

CUET MCQ Questions and Answers from UNIT 1 (1)

1. What is the primary purpose of reproduction in organisms?

- A. Growth
- B. Continuation of species
- C. Energy storage
- D. Adaptation

Answer: B

Solution: Reproduction ensures the survival and continuation of a species by producing offspring.

2. Which of the following is not a mode of asexual reproduction?

- A. Binary fission
- B. Budding
- C. Pollination
- D. Fragmentation

Answer: C

Solution: Pollination is a process in sexual reproduction involving the transfer of pollen.

3. Vegetative propagation occurs in which of the following?

- A. Animals
- B. Plants
- C. Bacteria
- D. Fungi

Answer: B

Solution: Vegetative propagation is a form of asexual reproduction specific to plants.

4. What is the structure responsible for sexual reproduction in flowering plants?

- A. Leaf
- B. Root
- C. Flower
- D. Stem

Answer: C

Solution: Flowers contain the reproductive organs of flowering plants.

5. The male gametophyte in flowering plants develops from:

- A. Ovule
- B. Pollen grain
- C. Stigma
- D. Sepals

Answer: B

Solution: The pollen grain develops into the male gametophyte.

6. Pollination that occurs between different flowers on the same plant is called:

- A. Self-pollination
- B. Cross-pollination
- C. Geitonogamy
- D. Xenogamy

Answer: C

Solution: Geitonogamy involves the transfer of pollen between flowers of the same plant.

7. Double fertilization in plants results in the formation of:

- A. Two embryos
- B. Embryo and endosperm
- C. Endosperm only
- D. Embryo only

Answer: B

Solution: One sperm fertilizes the egg (embryo), and the other fuses with polar nuclei (endosperm).

8. Which of the following is a post-fertilization event?

- A. Pollination
- B. Seed development
- C. Gametogenesis
- D. Budding

Answer: B

Solution: Seed development occurs after fertilization.

9. Apomixis is the process of:

- A. Asexual seed formation
- B. Sexual reproduction
- C. Vegetative propagation
- D. Pollen-pistil interaction

Answer: A

Solution: Apomixis allows seeds to form without fertilization.

10. Parthenocarpy leads to:

- A. Seedless fruits
- B. Seed formation
- C. Pollination
- D. Vegetative growth

Answer: A

Solution: Parthenocarpy results in fruits that develop without fertilization and lack seeds.

11. In humans, sperm are produced in:

- A. Ovary
- B. Testis
- C. Epididymis
- D. Seminal vesicle

Answer: B

Solution: Sperm are produced in the seminiferous tubules of the testis.

12. Oogenesis occurs in:

- A. Uterus
- B. Testis
- C. Ovary
- D. Fallopian tube

Answer: C

Solution: Oogenesis is the process of egg production in the ovary.

13. The menstrual cycle is regulated by:

- A. Testis

- B. Pituitary gland and ovaries
- C. Stomach
- D. Thyroid gland

Answer: B

Solution: Hormones from the pituitary gland and ovaries control the menstrual cycle.

14. What is the primary function of the placenta?

- A. Produce sperm
- B. Nutrient and gas exchange between mother and fetus
- C. Initiate ovulation
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

Solution: The placenta facilitates nutrient and gas exchange for the developing fetus.

15. The term for childbirth is:

- A. Parturition
- B. Implantation
- C. Fertilization
- D. Lactation

Answer: A

Solution: Parturition is the process of delivering the baby.

16. Lactation refers to:

- A. Formation of eggs
- B. Milk secretion from mammary glands
- C. Embryo formation
- D. Conception

Answer: B

Solution: Lactation involves milk secretion to nourish the newborn.

17. STD stands for:

- A. Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- B. Systemic Thyroid Disorders
- C. Sudden Temperature Drop
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Solution: STDs are infections spread through sexual contact.

18. Which contraceptive method involves hormonal regulation?

- A. Condom
- B. Birth control pills
- C. Copper-T
- D. Withdrawal

Answer: B

Solution: Birth control pills use hormones to prevent pregnancy.

19. What is the full form of IVF?

- A. In-Vitro Fertilization
- B. Internal Vaginal Fertilization
- C. International Variation Fertilization
- D. Intrauterine Vaginal Fusion

Answer: A

Solution: IVF involves fertilization outside the body in a lab.

20. ZIFT stands for:

- A. Zygote Intrafallopian Transfer
- B. Zonal Internal Fertilization Technique
- C. Zygote in Fetal Transfer
- D. Zone Internal Formation

Answer: A

Solution: ZIFT is an assisted reproductive technique where zygotes are transferred into the fallopian tube.

21. Gametogenesis refers to:

- A. Development of gametes
- B. Formation of zygotes
- C. Pollination
- D. Lactation

Answer: A

Solution: Gametogenesis is the process of gamete formation.

22. What prevents polyspermy during fertilization?

- A. Acrosomal reaction
- B. Cortical reaction
- C. Pollination
- D. Binary fission

Answer: B

Solution: The cortical reaction creates a barrier to block additional sperm.

23. The endosperm provides nutrition to the:

- A. Ovule
- B. Developing embryo
- C. Flower
- D. Root

Answer: B

Solution: The endosperm nourishes the developing embryo.

24. Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) includes:

- A. IVF and IUI
- B. Pollination and fertilization
- C. Menstruation and ovulation
- D. Lactation and parturition

Answer: A

Solution: ART techniques like IVF and IUI aid in reproduction.

25. Amniocentesis is used to:

- A. Determine genetic disorders in the fetus
- B. Control birth
- C. Prevent STDs
- D. None of the above

Answer: A

Solution: Amniocentesis detects genetic abnormalities in the fetus.

26. Fertilization in humans occurs in the:

- A. Uterus
- B. Vagina
- C. Ovary
- D. Fallopian tube

Answer: D

Solution: Fertilization occurs in the fallopian tube.

27. Which organ in humans produces ova?

- A. Testis
- B. Uterus
- C. Ovary
- D. Fallopian tube

Answer: C

Solution: The ovary is responsible for producing eggs (ova).

28. Which of the following is a surgical method of birth control?

- A. Vasectomy
- B. Oral pills
- C. Condom
- D. Copper-T

Answer: A

Solution: Vasectomy is a surgical procedure for male sterilization.

29. Menstrual bleeding occurs due to shedding of the:

- A. Endometrium
- B. Myometrium
- C. Cervix
- D. Ovary

Answer: A

Solution: The endometrium is shed during menstruation.

30. Polyembryony refers to:

- A. Formation of multiple embryos
- B. Vegetative propagation

- C. Seedless fruit formation
- D. Asexual reproduction

Answer: A

Solution: Polyembryony involves the formation of more than one embryo in a seed.

31. Which of the following is NOT a mode of asexual reproduction?

- a) Binary fission
- b) Sporulation
- c) Pollination
- d) Budding

Answer: c) Pollination

Solution: Pollination is a process in sexual reproduction, where pollen is transferred to the stigma of a flower.

32. What is the role of gemmules in asexual reproduction?

- a) They aid in vegetative propagation.
- b) They are reproductive units in sponges.
- c) They develop into seeds.
- d) They help in pollination.

Answer: b) They are reproductive units in sponges.

Solution: Gemmules are specialized cells in sponges for asexual reproduction, helping them survive unfavorable conditions.

33. Which of the following is a vegetative propagation method in plants?

- a) Budding
- b) Fragmentation
- c) Layering
- d) Sporulation

Answer: c) Layering

Solution: Layering is a method of vegetative propagation where a stem grows roots while still attached to the parent plant.

34. In flowering plants, the male gametophyte is represented by:

- a) Ovule
- b) Pollen grain
- c) Endosperm
- d) Ovary

Answer: b) Pollen grain

Solution: The male gametophyte in flowering plants is the pollen grain, which produces sperm cells.

35. Pollination that occurs within the same flower is called:

- a) Cross-pollination
- b) Self-pollination
- c) Geitonogamy
- d) Allogamy

Answer: b) Self-pollination

Solution: Self-pollination involves the transfer of pollen from the anther to the stigma of the same flower.

36. Which of these is an outbreeding device in plants?

- a) Homogamy
- b) Self-incompatibility
- c) Apomixis
- d) Cleistogamy

Answer: b) Self-incompatibility

Solution: Self-incompatibility prevents self-pollination, encouraging genetic diversity.

37. Double fertilization in flowering plants results in:

- a) Two zygotes
- b) A zygote and endosperm
- c) Two embryos
- d) A seed and fruit

Answer: b) A zygote and endosperm

Solution: Double fertilization produces a diploid zygote and triploid endosperm.

38. Parthenocarpy leads to the formation of:

- a) Seeds without fruits
- b) Fruits without seeds
- c) Flowers without fruits
- d) Fruits with multiple embryos

Answer: b) Fruits without seeds

Solution: Parthenocarpy is the development of fruit without fertilization, resulting in seedless fruits.

39. The primary reproductive organ in the male reproductive system is:

- a) Penis
- b) Testis
- c) Vas deferens
- d) Prostate gland

Answer: b) Testis

Solution: The testis produces sperm and testosterone, the main functions of the male reproductive system.

40. Where does fertilization occur in the human female reproductive system?

- a) Ovary
- b) Uterus
- c) Fallopian tube
- d) Cervix

Answer: c) Fallopian tube

Solution: Fertilization occurs in the fallopian tube, where the sperm meets the egg.

41. Spermatogenesis occurs in:

- a) Prostate gland
- b) Vas deferens
- c) Testis
- d) Epididymis

Answer: c) Testis

Solution: Spermatogenesis takes place in the seminiferous tubules of the testis.

42. During which phase of the menstrual cycle does ovulation occur?

- a) Menstrual phase
- b) Follicular phase
- c) Ovulatory phase
- d) Luteal phase

Answer: c) Ovulatory phase

Solution: Ovulation happens in the ovulatory phase, typically around the 14th day of the cycle.

43. The placenta is formed from:

- a) Only maternal tissues
- b) Only fetal tissues
- c) Both maternal and fetal tissues
- d) Amnion

Answer: c) Both maternal and fetal tissues

Solution: The placenta is formed from the chorion (fetal) and uterine lining (maternal).

44. The process of childbirth is known as:

- a) Lactation
- b) Ovulation
- c) Parturition
- d) Implantation

Answer: c) Parturition

Solution: Parturition refers to the process of delivering a baby from the uterus.

45. Which of the following is an example of assisted reproductive technology (ART)?

- a) Vasectomy
- b) Intrauterine insemination (IUI)
- c) Ovulation
- d) Apomixis

Answer: b) Intrauterine insemination (IUI)

Solution: IUI is an ART technique where sperm is directly introduced into the uterus.

46. The hormone responsible for the maintenance of pregnancy is:

- a) Estrogen
- b) Progesterone
- c) Oxytocin
- d) Prolactin

Answer: b) Progesterone

Solution: Progesterone maintains the uterine lining and prevents uterine contractions during pregnancy.

47. What is the significance of lactation after childbirth?

- a) Production of amniotic fluid
- b) Formation of placenta
- c) Nutrition for the newborn
- d) Onset of ovulation

Answer: c) Nutrition for the newborn

Solution: Lactation provides essential nutrients and antibodies to the newborn through breast milk.

48. What is amniocentesis used for?

- a) Determining fetal health and sex
- b) Enhancing fertility
- c) Preventing pregnancy
- d) Diagnosing STDs

Answer: a) Determining fetal health and sex

Solution: Amniocentesis involves sampling amniotic fluid to check for genetic or chromosomal abnormalities.

49. Which of the following contraceptive methods involves surgical intervention?

- a) Oral contraceptive pills
- b) Tubectomy
- c) Copper-T
- d) Condoms

Answer: b) Tubectomy

Solution: Tubectomy is a surgical method of contraception involving cutting and tying the fallopian tubes.

50. Which ART technique involves transferring an embryo to the fallopian tube?

- a) IVF
- b) GIFT
- c) ZIFT
- d) IUI

Answer: c) ZIFT

Solution: In ZIFT (Zygote Intrafallopian Transfer), a zygote is placed in the fallopian tube after fertilization in the lab.

CUET MCQ Questions and Answer from UNIT 1 (2)

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1. Apomixis leads to:

- a) Seedless fruit formation
- b) Seed formation without fertilization
- c) Vegetative propagation
- d) Formation of multiple embryos

Answer: b) Seed formation without fertilization

Solution: Apomixis is a process where seeds are formed without the fusion of gametes.

2. What prevents polyspermy during fertilization?

- a) Capacitation of sperm
- b) Acrosome reaction
- c) Cortical reaction
- d) Sperm motility

Answer: c) Cortical reaction

Solution: The cortical reaction modifies the zona pellucida to block entry of additional sperm, preventing polyspermy.

3. Which layer of the uterus is shed during menstruation?

- a) Myometrium
- b) Perimetrium
- c) Endometrium
- d) Cervix

Answer: c) Endometrium

Solution: The endometrium thickens during the menstrual cycle and is shed if fertilization does not occur.

4. Which STD is caused by a virus?

- a) Syphilis
- b) Gonorrhoea
- c) Genital herpes
- d) Chlamydia

Answer: c) Genital herpes

Solution: Genital herpes is caused by the herpes simplex virus (HSV).

5. The development of the blastocyst is followed by:

- a) Fertilization

- b) Implantation
- c) Ovulation
- d) Lactation

Answer: b) Implantation

Solution: After fertilization and blastocyst formation, the embryo implants in the uterine lining.

6. What is the chromosomal composition of a human zygote?

- a) 22 pairs of autosomes
- b) 23 chromosomes
- c) 46 chromosomes
- d) 22 chromosomes

Answer: c) 46 chromosomes

Solution: A human zygote is diploid with 46 chromosomes, 23 from each parent.

7. Vegetative propagation in potato occurs through:

- a) Rhizomes
- b) Tubers
- c) Stolons
- d) Bulbs

Answer: b) Tubers

Solution: Potato tubers have buds ("eyes") that can sprout to form new plants.

8. The main function of the ovary in females is:

- a) Fertilization
- b) Sperm production
- c) Gamete production
- d) Uterus preparation

Answer: c) Gamete production

Solution: The ovary produces ova (eggs) and hormones like estrogen and progesterone.

9. Which type of pollination is mediated by insects?

- a) Anemophily
- b) Hydrophily
- c) Entomophily
- d) Ornithophily

Answer: c) Entomophily

Solution: Entomophily refers to pollination carried out by insects.

10. Polyembryony results in:

- a) A single seed with multiple embryos
- b) Seedless fruit formation
- c) A single embryo in one seed
- d) Development of endosperm only

Answer: a) A single seed with multiple embryos

Solution: Polyembryony occurs when multiple embryos develop within a single seed.

11. Which of the following is true for binary fission in amoeba?

- A. It occurs by forming multiple buds.
- B. It involves meiosis.
- C. The nucleus divides first, followed by cytoplasmic division.
- D. It results in multiple offspring from one parent cell.

Answer: C

Solution: In amoeba, binary fission begins with the division of the nucleus (karyokinesis), followed by the division of the cytoplasm (cytokinesis), resulting in two daughter cells.

12. What differentiates sporulation from binary fission?

- A. Sporulation occurs only in plants.
- B. Sporulation involves spore formation during unfavorable conditions.
- C. Sporulation involves meiosis.
- D. Sporulation and binary fission are identical processes.

Answer: B

Solution: Sporulation involves the formation of spores during unfavorable conditions to ensure survival, whereas binary fission occurs in favorable conditions and involves direct division of the organism.

13. In vegetative propagation, which of the following is NOT a method used?

- A. Grafting
- B. Pollination
- C. Layering
- D. Cutting

Answer: B

Solution: Pollination is associated with sexual reproduction in plants, whereas grafting, layering, and cutting are vegetative propagation methods used for asexual reproduction.

14. Which structure in a flower develops into the fruit after fertilization?

- A. Ovary
- B. Ovule
- C. Pollen grain
- D. Stigma

Answer: A

Solution: After fertilization, the ovary matures into the fruit, and the ovules develop into seeds.

15. Double fertilization in plants involves the fusion of which nuclei?

- A. One male gamete with the egg nucleus and one male gamete with the antipodal cells
- B. Both male gametes with the egg nucleus
- C. One male gamete with the egg nucleus and one male gamete with the polar nuclei
- D. Both male gametes with the synergids

Answer: C

Solution: In double fertilization, one male gamete fuses with the egg nucleus (syngamy), and the other fuses with the two polar nuclei (triple fusion).

16. What is the role of outbreeding devices in plants?

- A. To prevent pollination
- B. To promote self-pollination
- C. To prevent self-pollination and encourage cross-pollination
- D. To eliminate gametophyte formation

Answer: C

Solution: Outbreeding devices prevent self-pollination by mechanisms such as different maturation times of anthers and stigmas, thus promoting cross-pollination.

17. Which among the following is NOT an agent of pollination?

- A. Wind
- B. Water
- C. Insects
- D. Endosperm

Answer: D

Solution: Endosperm is a tissue formed after fertilization, not an agent of pollination. Wind, water, and insects are common pollination agents.

18. Which hormone triggers ovulation during the menstrual cycle?

- A. FSH
- B. LH
- C. Progesterone
- D. Estrogen

Answer: B

Solution: A surge in luteinizing hormone (LH) triggers ovulation, releasing the mature egg from the follicle.

19. Spermatogenesis results in the formation of how many sperm cells from a single spermatogonium?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Four
- D. Eight

Answer: C

Solution: Each spermatogonium undergoes meiosis and differentiation to form four haploid sperm cells.

20. What prevents polyspermy during fertilization?

- A. Fast block and cortical reaction
- B. Only the cortical reaction
- C. Multiple sperm penetrating the egg
- D. Lack of zona pellucida

Answer: A

Solution: Polyspermy is prevented by the fast block (depolarization of the egg membrane) and the cortical reaction, which modifies the zona pellucida.

21. Which part of the human female reproductive system is the site of fertilization?

- A. Ovary
- B. Uterus
- C. Fallopian tube
- D. Cervix

Answer: C

Solution: Fertilization typically occurs in the ampullary region of the fallopian tube.

22. What is the role of the placenta in pregnancy?

- A. Produces digestive enzymes
- B. Facilitates the exchange of nutrients, gases, and waste products between mother and fetus

- C. Prevents the development of the embryo
- D. Acts as a site for spermatogenesis

Answer: B

Solution: The placenta is essential for nutrient and gas exchange between the mother and fetus and removes waste products.

23. What characterizes apomixis in plants?

- A. Formation of seeds without fertilization
- B. Formation of fruit without ovary development
- C. Formation of embryos by double fertilization
- D. Formation of seeds with gamete fusion

Answer: A

Solution: Apomixis is a form of asexual reproduction where seeds form without fertilization.

24. Which of the following is an example of parthenocarpy?

- A. Formation of a diploid zygote
- B. Formation of seedless fruits like banana without fertilization
- C. Development of multiple embryos in a seed
- D. Pollination failure

Answer: B

Solution: Parthenocarpy involves the development of seedless fruits without fertilization, as seen in bananas.

25. Which assisted reproductive technology involves fertilizing an egg outside the body?

- A. IVF
- B. GIFT
- C. ZIFT
- D. IUI

Answer: A

Solution: In vitro fertilization (IVF) involves fertilizing eggs outside the body in a laboratory and then transferring the embryo to the uterus.

26. The functional unit of the human testis is called:

- A. Sertoli cells
- B. Seminiferous tubules
- C. Leydig cells
- D. Vas deferens

Answer: B

Solution: The seminiferous tubules are the site of spermatogenesis in the human testis.

27. The hormone primarily responsible for maintaining pregnancy is:

- A. LH
- B. FSH
- C. Estrogen
- D. Progesterone

Answer: D

Solution: Progesterone maintains the uterine lining for implantation and sustains pregnancy.

28. What is the chromosomal composition of the secondary oocyte in humans?

- A. Diploid
- B. Haploid with 23 chromosomes
- C. Triploid
- D. Aneuploid

Answer: B

Solution: The secondary oocyte is haploid, containing 23 chromosomes, formed after meiosis I.

29. Which contraceptive method is considered permanent?

- A. Condoms
- B. Oral pills
- C. Tubectomy and vasectomy
- D. Intrauterine devices (IUDs)

Answer: C

Solution: Tubectomy and vasectomy are surgical methods that provide permanent contraception.

30. What is ZIFT in reproductive technology?

- A. Fertilizing the egg outside the body and transferring the zygote to the fallopian tube
- B. Direct insemination of sperm into the uterus
- C. Transferring sperm and egg directly into the fallopian tube
- D. Removing an embryo from the uterus

Answer: A

Solution: In Zygote Intrafallopian Transfer (ZIFT), the zygote formed outside the body is transferred to the fallopian tube.

31. What is the primary purpose of reproduction in organisms?

- A. To ensure survival of individual organisms
- B. To ensure the continuation of species
- C. To maintain energy balance in the ecosystem
- D. To avoid extinction of predators

Answer: B

Solution: Reproduction is essential for the continuation of a species by producing offspring, thereby ensuring the survival of genetic material over generations.

32. Which of the following is NOT an asexual mode of reproduction?

- A. Binary fission
- B. Budding
- C. Pollination
- D. Sporulation

Answer: C

Solution: Pollination is a part of sexual reproduction, not asexual reproduction.

33. What type of reproduction involves the formation of gemmules?

- A. Vegetative propagation
- B. Binary fission
- C. Sporulation
- D. Budding

Answer: C

Solution: Gemmules are specialized asexual reproductive structures found in organisms like sponges.

34. Vegetative propagation in plants occurs through which of the following?

- A. Flowers
- B. Fruits
- C. Roots, stems, or leaves
- D. Seeds

Answer: C

Solution: Vegetative propagation involves reproduction using parts like roots, stems, and leaves.

35. Which structure in flowering plants houses male gametophytes?

- A. Ovule
- B. Anther
- C. Pistil

D. Stigma

Answer: B

Solution: The anther contains pollen grains, which house the male gametophytes.

36. What is the process of transferring pollen grains from anther to stigma called?

A. Fertilization

B. Pollination

C. Germination

D. Fragmentation

Answer: B

Solution: Pollination refers to the transfer of pollen grains from the male anther to the female stigma.

37. What is double fertilization in flowering plants?

A. Fertilization of two ovules by two sperms

B. One sperm fuse with the egg, another with the polar nuclei

C. Fusion of two eggs with one sperm

D. Fertilization of egg and synergid

Answer: B

Solution: Double fertilization involves the fusion of one sperm with the egg to form a zygote and the other with the polar nuclei to form the endosperm.

38. Apomixis refers to:

A. Formation of seeds without fertilization

B. Parthenogenesis in animals

C. Fusion of male and female gametes

D. A type of vegetative propagation

Answer: A

Solution: Apomixis is a process in plants where seeds form without fertilization.

39. What does parthenocarpy result in?

A. Seedless fruits

B. Multiple embryos

C. Formation of flowers without pollination

D. Vegetative propagation

Answer: A

Solution: Parthenocarpy results in the development of seedless fruits.

40. Which of the following is the male reproductive organ in humans?

A. Ovary

- B. Testis
- C. Uterus
- D. Placenta

Answer: B

Solution: The testis is the primary male reproductive organ that produces sperm.

41. What is the process of sperm formation called?

- A. Oogenesis
- B. Spermatogenesis
- C. Gametogenesis
- D. Fertilization

Answer: B

Solution: Spermatogenesis is the process of sperm formation in the testes.

42. The menstrual cycle in human females is regulated by:

- A. Adrenaline and insulin
- B. Thyroxine and cortisol
- C. Estrogen and progesterone
- D. Glucagon and melatonin

Answer: C

Solution: Estrogen and progesterone regulate the menstrual cycle.

43. What is the role of the placenta in pregnancy?

- A. Provides nutrition and oxygen to the fetus
- B. Acts as the main organ for digestion
- C. Synthesizes proteins for the mother
- D. Initiates ovulation during pregnancy

Answer: A

Solution: The placenta is essential for providing nutrition and oxygen to the developing fetus.

44. Which of the following is NOT part of the embryo development process?

- A. Zygote formation
- B. Blastocyst formation
- C. Pollination
- D. Implantation

Answer: C

Solution: Pollination is a pre-fertilization event in plants, unrelated to human embryonic development.

45. What is the significance of lactation after childbirth?

- A. It helps the mother to regain strength
- B. It provides nutrition and immunity to the newborn
- C. It initiates ovulation
- D. It prevents fertilization

Answer: B

Solution: Lactation ensures the newborn receives essential nutrients and antibodies.

46. Which is a natural method of contraception?

- A. Copper-T
- B. Abstinence
- C. Oral pills
- D. Condoms

Answer: B

Solution: Abstinence is a natural method to prevent conception.

47. What is the primary aim of amniocentesis?

- A. To treat infertility
- B. To determine genetic disorders in the fetus
- C. To enhance reproductive health
- D. To induce labor

Answer: B

Solution: Amniocentesis is a diagnostic procedure to detect genetic disorders in the fetus.

48. IVF is an example of:

- A. Contraceptive technology
- B. Assisted reproductive technology
- C. Birth control method
- D. Natural reproduction method

Answer: B

Solution: In Vitro Fertilization (IVF) is an assisted reproductive technology to help infertile couples.

49. Which method is used to treat infertility by placing sperm directly into the uterus?

- A. IVF
- B. IUI
- C. ZIFT
- D. GIFT

Answer: B

Solution: Intrauterine Insemination (IUI) involves placing sperm directly into the uterus.

50. Which of the following diseases is sexually transmitted?

A. Tuberculosis

B. Hepatitis-B

C. Gonorrhea

D. Diabetes

Answer: C

Solution: Gonorrhea is a sexually transmitted disease caused by the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*.