

**BIOLOGY**

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101. Which cells of 'Crypts of Lieberkuhn' secrete antibacterial lysozyme?  
(a) Paneth cells (b) Zymogen cells  
(c) Kupffer cells (d) Argentaffin cells
102. Which cells of 'Crypts of Lieberkuhn' secrete antibacterial lysozyme?  
(a) Paneth cells (b) Zymogen cells  
(c) Kupffer cells (d) Argentaffin cells
103. The primary dentition in human differs from permanent dentition in not having one of the following type of teeth.  
(a) Molars (b) Incisors  
(c) Canines (d) Premolars
104. The enzyme enterokinase helps in conversion of  
(a) protein into polypeptides  
(b) trypsinogen into trypsin  
(c) caseinogen into casein  
(d) pepsinogen into pepsin.
105. Which of the following options best represents the enzyme composition of pancreatic juice?  
(a) Amylase, Pepsin, Trypsinogen, Maltase  
(b) Peptidase, Amylase, Pepsin, Rennin  
(c) Lipase, Amylase, Trypsinogen, Procarboxypeptidase  
(d) Amylase, Peptidase, Trypsinogen, Rennin
106. Match the items given in column I with those in column II and choose the correct option.
- | Column I         | Column II                  |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Rennin        | (i) Vitamin B12            |
| B. Enterokinase  | (ii) Facilitated transport |
| C. Oxyntic cells | (iii) Milk proteins        |
| D. Fructose      | (iv) Trypsinogen           |
- (a) A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i (b) A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii  
(c) A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i (d) A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-ii

107. Select the correct match of the digested products in humans given in column I with their absorption site and mechanism in column II.
- | Column I                      | Column II                           |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Glycerol, fatty acids     | Duodenum, move as chylomicrons      |
| (b) Cholesterol, maltose      | Large intestine, active absorption  |
| (c) Glycine, glucose          | Small intestine, active absorption  |
| (d) Fructose, Na <sup>+</sup> | Small intestine, passive absorption |
| (a) a                         | (b) b                               |
| (c) c                         | (d) d                               |
108. Jaundice is a disorder of
- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) excretory system | (b) skin and eyes      |
| (c) digestive system | (d) circulatory system |
109. Tidal volume and expiratory reserve volume of an athlete is 500 mL and 1000 mL respectively. What will be his expiratory capacity if the residual volume is 1200 mL?
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 2700 mL | (b) 1500 mL |
| (c) 1700 mL | (d) 2200 mL |
110. Lungs are made up of air-filled sacs, the alveoli. They do not collapse even after forceful expiration, because of.
- |                                |                     |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) inspiratory reserve volume | (b) tidal volume    |
| (c) expiratory reserve volume  | (d) residual volume |
111. The partial pressure of oxygen in the alveoli of the lungs is
- |                                 |                                      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) equal to that in the blood  | (b) more than that in the blood      |
| (c) less than that in the blood | (d) less than that of carbon dioxide |
112. Approximately seventy percent of carbon dioxide absorbed by the blood will be transported to the lungs
- |  |
|--|
| (a) as bicarbonate ions                    |
| (b) in the form of dissolved gas molecules |
| (c) by binding to RBC                      |
| (d) as carbamino-haemoglobin               |
113. What is true about RBCs in humans?
- |  |
|--|
| (a) They carry about 20-25 percent of CO <sub>2</sub> .  |
| (b) They transport 99.5 percent of O <sub>2</sub> .  |
| (c) They transport about 80 percent oxygen only and the rest 20 percent of it is transported in dissolved state in blood plasma. |
| (d) They do not carry CO <sub>2</sub> at all.  |

114. Which of the following is an occupational respiratory disorder?  
(a) Anthracis (b) Silicosis  
(c) Botulism (d) Emphysema
115. Name the pulmonary disease in which alveolar surface area involved in gas exchange is drastically reduced due to damage in the alveolar walls.  
(a) Pneumonia (b) Asthma  
(c) Pleurisy (d) Emphysema
116. Haemoglobin is a type of  
(a) carbohydrate (b) respiratory pigment  
(c) vitamin (d) skin pigment
117. Adult human RBCs are enucleate. Which of the following statement(s) is/are most appropriate explanation for this feature?  
(1) They do not need to reproduce.  
(2) They are somatic cells.  
(3) They do not metabolise.  
(4) All their internal space is available for oxygen transport.  
(a) Only (1) (b) (1), (3) and (4)  
(c) (2) and (3) (d) Only (4)
118. Erythropoiesis starts in  
(a) spleen (b) red bone marrow  
(c) kidney (d) liver
119. Match the column-I with column-II.
- | Column-I                            | Column-II                         |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) P-wave                          | (i) Depolarisation of ventricles  |
| (B) QRS complex                     | (ii) Repolarisation of ventricles |
| (C) T-wave                          | (iii) Coronary ischaemia          |
| (D) Reduction in the size of T-wave | (iv) Depolarisation of atria      |
|                                     | (v) Repolarisation of atria       |
- Select the correct option.  
(a) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(v), D-(iv)  
(b) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(iii)  
(c) A-(iv), B-(i), C-(ii), D-(v)  
(d) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(v), D-(iii)
120. Match the items given in column I with those in column II and select the correct option given below.

## Column I

A. Tricuspid valve

B. Bicuspid valve

C. Semilunar valve  
ventricle

(a) A-(iii), B-(i), C-(ii)

(c) A-(i), B-(ii), C—(iii)

## Column II

(i) Between left atrium and left ventricle

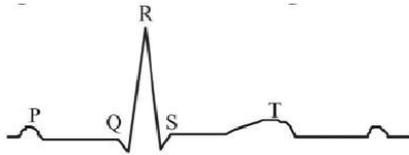
(ii) Between right ventricle and  
pulmonary artery

(iii) Between right atrium and right

(b) A-(i), B-(iii), C—(ii)

(d) A-(ii), B-(i), C—(iii)

121. The diagram given here is the standard ECG of a normal person. The P-wave represents the



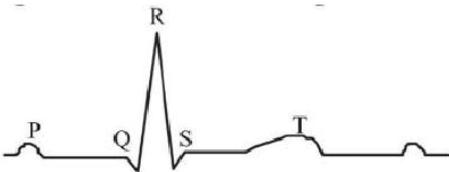
(a) beginning of the systole

(b) end of systole

(c) contraction of both the atria

(d) initiation of the ventricular contraction.

122. Given below is the ECG of a normal human. Which one of its components is correctly interpreted below?



(a) Complex QRS -one complete pulse

(b) Peak T-initiation of total cardiac contraction

(c) Peak P and peak R together -systolic and diastolic blood pressures

(d) Peak P-initiation of left atrial contraction only

123. Blood capillaries are made of

(a) endothelium, connective tissue and muscle fibres

(b) endothelium and muscle fibres

(c) endothelium and connective tissue

(d) endothelium only.

124. Which vertebrate organ receives only oxygenated blood?

(a) Spleen

(b) Liver

- (c) Gill (d) Lung
125. An adult human with average health has systolic and diastolic pressures as  
(a) 120 mm Hg and 80 mm Hg  
(b) 50 mm Hg and 80 mm Hg  
(c) 80 mm Hg and 80 mm Hg  
(d) 70 mm Hg and 120 mm Hg.
126. End product of protein digestion is  
(a) sugar (b) amino acid  
(c) nucleotide (d) ammonia
127. Which of the following is the correct chronological order for the enzyme activity of some enzymes taking part in protein digestion?  
(a) Pepsin → Trypsin → Peptidase  
(b) Pepsin Peptidase → Trypsin  
(c) Trypsin-Pepsin → Peptidase  
(d) Peptidase → → Trypsin-Pepsin
128. p50 value denotes  
(a) percentage of oxygen  
(b) partial pressure of O<sub>2</sub>  
(c) percentage of haemoglobin  
(d) percentage of oxyhaemoglobin
129. Dissociation curve shifts to the right when  
(a) pH increases.  
(b) CO<sub>2</sub> concentration increases.  
(c) O<sub>2</sub> concentration decreases.  
(d) 2, 3D-P-G decreases.
130. **Assertion:** The sight, smell and presence of food in the oral cavity can stimulate secretion of saliva.  
**Reason:** The activities of gastro-intestinal tract are only under neural control for proper coordination of different parts.  
(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.  
(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.
131. **Assertion:** Gastrectomy can lead to iron deficiency or anaemia. **Reason:** HCl of gastric juice converts Fe<sup>3+</sup> into Fe<sup>2+</sup> which makes iron absorbable.

- (a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.  
(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.
132. Assertion: If there is no air in trachea, it will not collapse.  
Reason: Trachea is having the cartilagenous ring.  
(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.  
(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.
133. **Assertion:** Inspiration occurs due to muscular relaxation.  
**Reason:** During inspiration, the diaphragm and external intercostal muscle contract simultaneously.  
(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.  
(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.
134. **Assertion:** The clotting process can occur in the absence of all cellular elements except platelets.  
**Reason:** Activated platelets release vitamin K.  
(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.  
(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.
135. Assertion: Prothrombinase enzyme act as antiheparin. Reason: Heparin prevent coagulation of blood in blood vessels.  
(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.  
(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.
136. The pacemaker of the human heart is  
(a) SA node (b) tricuspid valve  
(c) AV node (d) SV node
137. The first heart sound is  
(a) 'LUBB' sound produced at the end of systole.

- (b) 'DUP' sound produced at the end of systole.  
(c) 'LUBB' sound produced at the beginning of systole.  
(d) 'DUP' sound produced at the beginning of systole.
138. Which of the following statement is correct regarding lymph?  
(a) It transports oxygen to brain.  
(b) It transport CO<sub>2</sub> to lungs.  
(c) It returns interstitial fluid to blood.  
(d) It returns RBCs and WBCs to lymph nodes.
139. The part of nephron involved in active reabsorption of sodium is  
(a) distal convoluted tubule (b) proximal convoluted tubule  
(c) Bowman's capsule (d) descending limb of Henle's loop
140. Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in  
(a) no change in quality and quantity of urine  
(b) no urine formation  
(c) more diluted urine  
(d) more concentrated urine.
141. The maximum amount of electrolytes and water (70 - 80 percent) from the glomerular filtrate is reabsorbed in which part of the nephron?  
(a) Ascending limb of loop of Henle  
(b) Distal convoluted tubule  
(c) Proximal convoluted tubule  
(d) Descending limb of loop of Henle
142. Which of the following factors is responsible for the formation of concentrated urine?  
(a) Hydrostatic pressure during glomerular filtration.  
(b) Low levels of antidiuretic hormone.  
(c) Maintaining hyperosmolarity towards the medullary interstitium in the kidneys.  
(d) Secretion of erythropoietin by Juxtaglomerular complex.
143. Which of the following would help in prevention of diuresis?  
(a) More water reabsorption due to undersecretion of ADH.  
(b) Reabsorption of Na<sup>+</sup> and water from renal tubules due to aldosterone.  
(c) Atrial natriuretic factor causes vasoconstriction.  
(d) Decrease in secretion of renin by JG cells.
144. A decrease in blood pressure/volume will not cause the release of  
(a) atrial natriuretic factor (b) Aldosterone

- (c) ADH (d) Orenin
145. Which of the following causes an increase in sodium reabsorption in the distal convoluted tubule?
- (a) Increase in aldosterone levels  
 (b) Increase in antidiuretic hormone levels  
 (c) Decrease in aldosterone levels  
 (d) Decrease in antidiuretic hormone levels
146. A fall in glomerular filtration rate (GFR) activates
- (a) juxtaglomerular cells to release renin  
 (b) adrenal cortex to release aldosterone  
 (c) adrenal medulla to release adrenaline  
 (d) posterior pituitary to release vasopressin
147. Match the items given in column I with those in column II and select the correct option given below.
- | Column I (Function)       | Column II (Part of excretory system) |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Ultrafiltration        | (i) Henle's loop                     |
| B. Concentration of urine | (ii) Ureter                          |
| C. Transport of urine.    | (iii) Urinary bladder                |
| D. Storage of urine       | (iv) Malpighian corpuscle            |
|                           | (v) Proximal convoluted tubule       |
- (a) A-(iv), B-(v), C—(ii), D—(iii)  
 (b) A-(iv), B-(i), C—(ii), D—(iii)  
 (c) A-(v), B-(iv), C—(i), D—(ii)  
 (d) A-(v), B-(iv), C—(i), D-(iii)
148. Human urine is usually acidic because
- (a) potassium and sodium exchange generates acidity  
 (b) hydrogen ions are actively secreted into the filtrate  
 (c) the sodium transporter exchanges one hydrogen ion for each sodium ion, in peritubular capillaries  
 (d) excreted plasma proteins are acidic.
149. Which of the following does not favour the formation of large quantities of dilute urine?
- (a) Renin (b) Atrial-natriuretic factor  
 (c) Alcohol (d) Caffeine
150. Use of an artificial kidney during hemodialysis may result in
- (A) Nitrogenous waste build-up in the body

(B) Non-elimination of excess potassium ions

(C) Reduced absorption of calcium ions from gastrointestinal tract (D) Reduced RBC production.

Which of the following options is the most appropriate?

(a) (A) and (D) are correct. (b) (A) and (B) are correct.

(c) (B) and (C) are correct. (d) (C) and (D) are correct.

151. Offsets are produced by

(a) meiotic divisions (b) mitotic divisions

(c) parthenocarpy (d) parthenogenesis

152. Which one of the following is correctly matched?

(a) Onion-Bulb (b) Ginger-Sucker

(c) Chlamydomonas-Conidia (d) Yeast-Zoospores

153. The "eyes" of the potato tuber are

(a) root buds (b) flower buds

(c) shoot buds (d) axillary buds

154. In some plants, the female gamete develops into embryo without fertilisation. This phenomenon is known as

(a) parthenogenesis (b) Autogamy

(c) parthenocarpy (d) syngamy

155. Which one of the following generates new genetic combinations leading to variation?

(a) Vegetative reproduction (b) Parthenogenesis

(c) Sexual reproduction (d) Nucellar polyembryony

156. Flowers are unisexual in

(a) China rose (b) Onion

(c) pea (d) cucumber

157. Meiosis takes place in

(a) gemmule (b) Megaspore

(c) meiocyte (d) conidia

158. In oogamy, fertilisation involves

(a) a small non-motile female gamete and a large motile male gamete

(b) a large non-motile female gamete and a small motile male gamete

(c) a large non-motile female gamete and a small non-motile male gamete

(d) large motile female gamete and a small non-motile male gamete.

159. Which one of the following plants is monoecious?

(a) Pinus (b) Cycas

- (c) Papaya (d) Marchantia
160. The sexual reproduction is absent in  
(a) Spirogyra (b) Nostoc  
(c) Ulothrix (d) Volvox
161. The plant parts which consist of two generations- one within the other  
(1) pollen grains inside the anther  
(2) germinated pollen grain with two male gametes  
(3) seed inside the fruit  
(4) embryo sac inside the ovule  
(a) (1) only (b) (1), (2), and (3)  
(c) (3) and (4) (d) (1) and (4)
162. What type of pollination takes place in Vallisneria?  
(a) Pollination occurs in submerged condition by water.  
(b) Flowers emerge above surface of water, and pollination occurs by insects.  
(c) Flowers emerge above water surface, and pollen is carried by wind.  
(d) Male flowers are carried by water currents to female flowers at surface of water.
163. Functional megaspore in an angiosperm develops into an  
(a) endosperm (b) embryo sac  
(c) embryo (d) ovule
164. Pollination in water hyacinth and water lily is brought about by the agency of  
(a) water (b) insects or wind  
(c) birds (d) bats
165. Filiform apparatus is characteristic feature of  
(a) aleurone cell (b) Synergids  
(c) generative cell (d) nucellar embryo
166. Which one of the following statements is not true?  
(a) The flowers pollinated by flies and bats secrete foul odour to attract them.  
(b) Honey is made by bees by digesting pollen collected from flowers.  
(c) Pollen grains are rich in nutrients and they are used in the form of tablets and syrups.  
(d) Pollen grains of some plants cause severe allergies and bronchial afflictions in some people.
167. Which one of the following statements is correct?  
(a) Endothecium produces the microspores.  
(b) Tapetum nourishes the developing pollen.  
(c) Hard outer layer of pollen is called intine.

- (d) Sporogenous tissue is haploid
168. Filiform apparatus is a characteristic feature of
- (a) suspensor (b) Egg  
(c) synergid (d) zygote
169. Male gametes in angiosperms are formed by the division of
- (a) generative cell (b) vegetative cell  
(c) microspore mother cell (d) microspore
170. Double fertilisation is exhibited by
- (a) algae (b) Fungi  
(c) angiosperms (d) gymnosperms
171. Which one of the following statements regarding post-fertilisation development in flowering plants is incorrect?
- (a) Ovules develop into embryo sac.  
(b) Ovary develops into fruit.  
(c) Zygote develops into embryo.  
(d) Central cell develops into endosperm
172. Perisperm differs from endosperm in
- (a) being a diploid tissue  
(b) its formation by fusion of secondary nucleus with several sperms  
(c) being a haploid tissue  
(d) having no reserve food
173. The terms homothallic and monoecious are used to Denote
- (a) bisexual condition (b) unisexual condition  
(c) staminate flowers (d) pistillate flowers
174. Primary sex organs differ from the secondary sex organs in all the following, except
- (a) They produce gametes  
(b) They secrete sex hormones  
(c) They are concerned with the conduction of gametes  
(d) Testes in male and ovaries in female are the examples of primary sex organs
175. Vas deferens receives a duct from seminal vesicle and opens into urethra as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Urethral meatus (b) Ejaculatory duct  
(c) Ureter (d) Epididymis
176. Male accessory glands include

- (a) Paired seminal vesicles                      (b) A prostate gland  
(c) Paired bulbourethral gland                  (d) All of these
177. The largest part of the fallopian tube is  
(a) Infundibulum                                      (b) Isthmus  
(c) Ampulla    (d) Cervix
178. The Graafian follicle ruptures to release \_\_\_\_\_ from the ovary by the process called ovulation.  
(a) Primary oocyte  
(b) Secondary oocyte after completing meiosis-II  
(c) Secondary oocyte after completing meiosis-I and with the release of 1st polar body  
(d) Mature ovum
179. Which one of the following statements is incorrect about menstrual cycle?  
(a) The first menstruation begins at puberty and is called menarche  
(b) Lack of menstruation may also occur due to some environmental factors like stress, poor health  
(c) Corpus luteum secretes large amounts of progesterone which is essential for maintenance of endometrium  
(d) In absence of fertilisation, corpus luteum degenerates in luteal phase and new follicles start developing immediately
180. **Assertion:** Specialised plant structures such as rhizomes, tubers, corms, bulbs, etc., are excellent methods of a sexual reproduction. **Reason:** They are common means of propagation in most of monocot families.  
(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.  
(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.
181. **Assertion:** The main function of stem is reproduction. **Reason:** Stem does not bear leaves to manufacture food for plants.  
(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.  
(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.
182. **Assertion:** Geitonogamy is genetically similar to autogamy. **Reason:** The pollen grains come from same plant.  
(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.

- (b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.  
(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.
183. **Assertion:** Cleistogamous flowers produce assured seed set in the absence of pollinators.  
**Reason:** These flowers do not open at all.  
(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.  
(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.
184. **Assertion:** In human male, there are perianal glands near the anus. **Reason:** Perianal glands secrete sex-attractant pheromone which initiates sexual desire in human.  
(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.  
(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.
185. **Assertion:** Testes are located in the scrotum, outside the coelom. **Reason:** A vaginal coelom partly surrounds the testes in the scrotum.  
(a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(b) If both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.  
(d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.
186. After ovulation Graafian follicle transforms into  
(a) Corpus luteum (b) Corpus albicans  
(c) Corpus callosum (d) Follicular atresia
187. Why it is scientifically correct to say that sex of the baby is determined by the father and not by the mother?  
(a) Human female produces two types of gametes  
(b) Human male produces one type of gametes  
(c) Human female is XX, whereas male is XY, 50 percent of sperms carry the X chromosome while other 50 percent carry Y chromosome  
(d) All of these
188. Trophoblast, is not involved in the formation of  
(a) Protective and trophic membranes  
(b) Foetal portion of placenta  
(c) Body of developing embryo

- (d) Chorionic villi
189. Signals from fully developed foetus and placenta ultimately lead to parturition which requires the release of
- (a) Estrogen from placenta
  - (b) Oxytocin from maternal pituitary
  - (c) Oxytocin from foetal pituitary
  - (d) Relaxin from leydig's cells
190. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), reproductive health means a total well-being in all aspects of reproduction, i.e., physical, emotional, behavioural and social. The headquarters of WHO are located in.
- (a) USA
  - (b) Geneva
  - (c) England
  - (d) France
191. Which of the following is not a natural method of contraception?
- (a) Periodic abstinence
  - (b) Withdrawal method
  - (c) Lactational amenorrhoea
  - (d) Condoms
192. Which of the following is an incorrect statement for periodic abstinence?
- (a) The couple should abstain from coitus from day 10 to 17 of the menstrual cycle when ovulation could be expected
  - (b) 10th to 17th day of the cycle is fertile period, when the chances of fertilisation are high
  - (c) This prevents the chances of union of male and female gametes
  - (d) In this method, the ovum and sperms are prevented from physically meeting with the help of barriers
193. Use of spermicidal creams, jellies and foams along with diaphragms, cervical caps and vaults leads to
- (a) Increased contraceptive efficiency
  - (b) Prevention of ovulation
  - (c) Prevention of implantation
  - (d) Increased sexual desire and drive
194. Contraceptive pills are very effective with lesser side effects used by females. They work by
- (a) Inhibiting ovulation
  - (b) Inhibiting implantation
  - (c) They alter the quality of cervical mucus to prevent/retard the entry of sperms
  - (d) All of these
195. Amongst the following methods of contraception, which can be regarded as the most cost effective and easily reversible method of contraception?
- (a) Cu-T
  - (b) Tubectomy

- (c) Vasectomy (d) Sterilisation method
196. A birth control implant having six small, plastic cylinders and with the effective period much longer upto 5 years is
- (a) Norplant (b) Multiload-375  
(c) Injectable (d) LNG-20
197. Which of the following drug is progesterone antagonist and acts as an abortion drug?
- (a) Saheli (b) Mifepristone  
(c) Mala-N (d) Depo-provera
198. Which of the following sexually transmitted diseases is caused by a protozoan?
- (a) Gonorrhoea (b) Trichomoniasis  
(c) Chlamydiasis (d) Syphilis
199. Which of the following is the most appropriate statement defining infertility?
- (a) Couple is unable to produce children inspite of unprotected sexual co-habitation even after two years  
(b) It is the inability to produce a viable offspring and is always due to defects abnormalities in the female partner  
(c) Infertility is due to immature sex organs  
(d) Infertility cannot be helped by ART
200. All of the following statements about ZIFT are correct, but one is wrong. Which one is wrong?
- (a) It is zygote intra fallopian transfer  
(b) Zygote is transferred into the fallopian tube after IVF  
(c) Early embryos upto 8 blastomeres can also be transferred into the fallopian tubes  
(d) Embryos with more than 8 blastomeres are also transferred into the fallopian tube

