with more side effects and are not well accepted by females.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

(B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

Q10 Given below are two statements:

Statement I: In tubectomy, a small part of the vas deferens is removed or tied up through a small incision on the scrotum.

Statement II: Surgical intervention blocks gamete transport and thereby prevent conception.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

(B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

Q11 What is one of the primary grounds for medical termination of pregnancy (MTP)?

(A) Pregnancy involves a risk to the woman's career.

(B) Pregnancy poses a risk to the life or mental/physical health of the woman.

(C) The woman is below 18 years of age.

(D) The pregnancy was planned.

Q12 Prevention of transmission of STDs is possible by:

(A) avoiding sex with unknown persons/multiple persons.

(B) using barrier methods during sexual activity.

(C) consulting a qualified doctor for early detection and getting a complete diagnosis of the disease.

(D) All of these

Q13 STDs lead to the:

I. minor complications like itching, fluid discharge, slight pain, and swellings.

II. major complications like pelvic inflammatory diseases.

III. problems like infertility, and abortions.

IV. cancer of the reproductive tract.

Choose the **correct** option.

(A) I, II, and IV only



- (B) I, II, and III only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) All of these
- Q14** What is **false** for GIFT?
(A) It is Gamete Intra-Fallopian Transfer.
(B) Ovum from a donor is transferred into the oviduct of the recipient.
(C) A zygote from a donor is transferred into the oviduct of the recipient.
(D) The recipient cannot produce ovum.
- Q15** What is **false** for ZIFT?
(A) ZIFT – Zygote Intra Fallopian Transfer.
(B) It follows IVF.
(C) It is related to zygote or early embryo.
(D) Embryos with more than 8 blastomeres are transferred to the uterus.
- Q16** Lactational amenorrhea is effective up to a maximum period of:
(A) 3 months. (B) 6 months.
(C) 9 months. (D) 12 months.
- Q17** Reproductive health in society can be improved by:
I. introduction of sex education in schools.
II. increased medical assistance.
III. awareness about contraception and STDs.
IV. equal opportunities for male and female child.
V. encouraging myths and misconceptions.
(A) I, II and V only
(B) III, IV and V only
(C) I, II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and V only
- Q18** In the test tube baby procedure;
(A) fertilisation is *in vitro* but embryo development is *in vivo*.
(B) both fertilisation and embryonic development are *in vitro*.
(C) fertilisation is *in vivo* but embryo development is *in vitro*.
(D) both fertilisation and embryonic development are *in vivo*.
- Q19** A statutory ban on amniocentesis in India was necessary because:
(A) it is a very expensive.
(B) it can tell about chromosomal aberrations.
(C) it is an invasive procedure and carries a high risk of abortions.
(D) it can be used for pre-natal sex determination of the fetus leading to female foeticide.
- Q20** Infertility is when a couple fails to conceive after:
(A) 4 years of unprotected sex.
(B) 3 years of unprotected sex.
(C) 2 years of unprotected sex.
(D) 1 year of unprotected sex.
- Q21** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as **Reason R**.
Assertion A: In amniocentesis, some of the amniotic fluid of the developing foetus is taken to analyse the foetal cells and dissolved substances.
Reason R: Amniocentesis is used legally to check the gender of developing foetus.
In the light of the above statements, choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
(A) A is true but R is false.
(B) A is false but R is true.
(C) Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(D) Both A and R true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- Q22** Which of the following reasons make condoms one of the most commonly used contraceptives?



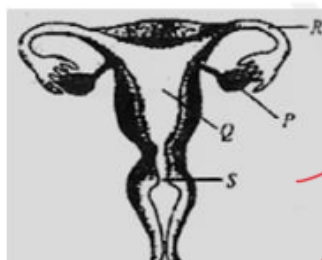
- (A) These are effective barriers for insemination.
 (B) They do not interfere with coital act.
 (C) These help in reducing the risk of STDs.
 (D) All of these

Q23 Read the following statements (I-V).

- I. STDs are reported to be very high among persons in the age group of 15-24 years.
 II. Medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) during first trimester is generally safe.
 III. Nearly 145 to 150 million MTPs are performed in a year all over the world.
 IV. Spermicidal creams, jellies and foams are usually used along with barriers to decrease their contraceptive efficiency.
 V. LNG-20 is a type of hormone releasing IUD.
 How many of the above statements are **incorrect**?

- (A) One (B) Two
 (C) Three (D) Four

Q24 Refer to the given figure of human female reproductive system where **P, Q, R** and **S** are the locations that are affected by different birth control measures.



Which of the following options is **incorrect** regarding this?

- (A) Birth control measure effective at Q could be a diaphragm or a vault cap.
 (B) Birth control measure effective at S prevents fertilisation by blocking the entry of sperms.
 (C) Birth control measure effective at R is surgical and reversibility is very poor.

- (D) Birth control measure effective at P inhibits ovulation.

Q25 Given below are two statements: one is labelled as **Assertion A** and the other is labelled as

Reason R:

Assertion (A): MTP is the best method of birth control.

Reason (R): MTPs could be unsafe and fatal.

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

- (A) A is true but R is false.
 (B) A is false but R is true.
 (C) Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (D) Both A and R true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

Q26 Match **List-I** with **List-II**.

List-I			List-II
(A)	Coitus interruptus	(I)	Block gamete transport
(B)	Cu7	(II)	Withdrawing penis before ejaculation
(C)	Vaults	(III)	Reduces the fertilising capacity of sperms
(D)	Tubectomy	(IV)	Prevent physical meeting of sperm and ovum

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



- (A) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D- II
 (B) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D- I
 (C) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D- II
 (D) A- II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Q27 Read the following statements about "Saheli"?

- I. Developed at the CDRI, Lucknow.
 II. Contains a steroidal preparation.
 III. It is a Once-a-week pill.
 IV. Has many side effects.
 V. Has high contraceptive value.

Choose the option with **correct** statements.

- (A) I and II (B) I, III and V
 (C) II and IV (D) All of these

Q28 Match List-I with List-II.

List-I			List-II
(A)	Government of India legalised MTP in	(I)	1951
(B)	Family planning introduced in India	(II)	1971
(C)	Nirodh	(III)	Barrier method
(D)	Implants	(IV)	Under the skin

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

- (A) A - (IV), B - (III), C - (II), D - (I)
 (B) A - (I), B - (II), C - (III), D - (IV)
 (C) A - (II), B - (III), C - (I), D - (IV)
 (D) A - (II), B - (I), C - (III), D - (IV)

Q29 Match List-I with List-II.

List-I			List-II
(I)	Lactational amenorrhoea	(A)	Directly injecting a sperm into the ovum
(II)	ICSI	(B)	Transfer of embryos with more than 8 blastomeres, into the uterus
(III)	IUI	(C)	Suppression of gonadotropins
(IV)	IUT	(D)	Semen collected from husband or donor is artificially introduced into the uterus

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

- (A) I-B, II-D, III-A, IV-C
 (B) I-C, II-A, III-D, IV-B
 (C) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B
 (D) I-A, II-D, III-C, IV-B

Q30 Match List-I with List-II.

List-I			List-II
(I)	Copper T	(A)	Permanent method
(II)	Vasectomy	(B)	Reusable
(III)	Pills	(C)	Intrauterine method
(IV)	Diaphragms	(D)	Hormonal method

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

- (A) I-C, II-B, III-A, IV-D
 (B) I-C, II-A, III-D, IV-B
 (C) I-C, II-B, III-D, IV-A
 (D) I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-A



Answer Key

Q1 (B)
Q2 (B)
Q3 (B)
Q4 (C)
Q5 (A)
Q6 (C)
Q7 (B)
Q8 (A)
Q9 (B)
Q10 (C)
Q11 (B)
Q12 (D)
Q13 (D)
Q14 (C)
Q15 (D)

Q16 (B)
Q17 (C)
Q18 (A)
Q19 (D)
Q20 (C)
Q21 (A)
Q22 (D)
Q23 (B)
Q24 (D)
Q25 (B)
Q26 (B)
Q27 (B)
Q28 (D)
Q29 (B)
Q30 (B)



Hints & Solutions

Q1 Text Solution:

(B)

- In GIFT, IUI and AI, only gametes are transferred into the female so that the fertilisation occurs within the body of female (in vivo).
- In ZIFT, IUT and ICSI, the zygote forms *in vitro* (outside of the human body).

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 48]

Q2 Text Solution:

(B)

The world population which was around 2 billion (2000 million) in 1900 rocketed to about 6 billion by 2000 and 7.2 billion in 2011.

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no.43]

Q3 Text Solution:

(B)

An ideal contraceptive should be user-friendly, easily available, effective, and reversible with no or least side effects. It also should in no way interfere with the sexual drive, desire, or the sexual act of the user.

[New NCERT Class 12th Page No. 43]

Q4 Text Solution:

(C)

The chances of fertilization are very high from day 10 to 17 of the menstrual cycle..

[New NCERT Class 12th Page No. 44]

Q5 Text Solution:

(A)

Emergency contraceptives are most effective when taken within 72 hours of coitus (unprotected intercourse).

[New NCERT Class 12th Page No. 45]

Q6 Text Solution:

(C)

- The Lippes loop is a non-medicated intrauterine device (IUD).
- Multiload 375 is a copper-releasing IUD.
- Progestasert is hormone- releasing IUD.

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 44]

Q7 Text Solution:

(B)

Hormone-releasing intrauterine devices (IUDs) make the uterus unsuitable for implantation and the cervix hostile to sperm.

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 44, 45]

Q8 Text Solution:

(A)

Oral administration of small doses of either progestogens or progestogen–estrogen combinations is the contraceptive method used by females.

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 45]

Q9 Text Solution:

(B)

Pills are very effective with fewer side effects and are well accepted by females.

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 45]

Q10 Text Solution:

(C)

- In vasectomy, a small part of the vas deferens is removed or tied up through a small incision on the scrotum whereas in tubectomy, a small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up through a small incision in the abdomen or through vagina.

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 45]



Q11 Text Solution:**(B)**

One of the ground for medical termination of pregnancy (MTP) is when the pregnancy poses a risk to the life or mental/physical health of the woman.

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 46]

Q12 Text Solution:**(D)**

The following can help prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs):

- (i) Avoid sex with unknown partners/multiple partners.
- (ii) Always try to use condoms during coitus.
- (iii) In case of doubt, one should go to a qualified doctor for early detection and get complete treatment if diagnosed with infection.

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 47]

Q13 Text Solution:**(D)**

- Early symptoms of STIs are minor and include itching, fluid discharge, slight pain, swellings, etc., in the genital region.
- The major complications may be, pelvic inflammatory diseases (PID), abortions, stillbirths, ectopic pregnancies, infertility or even cancer of the reproductive tract.

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 47]

Q14 Text Solution:**(C)**

Transfer of an ovum collected from a donor into the fallopian tube (GIFT – gamete intrafallopian transfer) of another female who cannot produce one, but can provide a suitable environment for fertilisation.

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 48]

Q15 Text Solution:**(D)**

IUT (intrauterine transfer) involves transferring an embryo with more than 8 blastomeres into the uterus.

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 48]

Q16 Text Solution:**(B)**

The lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) is effective upto a maximum period of six months after parturition.

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 44]

Q17 Text Solution:**(C)**

Reproductive health in society can be improved by the introduction of sex education in schools, increased medical assistance, awareness about contraception and STDs, equal opportunities for male and female child, discouraging myths and misconceptions, etc.

[New NCERT Class 12th Page No. 42]

Q18 Text Solution:**(A)**

In the test tube baby procedure, fertilisation is *in vitro* but embryodevelopment is *in vivo*.

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 48]

Q19 Text Solution:**(D)**

Statutory ban on amniocentesis for sex determination to legally check the increasing menace of female foeticides.

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 42]

Q20 Text Solution:**(C)**

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

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 49]



Q21 Text Solution:**(A)**

- In amniocentesis some of the amniotic fluid of the developing foetus is taken to analyse the fetal cells and dissolved substances.
- Statutory ban on amniocentesis for sex-determination to legally check increasing menace of female foeticides, massive child immunisation, etc.

[New NCERT 12th Page no. 42]**Q22 Text Solution:****(D)**

- Condoms are effective barriers for insemination.
- They do not interfere with coital act.
- They help in reducing the risk of STDs.

[New NCERT 12th Page no. 44]**Q23 Text Solution:****(B)**

- The number of medical terminations of pregnancy (MTPs) performed worldwide each year is closer to 45–50 million.
- Spermicidal creams, jellies, and foams are used with barrier methods to increase their contraceptive efficiency

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 44, 46]**Q24 Text Solution:****(D)**

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

[New NCERT Class 12th Page No. 44]**Q25 Text Solution:****(B)**

MTP (Medical Termination of Pregnancy) is a procedure to terminate an unwanted pregnancy. While it can be used to end pregnancies in a safe and legal manner, it is not a preventive method of contraception. Instead, it is a remedial measure after conception has occurred.

[New NCERT 12th Page no. 46]**Q26 Text Solution:****(B)**

- Coitus interruptus - Withdrawing penis before ejaculation.
- Cu7 - Reduces the motility and fertilising capacity of sperms.
- Vaults - Prevent physical meeting of sperm and ovum.
- Tubectomy - Block gamete transport

[New NCERT Class 12th Page No. 44, 46]**Q27 Text Solution:****(B)**

Saheli contains a non-steroidal preparation.

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 45]**Q28 Text Solution:****(D)**

Government of India legalized MTP	1971
Family planning introduced in India	1951
Nirodh	Barrier method
Implants	Under the skin

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 44, 45]**Q29 Text Solution:****(B)**

- Lactational amenorrhea- Suppression of gonadotropins.
- ICSI- Directly injecting a sperm into the ovum.
- IUI- Semen collected either from the husband or a healthy donor is artificially introduced either into the uterus.
- IUT- Transfer of embryos with more than 8 blastomeres, into the uterus.

[New NCERT Class 12th Page no. 44, 48]

Q30 Text Solution:

(B)

Copper T- Intrauterine method

Vasectomy- Permanent method

Pills- Hormonal method

Diaphragms- Reusable

[New NCERT 12th Page no. 44, 45]



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