

35. (c)
Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are caused by infections that are passed from one person to another during sexual contact. Most STDs initially do not cause symptoms. Symptoms and signs of disease may include: vaginal discharge, penile discharge, ulcers on or around the genitals, and pelvic pain.
36. (d)
37. (b)
38. (c)
Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI) is an *in-vitro* fertilization procedure in which a single sperm is injected directly into an egg. This procedure is most commonly used to overcome male infertility problems, although it may also be used where eggs cannot easily be penetrated by sperm, and occasionally in addition to sperm donation.
39. (b)
ZIFT (Zygote intra fallopian transfer) is the process in which the zygote or early embryos (with upto 8 blastomeres) is transferred into the fallopian tube.
40. (d)
Test tube baby programme employs zygote intra fallopian transfer (ZIFT) technique. In this technique fusion of ovum and sperm is done outside the body of woman to form zygote which is allowed to divide forming 8 blastomeres, then it is transferred into the fallopian tube of the woman.
41. (b)
In artificial insemination (AI) technique, the semen collected either from the husband or a healthy donor is artificially introduced either into the vagina or into the uterus (IUI – intrauterine insemination) of the female.
42. (a)
Gamete Intra fallopian Transfer (GIFT) is recommended for those females who cannot produce an ovum. In this process, the eggs of the donor woman are removed and in a form of mixture with sperm transferred into fallopian tube of another woman who cannot produce ovum, but can provide suitable environment for fertilization. Thus in GIFT, site of fertilization is fallopian tube, not laboratory.
43. (d)
Infertility problems cannot be generalised. It is a false statement to say that in India the infertility problems lie in females more often.
44. (c)
45. (b)
46. (b)
47. (d)
48. (b)
49. (b)
Purpose of tubectomy is to prevent the gamete transport. Genital warts are a sexually transmitted disease, caused by some types of human papilloma virus.
50. (c)
Reproductive health is a crucial part of general health and a central feature of human development. It is a reflection of health during childhood, and crucial during adolescence and adulthood, Reproductive healthy societies have normal sex related emotional and behavioural interactions.
51. (c)
Reproductive health is defined as a state of physical, mental, and social well-being in all matters relating to the reproductive system, at all stages of life.
Reproductive health in society can be improved by introducing sex education in schools, increasing medical assistance, ban on amniocentesis, spreading awareness on contraception and STDs and providing equal opportunities to male and female.
52. (c)
53. (a)
Increased health facilities and rapid decrease in maternal mortality rate are among the various reasons of population explosion.
54. (b)
Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) are infections that are commonly passed from one person to another during sexual contact. Except for having unprotected sex, all the other reasons are helpful to avoid transmission of STDs.