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NEET REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH — PYQS

Max. Marks: 236 **Questions:** 59

Section A (MCQ) — 59 questions

Q.1 Match **List I** with **List II** : [NEET (UG) 2026]

List-I		List-II	
A.	Progestasert	I.	Barrier made of rubber used by females
B.	Multiload 375	II.	Oral contraceptive
C.	Diaphragm	III.	Hormone releasing IUD
D.	Saheli	IV.	Copper releasing IUD

(1) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III (2) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
(3) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I (4) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

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Q.2 Choose the correct statement regarding GIFT to overcome infertility. [NEET (UG) 2026]

(1) Ova collected from a female donor are transferred to the uterus of an infertile female.
(2) Early embryos with up to 8 blastomeres are transferred into the fallopian tube of an infertile female.
(3) Early embryos with up to 8 blastomeres are transferred to the uterus of an infertile female.
(4) It is the transfer of an ovum collected from a donor into the fallopian tube of another female who cannot produce ovum but can provide suitable environment for fertilization and development.

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Q.3 The method of directly injecting a sperm into ovum in assisted reproductive technology is called : [RE-NEET (UG) 2026]

(1) Embryo transfer (ET)
(2) Gamete intra fallopian transfer (GIFT)
(3) Zygote intra fallopian transfer (ZIFT)
(4) Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)

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Q.4 Which of the following diseases is not sexually transmitted? [RE-NEET (UG) 2026]

(1) Genital warts (2) Syphilis
(3) Tuberculosis (4) Gonorrhoea

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Q.5 What are the potential drawbacks in adoption of the IVF method?

A. High fatality risk to mother
B. Expensive instruments and reagents
C. Husband/wife necessary for being donors
D. Less adoption of orphans
E. Not available in India
F. Possibility that the early embryo does not survive

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [NEET (UG) 2025]

(1) A, B, C, D only (2) A, B, C, E, F only
(3) B, D, F only (4) A, C, D, F only

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Q.6 Which of the following is not a natural/traditional contraceptive method? [NEET (UG) 2024]

(1) Coitus interruptus
(2) Periodic abstinence
(3) Lactational amenorrhea
(4) Vaults

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Q.7 Match **List I** with **List II**

List - I		List - II	
A.	Non-medicated IUD	I.	Multiload 375
B.	Copper releasing IUD	II.	Progestogens
C.	Hormone releasing IUD	III.	Lippes loop
D.	Implants	IV.	LNG-20

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [NEET (UG) 2024]

(1) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV (2) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
(3) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III (4) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

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Q.8 Match **List-I** with **List-II** relating to examples of various kind of IUDs and barrier:

List-I		List-II	
A.	Copper releasing IUD	I.	Vaults
B.	Non-medicated IUD	II.	Multiload 375
C.	Contraceptive barrier	III.	LNG-20
D.	Hormone releasing IUD	IV.	Lippes loop

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [RE-NEET (UG) 2024]

(1) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I (2) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
(3) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV (4) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

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Q.9 Following is the list of STDs. Select the diseases which are not completely curable.

A. Genital warts B. Genital herpes
C. Syphilis D. Hepatitis-B
E. Trichomoniasis

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [RE-NEET (UG) 2024]

(1) A and D only (2) B and D only
(3) A and C only (4) D and E only

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Q.10 Which one of the following common sexually transmitted diseases is completely curable when detected early and treated properly? [NEET (UG) 2023]

(1) Gonorrhoea (2) Hepatitis-B
(3) HIV Infection (4) Genital herpes

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Q.11 Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion (A): Amniocentesis for sex determination is one of the strategies of Reproductive and Child Health Care Programme.

Reason (R): Ban on amniocentesis checks increasing menace of female foeticide.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below. [NEET (UG) 2023]

(1) Both A and R are true and R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
(2) A is true but R is false.
(3) A is false but R is true.
(4) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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Q.12 Match **List I** with **List II**.

List I		List II	
A.	Vasectomy	I.	Oral method
B.	Coitus interruptus	II.	Barrier method
C.	Cervical caps	III.	Surgical method
D.	Saheli	IV.	Natural method

Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [NEET (UG) 2023]

(1) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I (2) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
(3) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III (4) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

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Q.13 Lippes loop is a type of contraceptive used as: [NEET (UG) 2022]

(1) Cervical barrier (2) Vault barrier
(3) Non-Medicated IUD (4) Copper releasing IUD

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Q.14 Match **List-I** with **List-II** with respect to methods of contraception and their respective actions.

List-I		List-II	
a.	Diaphragms	i.	Inhibit ovulation and implantation
b.	Contraceptive Pills	ii.	Increase phagocytosis of sperm within uterus
c.	Intra Uterine Devices	iii.	Absence of menstrual cycle and ovulation following parturition
d.	Lactational Amenorrhea	iv.	They cover the cervix blocking the entry of sperms

Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [NEET (UG) 2022]

(1) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(iii), (d)-(ii)
(2) (a)-(iv), (b)-(i), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iii)
(3) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
(4) (a)-(iii), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iv)

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Q.15 Which of the following is not an Intra Uterine Device? [NEET (UG) 2022 (Phase 2)]
(1) Progestasert (2) Progestogens
(3) Multiload 375 (4) Lippes loop

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Q.16 IUDs are small objects made up of plastic or copper that are inserted in the uterine cavity. Which of the following statements are correct about IUDs ?
A. IUDs decrease phagocytosis of sperm within the uterus.
B. The released copper ions suppress the sperm motility.
C. IUDs do not make the cervix hostile to the sperm.
D. IUDs suppress the fertilization capacity of sperm.
E. The IUDs require surgical intervention for their insertion in the uterine cavity.
Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: [NEET (UG) 2022 (Phase 2)]
(1) D only (2) A, D and E only
(3) B and C only (4) B and D only

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Q.17 Which one of the following is an example of Hormone releasing IUD? [NEET (UG) 2021]
(1) Multiload 375 (2) CuT
(3) LNG-20 (4) Cu7

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Q.18 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. [NEET (UG) 2021]
(1) A and C only (2) A, B and C only
(3) B, C and D only (4) B and C only

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Q.19 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. [NEET (UG) 2021]
(1) (a)-(iii), (b)-(i), (c)-(iv), (d)-(ii)
(2) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(i), (d)-(iii)
(3) (a)-(i), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(iv)
(4) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)

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Q.20 Select the option including all sexually transmitted diseases. [NEET (UG) 2020]
(1) Cancer, AIDS, Syphilis
(2) Gonorrhoea, Malaria, Genital herpes
(3) Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Genital herpes
(4) AIDS, Malaria, Filaria

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Q.21 In which of the following techniques, the embryos are transferred to assist those females who cannot conceive? [NEET (UG) 2020]
(1) GIFT and ICSI (2) ZIFT and IUT
(3) GIFT and ZIFT (4) ICSI and ZIFT

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Q.22 Which of the following contraceptive methods do involve a role of hormone? [NEET (UG) 2019]
(1) CuT, Pills, Emergency contraceptives
(2) Pills, Emergency contraceptives, Barrier methods
(3) Lactational amenorrhea, Pills, Emergency contraceptives
(4) Barrier method, Lactational amenorrhea, Pills

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Q.23 Select the hormone-releasing Intra-Uterine Devices. [NEET (UG) 2019]
(1) Progestasert, LNG-20
(2) Lippes Loop, Multiload 375
(3) Vaults, LNG-20
(4) Multiload 375, Progestasert

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Q.24 Which of the following sexually transmitted diseases is **not** completely curable ? [NEET (UG) 2019]

(1) Genital herpes (2) Chlamydiasis
(3) Gonorrhoea (4) Genital warts

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Q.25 The contraceptive 'Saheli' [NEET 2018]

(1) blocks estrogen receptors in the uterus, preventing eggs from getting implanted
(2) increases the concentration of estrogen and prevents ovulation in females
(3) is an IUD
(4) is a post-coital contraceptive

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Q.26 Match the following sexually transmitted diseases (**Column-I**) with their causative agent (**Column-II**) and select the correct option [NEET 2017]

Column-I		Column-II	
a.	Gonorrhea	i.	HIV
b.	Syphilis	ii.	*Neisseria*
c.	Genital Warts	iii.	*Treponema*
d.	AIDS	iv.	Human papilloma virus

(1) (a)-(iii), (b)-(iv), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii)
(2) (a)-(iv), (b)-(ii), (c)-(iii), (d)-(i)
(3) (a)-(ii), (b)-(iii), (c)-(iv), (d)-(i)
(4) (a)-(iv), (b)-(iii), (c)-(ii), (d)-(i)

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Q.27 The function of copper ions in copper releasing IUDs is : [NEET 2017]

(1) They suppress sperm motility and fertilising capacity of sperms.
(2) They inhibit gametogenesis.
(3) They make uterus unsuitable for implantation
(4) They inhibit ovulation

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Q.28 In case of a couple where the male is having a very low sperm count, which technique will be suitable for fertilization ? [NEET 2017]

(1) Artificial Insemination
(2) Gamete intracytoplasmic fallopian transfer
(3) Intracytoplasmic sperm injection
(4) Intrauterine transfer

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Q.29 Which of the following approaches does not give the defined action of contraceptive ? [NEET 2016 (Phase 1)]

(1) Intra uterine devices ⟶ Increase phagocytosis of sperms, suppress sperm motility and fertilizing capacity of sperm
(2) Barrier methods ⟶ Prevent fertilization
(3) Hormonal contraceptives ⟶ Prevent/retard entry of sperm, prevent ovulation and fertilization
(4) Vasectomy ⟶ Prevents spermatogenesis

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.30 In context of Amniocentesis, which of the following statements is incorrect ? [NEET 2016 (Phase 1)]

(1) It can be used for detection of Down syndrome
(2) It is usually done when a woman is between 14-16 weeks pregnant
(3) It is used for prenatal sex determination
(4) It can be used for detection of Cleft palate

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Q.31 Which of the following is hormone releasing IUD ? [NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

(1) Lippes loop (2) LNG-20
(3) Cu7 (4) Multiload 375

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Q.32 Which of the following is incorrect regarding vasectomy ? [NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

(1) No sperm occurs in epididymis
(2) No sperm occurs in seminal fluid
(3) Irreversible sterility
(4) Vasa deferentia is cut and tied

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Q.33 Embryo with more than 16 blastomeres formed due to in vitro fertilization is transferred into [NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

(1) fimbriae (2) cervix
(3) uterus (4) fallopian tube

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Q.34 A childless couple can be assisted to have a child through a technique called GIFT. The full form of this technique is : [AIPMT 2015]

(1) Gamete intra fallopian transfer
(2) Gamete internal fertilization and transfer
(3) Germ cell internal fallopian transfer
(4) Gamete inseminated fallopian transfer

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.35 Which of the following is not a sexually transmitted disease? [AIPMT 2015 (Cancelled)]
(1) Trichomoniasis
(2) Syphilis
(3) Encephalitis
(4) Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.36 Which of the following viruses is not transferred through semen of an infected male? [AIPMT 2015 (Cancelled)]
(1) Ebola virus
(2) Chikungunya virus
(3) Hepatitis B virus
(4) Human immunodeficiency virus

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Q.37 Tubectomy is a method of sterilization in which : [AIPMT 2014]
(1) uterus is removed surgically
(2) small part of the fallopian tube is removed or tied up
(3) small part of vas deferens is removed or tied up.
(4) ovaries are removed surgically.

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Q.38 Which of the following is a hormone releasing Intra Uterine Device (IUD)? [AIPMT 2014]
(1) Vault (2) Cervical cap
(3) LNG-20 (4) Multiload 375

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.39 Assisted reproductive technology, IVF involves transfer of : [AIPMT 2014]
(1) Zygote into the fallopian tube.
(2) Ovum into the fallopian tube.
(3) Embryo with 16 blastomeres into the fallopian tube
(4) Zygote into the uterus

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Q.40 Artificial insemination means : [NEET 2013]
(1) transfer of sperms of husband to a test tube containing ova
(2) artificial introduction of sperms of a healthy donor into the vagina
(3) transfer of sperms of a healthy donor to a test tube containing ova
(4) introduction of sperms of a healthy donor directly into the ovary

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Q.41 One of the legal methods of birth control is : [NEET 2013]
(1) abortion by taking an appropriate medicine
(2) by a premature ejaculation during coitus
(3) by abstaining from coitus from day 10 to 17 of the menstrual cycle
(4) by having coitus at the time of day break

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Q.42 Which of the following cannot be detected in a developing foetus by amniocentesis ? [NEET 2013]
(1) Sex of the foetus (2) jaundice
(3) Klinefelter syndrome (4) Down syndrome

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Q.43 The stage transferred into the uterus after induced fertilization of ovum in the laboratory is [NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]
(1) morula
(2) embryo at 2 blastomeres stage
(3) zygote
(4) embryo at 4 blastomeres stage

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.44 One of the following is not a method of contraception. Which one? [NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]
(1) Pills of a combination of oxytocin and vasopressin
(2) Lippes loop
(3) Condoms
(4) Tubectomy

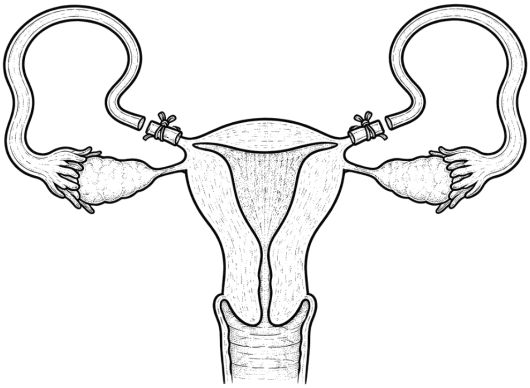
Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.45 Which one of the following statements is correct regarding Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD) ? [NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]

(1) Haemophilia is one of the STD
(2) The chances of a 5-year-old boy contracting an STD are very little
(3) A person may contract syphilis by sharing milk with one already suffering from the disease
(4) Genital herpes and sickle-cell anaemia are both STD

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.46 What is the figure given below showing in particular ? [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]



(1) Uterine cancer (2) Vasectomy
(3) Tubectomy (4) Ovarian cancer

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.47 The test-tube baby programme employs which one of the following techniques ? [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]
(1) Intra cytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)
(2) Gamete intra fallopian transfer (GIFT)
(3) Intra uterine insemination (IUI)
(4) Zygote intra fallopian transfer (ZIFT)

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Q.48 The technique called gamete intrafallopian transfer (GIFT) is recommended for those females: [AIPMT 2011 (Mains)]
(1) who cannot produce an ovum
(2) who cannot retain the foetus inside uterus
(3) who cannot provide suitable environment for fertilisation
(4) whose cervical canal is too narrow to allow passage for the sperms

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Q.49 Which one of the following is the most widely accepted method of contraception in India, as at present ? [AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]
(1) IUDs (Intra uterine devices)
(2) Tubectomy
(3) Cervical caps
(4) Diaphragms

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Q.50 Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) is considered safe up to how many weeks of pregnancy ? [AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]
(1) Twelve weeks (2) Eighteen weeks
(3) Six weeks (4) Eight weeks

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Q.51 In vitro fertilization is a technique that involves transfer of which one of the following into the fallopian tube? [AIPMT 2010 (Prelims)]
(1) Zygote only
(2) Embryo only, upto 8 cell stage
(3) Either zygote or early embryo upto 8 cell stage
(4) Embryo of 32 cell stage

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Q.52 The permissible use of the technique amniocentesis is for [AIPMT 2010 (Prelims)]
(1) transfer of embryo into the uterus of a surrogate mother
(2) detecting any genetic abnormality
(3) detecting sex of the unborn foetus
(4) artificial insemination

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Q.53 Cu ions released from copper-releasing Intra Uterine Devices (IUDs) – [AIPMT 2010 (Prelims)]
(1) increase phagocytosis of sperms
(2) prevent ovulation
(3) make uterus unsuitable for implantation
(4) suppress sperm motility

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.54 Consider the statements given below regarding contraception and answer as directed thereafter:
(i) Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) during first trimester is generally safe
(ii) Generally chances of conception are nil until mother breast-feeds the infant up to two years
(iii) Intrauterine devices like copper-T are effective contraceptives
(iv) Contraception pills may be taken up to one week after coitus to prevent conception

Which two of the above statements are correct? [AIPMT 2008]

(1) (i), (iii) (2) (i), (ii) (3) (iii), (iv) (4) (ii), (iii)

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Q.55 Given below are four methods (1-4) and their modes of action (a-d) in achieving contraception.
Select their correct matching from the four options that follow: [AIPMT 2008]

Method		Mode of Action	
1.	The pill	a.	Prevents sperms reaching cervix
2.	Condom	b.	Prevents implantation
3.	Vasectomy	c.	Prevents ovulation
4.	Copper-T	d.	Semen contains no sperms

(1) 1 = (b), 2 = (c), 3 = (a), 4 = (d)
(2) 1 = (c), 2 = (d), 3 = (a), 4 = (b)
(3) 1 = (c), 2 = (a), 3 = (d), 4 = (b)
(4) 1 = (d), 2 = (a), 3 = (b), 4 = (c)

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Q.56 In the human female, menstruation can be deferred by the administration of: [AIPMT 2007]

(1) LH only
(2) Combination of estrogen and progesterone
(3) FSH only
(4) Combination of FSH and LH

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.57 Test tube baby means a baby born when [AIPMT 2003]

(1) The ovum is fertilised externally and thereafter implanted in the uterus
(2) It is developed in a test tube
(3) It is developed through tissue culture method
(4) It develops from a non-fertilized egg

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Q.58 What is the work of copper T: [AIPMT 2000]

(1) To inhibit implantation of blastocyst
(2) To inhibit gametogenesis
(3) To inhibit fertilization
(4) To inhibit ovulation

Scan or tap for the full solution

Q.59 What is the work of progesterone which is present in oral contraceptive pills: [AIPMT 2000]

(1) To check entry of sperms into cervix & to make them inactive
(2) To check sexual behaviour
(3) To check oogenesis
(4) To inhibit ovulation

Scan or tap for the full solution

ANSWER KEY

Ques.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ans.	**4**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**4**
Ques.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Ans.	**4**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**2**
Ques.	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Ans.	**2**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**2**
Ques.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Ans.	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1, 3**
Ques.	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Ans.	**4**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**
Ques.	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Ans.	**2**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**
Ques.	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Ans.	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**1**
Ques.	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Ans.	**1**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**2**
Ques.	57	58	59				
Ans.	**1**	**1, 3**	**4**				