



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - SANTRA BIOLOGY (BENGALI ENGLISH)

CHEMICAL CO-ORDINATION AND REGULATION

Exercise Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. $Emer \geq ncyh$ or $mo \neq$ is otherwise called as

- A. Cortisone
- B. acetylcholine
- C. adrenaline
- D. dopamine

Answer: C



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2. Which of the following diseases results from endocrine disorder ?

- A. Jaundice
- B. pneumonia
- C. goitre
- D. typhoid

Answer: C

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3. Growth hormone is produced by

- A. cortex
- B. hypothalamus
- C. hypothesis

D. adrenal medulla

Answer: C



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4. Corpus luteum produces

A. testosterone

B. thyroxin

C. progesterone

D. oestrone

Answer: C



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5. Oestrogen is one of the hormone produced by

A. suprarenal glands

B. pituitary

C. ovary

D. testes

Answer: C



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6. Oxytocin stimulates contraction of

A. testes

B. uterus

C. ovary

D. heart

Answer: B



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7. Hyposecretion of thyroxin in children causes

- A. cretinism
- B. myxoedema
- C. grave's disease
- D. none of these

Answer: A



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8. Pick out the false statement with reference to exophthalmic goitre

- A. thyroid gland enlarges
- B. failure of thyroid secretion causes this disease
- C. eye balls bulge

D. person suffers from temperature, nervousness and irritability

Answer: B



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9. Which of the following hormones initiates secretion of milk?

- A. luteinizing hormone
- B. progesterone
- C. somatotrophic hormone
- D. prolactin

Answer: D



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10. Diabetes insipidus is caused due to deficiency of

A. insulin

B. adrenaline

C. vasopressin

D. glucagon

Answer: C



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11. Hyperglycaemia is due to the deficiency of

A. prolactin

B. insulin

C. adrenaline

D. enolein

Answer: B



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12. Which of the following is responsible for ovulation and formation of corpus luteum?

A. TSH

B. LH

C. LTH

D. STH

Answer: B



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13. Which of the following hormones induces contraction of uterine wall during child birth?

A. oxytocin

B. parathormone

C. thyroxine

D. somatotrophic hormone

Answer: A



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14. Which of the following human conditions is incorrectly paired with a hormone?

A. diabetes-insulin

B. hypopituitary dwarfism - ACTH

C. acromegaly-growth hormone

D. cretinism-thyroid hormones

Answer: B



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15. PTH and calcitonin (CT) control the levels of which of the following ions in blood?

A. Na

B. Ca

C. K

D. Cl

Answer: B



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16. The anterior pituitary controls the secretion of

A. both cortisol and aldosterone

B. thyroxine

C. both the adrenal medulla and adrenal cortex

D. all of these

Answer: B



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17. Aldosterone causes the

- A. kidneys to reabsorb sodium
- B. kidneys to release renin
- C. blood volume to increase
- D. all of these

Answer: D



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18. The gland that prepares the body to react to stress by releasing epinephrine is the

- A. anterior pituitary
- B. adrenal cortex
- C. adrenal medulla
- D. posterior pituitary

Answer: C

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19. The adrenal glands lie in contact with the back of the

- A. pancreas
- B. hypothalamus
- C. kidneys
- D. thyroid

Answer: C

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20. Second messenger include

- A. cyclin AMP
- B. steroid hormones
- C. protein hormones
- D. both (a) and (b)

Answer: A



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21. The hormone that acts antagonistically to insulin is

- A. parathyroid hormone
- B. aldosterone
- C. glucagon

D. norepinephrine

Answer: C



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22. _____ lowers blood sugar levels whereas _____ raises it.

A. gastrin, insulin

B. insulin, glucagon

C. gastrine, glucagon

D. glucagon, insulin

Answer: B



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23. Which organs does not synthesize hormones?

- A. adrenal cortex
- B. pineal gland
- C. heart
- D. anterior pituitary

Answer: C

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24. ADH and oxytocin are hypothalamic hormones secreted from which lobe of the pituitary gland?

- A. intermediate
- B. secondary
- C. posterior
- D. anterior pituitary

Answer: C

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25. The hormone that promotes milk release from breasts and that stimulates uterus to contract is

- A. prolactin
- B. relaxin
- C. oxytocin
- D. thyroxine

Answer: C

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26. Which of the following stimulate hormone secretions?

- A. environmental causes
- B. local chemical charges

C. neural signals

D. all of the above

Answer: D



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27. The target organ for the action of LH is

A. liver

B. ovary

C. GIT

D. muscles

Answer: B



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28. Which one of the following is a peptide hormone?

A. androstenedione

B. oxytocin

C. penicillin

D. intermedian

Answer: B



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29. Gonadotrophin releasing hormone is secreted by

A. hypothalamus

B. gonads

C. pituitary

D. cerebellum

Answer: A



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30. Which hormone stimulates secretion of milk in mammalary glands?

- A. prolactin
- B. thyroxine
- C. TSH
- D. vasopressin

Answer: A



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31. Which of the following is not involved in Ca metabolism?

- A. calcitonin

B. atrial natriuretic factor

C. PTH

D. calmodulin

Answer: B



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32. Which of the following organs secretes calcitonin?

A. thyroid

B. heart

C. GIT

D. pituitary

Answer: A



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33. Glucocorticoid hormones are secreted by the

- A. adrenal-medulla
- B. adrenal cortex
- C. islets of Langerhans
- D. parafollicular cells

Answer: B



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34. An injection of ACTH would

- A. decrease urine output
- B. stimulate release of adrenal cortex hormones
- C. stimulate the ovaries
- D. influence thyroid activity

Answer: B



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35. Steroids hormones are

- A. oestrogen
- B. cortisol
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. melatonin

Answer: C



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36. Which of the following is not a secretion of the adrenal glands?

- A. mineralocorticoids

B. aldosterone

C. melatonin

D. glucocorticoids

Answer: C



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37. Pancreatic cells that secrete insulin are

A. beta cells

B. delta cells

C. alpha cells

D. chief cells

Answer: A



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38. Steroids hormones mediate their action by

- A. activating adenylate cyclase
- B. inhibiting an enzyme
- C. activating gene expression
- D. binding to surface membrane of the cells

Answer: D



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39. The hormone produced by both, the adrenal cortex and testis is

- A. nephrine
- B. nor epinephrine
- C. epinephrine
- D. androgen

Answer: D



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40. Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) is secreted by

- A. anterior pituitary
- B. hypothalamus
- C. thyroid
- D. posterior pituitary

Answer: A



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41. Corticotropin-releasing hormone is produced by

- A. cortex

B. adrenal medulla

C. hypothalamus

D. hypothesis

Answer: C



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42. Which of the following hormones is called an antidiuretic hormone?

A. prolactin

B. cortisone

C. glucagon

D. vasopressin

Answer: D



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43. Which of the following hormones causes the secretion of LH?

A. FSH

B. GnRH

C. thyroxine

D. growth hormone

Answer: B



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44. Hypothyroidism in children results in

A. cretinism

B. high body temperature

C. acromegaly

D. high blood pressure

Answer: A



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45. Which of the following hormones causes reabsorption of Na^+ and excretion of K^+ , H^+ and H_2O ?

A. LH

B. aldosterone

C. FSH

D. TSH

Answer: B



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46. Parathyroid hormone (PTH) regulates

A. sleep

B. body temperature

C. glucose balance between blood and tissue

D. calcium balance between blood and tissue

Answer: D



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47. Which of the following hormones is a steroid?

A. oestrogen

B. adrenaline

C. thyroxine

D. prostaglandin

Answer: A



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48. The fight-or-flight response is developed by the hormones of

- A. middle pituitary
- B. adrenal cortex
- C. hypothalamus
- D. adrenal medulla

Answer: D



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49. Which one of the following hormones is directly associated with the maintenance of pregnancy?

- A. secreting
- B. cortisone
- C. insulin

D. progesterone

Answer: D



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50. Leydig cells in adult mammal produce which one of the following hormones?

A. oestrogen

B. follicle stimulating hormone

C. testosterone

D. progesterone

Answer: C



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51. Hormone responsible for urine concentration is

- A. vasopressin
- B. thyroxine
- C. parathormone
- D. oxytocin

Answer: A



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52. The main function of noradrenaline is to increase

- A. blood pressure
- B. cholesterol level
- C. cellular respiration
- D. urine production

Answer: A



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53. Which one of the following serves as link between the ANS and the endocrine system?

- A. thymus
- B. hypothalamus
- C. cerebrum
- D. blood

Answer: B



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54. When a person suffers from a marked fall in blood pressure, it is helpful to administer the hormone

A. adrenaline

B. parathormone

C. thyroxine

D. insulin

Answer: A



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55. The mammalian thymus is mainly concerned with the following functions

A. secretion of adrenaline

B. immunological functions

C. regulations of body temperature

D. regulation of body growth

Answer: B

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56. In mammals, prolactin stimulates the production of

- A. milk
- B. progesterone
- C. mucus in the digestive tract
- D. digestive enzyme

Answer: A

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57. A man suffering from Diabetes mellitus drinks water more frequently as he has to eliminate from the blood extra

- A. glucose
- B. glucagon

C. insulin

D. salts

Answer: A



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58. The hormone secreted by posterior pituitary gland is concerned with

A. secondary sexual characters

B. contraction of uterine muscles

C. protein metabolism

D. stimulation of parathyroid

Answer: B



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59. Which one of the following hormones has a stimulatory effect on heart?

A. gastrin

B. thyroxine

C. thymosin

D. adrenaline

Answer: D



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60. The hormone that controls the output of urine is

A. aldosterone

B. epinephrine

C. vasopressin

D. oxytocin

Answer: C



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61. Diabetes mellitus is associated with

- A. too high blood glucose level
- B. blood that is too dilute
- C. too much insulin in blood
- D. all of these

Answer: A



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62. Peptide hormones

- A. are received by a receptor located in the cytoplasm

B. bring about the transcription of DNA

C. are received by the receptor located in plasma membrane

D. both (a) and (c)

Answer: C



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63. The pituitary detects a rising hormone concentration in blood and inhibits the gland secreting the hormone. This is a _____ feedback loop.

A. positive

B. negative

C. longterm

D. both (a) and (c)

Answer: B



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64. Aldosterone affects the regulation of Na. It is secreted in response to

- A. increased calcium levels
- B. increased Na levels
- C. increased blood pressure
- D. decreased blood volume of cardiac output

Answer: D



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65. Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) and luteinizing hormone (LH) act on

- A. ovaries but not the testes
- B. both ovaries & testes
- C. testes but not ovaries

D. ovaries, testes and adrenal cortex

Answer: B



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66. An extract from pancreatic islets lowered blood glucose levels in diabetic dog. The compound present in the extract was

A. penicillin

B. adrenalin

C. interleukin

D. insulin

Answer: D



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67. Which on the following is not a secretion of adrenal glands?

- A. androgens
- B. aldosterone
- C. glucocorticoids
- D. melatonin

Answer: D



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68. The receptor molecules of _____ hormones are located _____.

- A. protein, on the cell surface
- B. polypeptide, within the chromatin
- C. steroid, on the cell surface
- D. none of the above

Answer: A



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69. One of the chief differences between pheromones and local hormones is

- A. that one is a chemical messenger and the other is not
- B. that one is made by invertebrates and the other is made by vertebrates
- C. the distance over which they act
- D. all the above

Answer: C



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70. The blood cortisol level controls the secretion of

- A. cortisol from the adrenal cortex
- B. ACTH from the anterior pituitary
- C. a releasing hormone from the hypothalamus
- D. all the above

Answer: D

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71. ADH acts on

- A. vasa efferentia
- B. vasa deferentia
- C. collecting tubule
- D. loop of henle

Answer: C

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72. Immune disease in which body destroys the ill-functioning thyroid is

- A. cretinism
- B. myxoedema
- C. simmond's disease
- D. hashimoto's disease

Answer: D



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73. Hypoglycaemic hormone is

- A. ACTH
- B. thyroxine
- C. insulin

D. glucagon

Answer: C



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74. Hormone stimulating milk secretion is

A. oestrogen

B. prolactin

C. testosterone

D. luteinising hormone

Answer: B



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75. Hypothyroidism causes

A. cretinism and myxoedema

B. bohr disease

C. diabetes mellitus

D. diabetes insipidus

Answer: A



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76. Insulin deficiency causes

A. goitre

B. diabetes mellitus

C. diabetes insipidus

D. all the above

Answer: B



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77. Hassall's corpuscles are found in

- A. thymus
- B. adrenal
- C. pineal
- D. thyroid

Answer: A



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78. Which is steroid hormone?

- A. oestrogen
- B. epinephrine
- C. gonadotropin

D. thyroxine

Answer: A



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79. Grave's disease is due to

- A. hypoactivity of thymus
- B. hyperactivity of thymus
- C. hypoactivity of thyroid
- D. hyperactivity of thyroid

Answer: D



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80. Which hormone is modified amino acid?

- A. oestrogen
- B. epinephrine
- C. prostaglandin
- D. progesterone

Answer: B

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81. Identify the placental hormone

- A. human chorionic hormone
- B. vasopressin
- C. insulin
- D. somatotrophic hormone

Answer: A

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82. The excessive amount of calcium is regulated by

- A. progesterone
- B. thyroxine
- C. calcitonin
- D. prolactin

Answer: C



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83. Hormone secreted during emergency is

- A. adrenaline
- B. thyroxine
- C. calcitonin

D. aldosterone

Answer: A



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84. Find the correct answer about body coordination

1. Circulatory system, 2. Excretory system, 3. Nervous system, 4. Endocrine system.

A. 2,4 correct

B. 3,4 correct

C. 1,3 correct

D. 1,2 correct

Answer: B



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85. Mammalian thymus is mainly concerned with

- A. regulation of body growth
- B. immunological functions
- C. regulations of body temperature
- D. secretion of thyrotropin

Answer: B



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86. Adrenaline increases

- A. arteriosclerosis
- B. blood pressure
- C. heart beat
- D. both b and c

Answer: D



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87. Blood calcium level is lowered by deficiency of

- A. thyroxine
- B. parathormone
- C. calcitonin
- D. both a and c

Answer: B



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88. Write down the role of catecholamines.



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89. Posterior lobe of pituitary contains cells called

- A. chromophils
- B. acidophils
- C. pituicytes
- D. basophils

Answer: C



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90. In human adult females, oxytocin

- A. causes strong uterine contractions during parturition
- B. stimulates growth of mammary glands
- C. stimulates pituitary to secrete vasopressin
- D. is secreted by anterior pituitary

Answer: A



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91. Hormone that promotes cell division, protein synthesis and bone growth is

A. PTH

B. GH

C. ACTH

D. ADH

Answer: B



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92. Father of endocrinology is

- A. Pasteur
- B. Whittaker
- C. Addison
- D. Einthoven

Answer: C

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93. Spermatogenesis is promoted by

- A. oxytocin
- B. testosterone
- C. progesterone
- D. oestrogen

Answer: B

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94. Hormone melatonin is secreted by

- A. thymus
- B. pituitary
- C. pineal
- D. adrenal

Answer: C



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95. Function of pineal body is to

- A. regulate period of puberty
- B. lighter skin colour
- C. control sexual behaviour

D. all the above

Answer: D



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96. In thyroid follicles, the epithelial tissue is

A. cuboidal

B. transitional

C. columnar

D. squamous

Answer: A



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97. Acromegaly/Gigantism is caused by

A. hypersecretion of ACTH

B. hypersecretion of GH

C. hyopsecretion of ACTH

D. hyopsecretion of GH/STH

Answer: B



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98. Failure of release of ADH cause

A. coronary thrombosis

B. hepatitis

C. diabetes insipidus

D. diabetes mellitus

Answer: C



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99. Which one of the following pairs includes only endocrine gland?

- A. adrenal and ovary
- B. pancreas and parathyroid
- C. thymus and tests
- D. parathyroid and adrenals

Answer: D



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100. Which one is not a steroid hormone?

- A. testosterone
- B. aldosterone
- C. vasopressin

D. androgen

Answer: C



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101. Iodine is present in the secretion of

A. thyroid/thyroxine

B. pancreas

C. pituitary

D. adrenal

Answer: A



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102. Disease caused by deficiency of parathormone is

A. hypocalcemia

B. tetany

C. myxoedema

D. cretinism

Answer: B



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103. Biogenetic amines are synthesized from

A. glutamic acid

B. phenylalanine

C. tryptophan

D. tyrosine

Answer: D



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104. Parafollicular cells of thyroid secrete hormone for controlling level of

A. Ca^{2+}

B. K^+

C. Mg^{2+}

D. Na^+

Answer: A



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105. Steroid hormones, oestrogen and testosterone, bind to

A. enzyme-linked membrane receptors

B. cytoplasmic receptors

C. mambrane ion channels

D. G-protein linked membrane receptors

Answer: B



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106. Which hormone contains iodine?

A. insulin

B. adrenaline

C. testosterone

D. thyroxine

Answer: D



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107. Signalling between cells usually results in activation of protein

A. nycleases

B. kinases

C. lipases

D. proteases

Answer: B



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108. Which hormone does not contain polypeptide?

A. ADH

B. oxytocin

C. prostaglandin

D. insulin

Answer: C



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109. Functioning of thyroid is under the control of TSH except for

A. storage of iodine

B. thyronine

C. thyrocalcitonin

D. thyroxine

Answer: C



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110. Match the hormone with its source

Column I	Column II
A. somatostatin	1. pineal gland
B. melatonin	2. corpus luteum
C. aldosterone	3. placenta
D. progesterone	4. adrenal cortex
E. HCG	5. islet of Langerhans
	6. adenohipophysis

A. A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3, E-5

B. A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2, E-5

C. A-5, B-1, C-4, D-2, E-3

D. A-5, B-1, C-6, D-3, E-2

Answer: C



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111. Chemical nature of hormones secreted by α and δ cells of pancreas is

- A. steroid
- B. polypeptide
- C. glycolipid
- D. glycoprotein

Answer: B



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112. Nonfunctional part of pituitary is

- A. neurohypophysis
- B. anterior pituitary
- C. pars nervosa
- D. pars intermedia

Answer: D



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113. Which hormone is a steroid hormone?

A. thyroxine

B. insulin

C. relaxin

D. oestrogen

Answer: D



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114. Mention one role of Estrogen



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115. Injury to adrenal cortex is not likely to affect the secretion of which one of the following?

- A. cortisol
- B. adrenaline
- C. both androstenedione and dehydro epiandrosterone
- D. aldosterone

Answer: B



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116. Name the condition when the concentration of ketone body increases in urine

- A. turner's syndrome
- B. sickle-cell anemia
- C. diabetes mellitus

D. acromegaly

Answer: C



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117. Islets of Langerhans are found in

A. endocrine pancreas

B. anterior pituitary

C. kidney cortex

D. spleen

Answer: A



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118. Mention one role of Melatonin





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119. Endemic goitre is a state of

- A. normal thyroid function
- B. moderate thyroid function
- C. increased thyroid function
- D. decreased thyroid function

Answer: D



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120. Select the correct matching of a hormone, its source and function

A.

Hormone	Source	Function
glucagon	beta-cells of islets of langerhans	stimulates glucogenolysis

B.

Hormone	Source	Function
vasopressin	posterior pituitary	increases loss of water through urine

C.

Hormone	Source	Function
norepinephrine	adrenal medulla	increases heart beat, rate of respiration

D.

Hormone	Source	Function
prolactin	posterior pituitary	regulates growth of mammary glands

Answer: C



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121. What is the role of testosterone?



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122. Which of the following is the function of adrenaline?

A. increases heart rate and blood pressure

- B. helps in milk secretion
- C. helps in gastric juice secretion
- D. increases blood calcium

Answer: A



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123. Which one of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

- A. somatostatin-delta cells (source)
- B. corpus luteum-relaxin (secretion)
- C. glucogon-beta cells (source)
- D. insulin-diabetes mellitus (disease)

Answer: C



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124. The 'amino acid derivative' among following hormone is

- A. estradiol
- B. testosterone
- C. glucagon
- D. epinephrine

Answer: D



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125. The 24 hour (diurnal) rhythm of our body such as the sleep-wake cycle is regulated by the hormone

- A. calcitonin
- B. adrenaline
- C. melatonin
- D. prolactin

Answer: C



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126. Select the correctly matched pair

- A. cholecystokinin : stimulates pancreatic enzyme secretions
- B. pineal gland : does not influence menstrual cycle
- C. thyroxine : triiodothyronine
- D. corpus luteum : secretes oxytocin

Answer: A



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127. Which of the following hormones is a steroid?

- A. Oestrogen

B. Insulin

C. glucagon

D. thyroxine

Answer: A



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128. Define dwarfism



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129. What is correct to say about the hormone action in humans ?

A. glucagon is secreted by β - cells Islets of langerhans and stimulates glycogenolysis

B. FSH stimulates the secretion of oestrogen and progesterone

C. in females, FSH first binds with specific reception on ovarian cell membrane

D. secretion of thymosins is stimulated with aging

Answer: C



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130. The leydig cells as found in the human body are the security source of

A. glucagone

B. androgen

C. progesterone

D. intestinal mucus

Answer: B



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131. Which one of the following pairs of hormone are the examples of those that can easily pass through the cell membrane of the target cell and bind to a receptor inside it (mostly in the nucleus)

A. somatostatin, oxytocin

B. cortisol, testosterone

C. insulin, glucagon

D. thyroxine, insulin

Answer: B



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132. In a normal pregnant woman, the amount of total gonadotropin activity was assessed. The result expected was

- A. high levels of FSH and LH in uterus to stimulates endometrial thickening
- B. high level of circulating HCG to stimulate oestrogen and progesterone synthesis.
- C. high level of circulating FSH and LH in the uterus to stimulate implantation of the embryo
- D. high level of circulating HCG to stimulate endometrial thickening

Answer: B



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133. Menstrual flow occurs due to lack of

- A. FSH
- B. vasopressin
- C. progesterone

D. oxytocin

Answer: C



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134. Which one of the following is not the function of placenta? It :

A. secretes oestrogen

B. secretes oxytocin during parturition

C. facilitates removal of carbon dioxide and waste material from
embryo

D. facilitates supply of oxygen and nutrients to embryo

Answer: A



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135. A pregnant female delivers a baby who suffer from stunted growth, mental retardation, low intelligence quotient and abnormal skin. This is the result of

- A. low secretion of growth hormone
- B. over secretion of pars distalis
- C. cancer of thyroid gland
- D. deficiency of iodine in diet

Answer: D



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136. Select the answer which correctly matches the endocrine gland with hormone it secretes and its function/deficiency symptoms :

- A. {"Endocrine", "Hormone", "Function/deficiency symptoms"}, {"(a) "thyroid gland", "thyroxine", "lack of iodine in diet result in goitre"}:}

- B. {"Endocrine","Hormone","Function/deficiency symptoms"},"(b)
"corpus luteum", "testosterone", "stimulates spermatogenesis":}`
- C. {"Endocrine","Hormone","Function/deficiency symptoms"},"(c)
"anterior pituitary", "oxytocin", "stimulates uterus contraction during child birth":}`
- D. {"Endocrine","Hormone","Function/deficiency symptoms"},"(d)
"posterior pituitary", "growth hormone(GH)", "oversecretion stimulates abnormal growth":}`

Answer: A



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137. Which of the following hormone is a derivative of fatty acid ?

- A. Thyroxine
- B. Gastrin

C. Estrogen

D. Prostaglandin

Answer: D



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138. Which of the following hormones is a derivative of fatty acid?

A. gastrin

B. thyroxine

C. oestrogen

D. prostaglandins

Answer: D



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139. Cells die at the time of release of secretory materials in

- A. holocrine gland
- B. apocrine gland
- C. merocrine gland
- D. mixed or aprocrine gland

Answer: A



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140. Which one of the following is called intarspecific chemical messenger

?

- A. pheromones
- B. prostaglandins
- C. corticotrophin
- D. catecholamines

Answer: A



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141. The hormone that stimulates the release of pancreatic juice is

- A. secretin
- B. glucagon
- C. inhibin
- D. insulin

Answer: A



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142. Melatonin is produced from

- A. pineal gland

B. adrenal gland

C. parathyroid gland

D. ovary

Answer: A



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143. Which of the following pairs of hormones are not antagonistic (having opposite effects) to each other?

A. insulin-Glucagon

B. aldosterone-Atrial natriuretic factor

C. Relaxin-Inhibin

D. Parathormone-Calcitonin

Answer: C



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144. Changes in GnRH pulse frequency in females is controlled by circulating level of

- A. Oestrogen and inhibin
- B. Progesterone only
- C. Progesterone and inhibin
- D. Oestrogen and progesterone

Answer: D



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145. A decrease in blood pressure/volume will not cause the release of

- A. Atrial natriuretic factor
- B. Aldosterone
- C. ADH

D. Renin

Answer: A

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- 146.** GnRH, a hypothalamic hormone, needed in reproduction, acts on
- A. Anterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and FSH
 - B. Posterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and relaxin
 - C. Anterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and oxytocin.
 - D.

Answer: A

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1. Name the main types of cells present in islets of langerhans

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2. Name the cells which produce testosterone in testis

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3. Which of the following statement are correct about posterior pituitary?

A. produces oxytocin

B. seretes neurohormones

C. secretes trophich hormones

D. is not under the control of hypothalamic releasing hormone

Answer: A:B

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4. Name two steroid hormone produced by ovaries



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5. Which of the following statements are true about exophthalmic goiter?

- A. swelling in the neck region
- B. decreases BMR
- C. increase BP and HR
- D. restlessness and palpitation

Answer: A::B::D



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6. Name the site from which cholecystokinin is released?



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7. Which are local hormone?

A. Testosterone

B. Gastrin

C. ACTH

D. TSH

Answer: A::B



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8. Which of the following pairs are correct?

A. hypothalamus-GnRH

B. anterior pituitary - oxytocin

C. testies - inhibin/activin

D. placenta-renin

Answer: A::C::D



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9. What is thymus?



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10. Write one function of melatonin



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11. Which are tropic hormone?

A. GTH

B. Gastrin

C. ACTH

D. Testosterone

Answer: A::C



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12. What is cretinism?



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13. Which of the following pairs are correctly match?

A. adrenalin-accelerates heart beat

B. hyperparathyroidism-demineralisation

C. oxytocin-salt-water balance

D. hypothyroidism - myxoedema

Answer: A::B::D



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14. Which of the following are the functions of thymocin?

- A. It influence the growth rate during early life
- B. it hastens attainment of sexual maturity
- C. it helps in te depositon of minarals in the bone
- D. it promotes proliferation and maturation of T-lymphocytes

Answer: A::B::C::D



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15. What is goitre?

A.

B.

C.

D.

Answer:



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Exercise Fill In The Blanks

1. Adrenal _____ synthesizes hormones.



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2. The common name of 17β -Hydroxy-androst-4-ene-3one is _____.



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3. Biochemical role of thyroxine is _____.

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4. The childhood growth is controlled by _____ hormone.

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5. Glucagon has an antagonistic effect of that of _____.

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6. Addison's disease results from _____ of adrenal cortex.

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7. Andrew Schally isolated GnRH from pig's _____.



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8. Interstitial cell-stimulating hormone is called _____.



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9. Thymus gland synthesizes _____ and _____ hormones.



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10. The function of testosterone is _____ and _____.



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11. _____ is the other name of posterior pituitary.



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12. Hypersecretion of glucagon causes _____.

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13. Oxytocin and ADH reach their target cells by way of _____.

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14. _____ is an adrenal hormone.

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15. Chorionic gonadotropin (CG) has same effects as _____ secreted by anterior pituitary.

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16. The activity of the pituitary gland is controlled by _____.

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17. The concentration of glucose in blood is controlled by two hormones produced by _____.

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18. An exocrine gland releases its secretions into a _____ whereas as endocrine gland is on _____.

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19. _____ is the target organ of ACTH.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

20. The two hormones secreted by pancreas are _____ and _____.

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21. _____ induces labour & also induces the release of milk from mammary gland.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

22. The low levels of _____ causes goitre.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

23. Diabetes insipidus induces labour & also induces the release of milk from mammary gland.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

24. _____ deficiency causes diabetes mellitus.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

25. _____ hormone stimulates milk secretion.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

26. _____ is secreted by anterior pituitary which stimulates sperm maturation in testes.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

27. The two hormones that control Ca levels in blood are _____ and _____.



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Exercise True Or False Statement Questions

1. Prolactin stimulates milk secretion.

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2. What is the role of GH?

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3. The failure of oestrogen results in eunuchoidism.

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4. Vasopressin is linked with the concentration of urine.

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5. Parathormone is necessary for maintaining calcium balance

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6. Incorporation of I_2 into table salt can reduce the incidence of simple goitre.

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7. A hormone which is responsible for puberty in male is testosterone.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

8. A hormone that converts glucose into glycogen is produced in pituitary.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Diabetes mellitus is of two types.

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10. Oxytocin hormone help in the process of child birth.

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11. What is the role of LH?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

12. Insulin is secreted from δ -cells of islets of Langerhans.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

13. Thymosin stimulates the maturation of immune system cells.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

 Watch Video Solution

14. Adrenaline and noradrenaline both are catecholamine hormones.

 Watch Video Solution

15. Oestrogen helps to form placenta and maintain pregnancy.

 Watch Video Solution

Very Short Answer Questions

1. Which hormone helps in child birth?

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2. Name the best known contribution of Ascloner.

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 Watch Video Solution

3. Which hormone is released when someone has to fight?

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4. Name two catecholamines produced by Adrenal medulla.

 Watch Video Solution

5. Name the hormone which reduces excess calcium in blood.

 Watch Video Solution

6. Give the scientific term for the removal of pituitary gland.

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7. Name the hormones released by the posterior pituitary.



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8. Name the endocrine gland that secretes glucocorticoids.



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9. Name the principal mineralocorticoid secreted by adrenal cortex.



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10. What will happen if thyroxine is injected inside a young tadpole of frog?



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11. How many hormones are secreted by anterior pituitary?



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12. Name the endocrine gland that secretes norepinephrine.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

13. Name the hormone whose deficiency causes diabetes insipidus.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

14. Name the hormone secreted by thymus gland.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

15. Name the hormone that influences secretion of oestrogen.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

16. Name a hormone secreted by corpus luteum.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

17. What is testosterone?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

18. Where are the hormones of posterior pituitary synthesized?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

19. Name the hormone secreted by α -cells of islets of Langerhans of pancreas.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

20. Name one disorder caused by hyperfunction of pituitary.



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21. Among several oestrogens, which one exerts the major effects?



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22. Which hormone serves as the basis for early pregnancy tests?



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23. Is the pancreas an exocrine or an endocrine gland?



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24. Which hormone is produced and released when blood Ca level is high?



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25. Write two important physiological roles of oxytocin.



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26. Which hormones inhibit secretion of FSH and LH by anterior pituitary gland?



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27. Name the source glands of the following hormones. (i) TSH (ii) Secretin (iii) Gastrin (iv) Cholesystokinin



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28. Name two hormones which cause secondary sex characters in male and female human beings.

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29. Name the hormone responsible for the maintenance of blood sugar level.

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30. Name the hormone which produces changes in secondary sex organs in human female to prepare for anticipated pregnancy.

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31. What are the two 'integrating system' found in our body?

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32. What causes acromegaly?



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33. Name the endocrine gland which secretes glucagon.



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34. Name the endocrine gland which secretes GRH (Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone.)



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35. What is the function of progesterone in a pregnant woman?



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36. Name the part of the brain which functions as an endocrine gland.



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37. Name the disorder caused due to deficiency of thyroxine in adult human.



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38. What happens due to deficiency of thyroid hormone in child?



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39. Is pineal gland a vestigial organ? Mention its functions.



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40. Name one gland in human body that secretes digestive enzyme along with hormones.

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41. Name one function of aldosterone.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

42. What is the cause of diabetes insipidus?

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43. What types of hormones are carried in the blood in combination with plasma proteins?

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44. Name the hormones which regulate synthesis and release of milk by mammary glands?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

45. What condition result from hypersecretion of GH during childhood?

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46. Mention the most significant function of trophic hormones.

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47. What structures in the ovary contain endocrine tissue and what hormones do they secrete?

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48. Why would an increase in ring size in an adult be a sign of acromegaly?

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Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is endocrine gland? Name the three endocrine glands of man.

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2. Who discovered hormone? Who discovered insulin?

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3. Mention the chemical nature of animal hormones?

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4. What are neurohormones? Give one example from tropic hormone and one from local hormone.



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5. State the normal function and hypofunction of ADH.



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6. What is Prostaglandin?



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7. Write the full form of - TSH, ACTH, GTH, STH, ADH, ICSH, LH, MSH, LTH, HCG, GH, PTH, DOPA.



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8. State the function of FSH, LH and LTH



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9. Name any two cell layers of adrenal cortex and hormone secreted from them.



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10. In what important respect hormones differs from enzymes and which particular biochemical property is shared by both of them.



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11. Name two hormones secreted by anterior pituitary in human and mention one important function of each.



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12. Name the hormones secreted from thyroid. Name hormones which act on renal tubules.



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13. What is the condition of hypo and hyper thyroidism in children and adult men?



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14. What are Catecholamines? Where are they stored?



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15. What are the hormones secreted from placenta? Name four hormones secreted from gastro-intestinal tract.



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16. What is average blood sugar level? Mention the name of hormones regulating blood sugar level.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

17. What is insulin? Where is it formed?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

18. Name the hormones which lowers the blood sugar level. Where separate from it is secreted?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

19. What is glucagon? What is its function?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

[Watch Video Solution](#)

20. What are the hormones produced in the pancreas gland? Which cells are responsible for their formation?



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21. Mention the location of thyroid gland. Mention one hormone secreted from this gland with two important functions.



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22. What is ACTH? From which gland it is secreted ? What is diabetes mellitus?



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23. Why pituitary gland is called master gland and where is it located?



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24. When does sugar appear in the urine? What is the cause of diabetes insipidus?



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25. Who discovered hormone? What is the meaning of the term hormone?



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26. Why is hormone called 'chemical messenger'?



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27. What do you mean by tropic hormone? Give example?



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28. What is Neurohypophysis?



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29. Where is ADH synthesized and where is it stored?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

30. From where MSH is secreted? What is its function?



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31. State the function of luteinizing hormone (LH) in male.



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32. What is the role of oxytocin?

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33. State the role of growth hormone

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

34. What is the role of ANF?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

35. Name two goitrogenic substances.

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36. Why pancreas is called a 'mixed gland' ? Name the endocrine part of pancreas.

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37. Why are endocrine glands called ductless glands?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

38. Name the disease caused due to hyposecretion of growth hormone in children

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

39. What are local hormones?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

40. What is the full form of GIP? State its functions.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

41. What is an endocrine system?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

42. Mention the functions of Oxytocin

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

43. What is the role of ACTH?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

44. State the functions of oxytocin.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

45. Write about the classification of hormone



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46. What are catecholamines ?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

47. Write the function of Oxytocin



[Watch Video Solution](#)

48. What is Bohr effect?



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1. Dwarfism and Gigantism.

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2. TSH and MSH.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

3. Thyroid and Parathyroid gland.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

4. Insulin and glucagon.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

5. Diabetes Mellitus and Diabetes Insipidus.

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Long Answer Type Questions

1. What is hormone? Mention the characteristics of hormone.

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2. Classify hormone according to chemical nature and give examples.

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3. What is endocrine gland? Give example.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

4. What is the role of Thymosin?

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5. Mention the location of pituitary gland in the body. .

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

6. Name the hormones secreted from anterior pituitary gland.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

7. What is STH? From where it is secreted? State the functions of STH.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

8. Name the hormones of posterior pituitary gland. State the functions of those hormones.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

9. State the hypocalcemia disease with symptoms of PTH in children.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

10. What is acromegaly? State its symptoms.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

11. From which gland parathormone is secreted?

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12. What is hypothalamus?

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13. Mention the location of thyroid gland in the body. Name the principal thyroid hormones. .

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14. What is thyroxine?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

15. What is thyrocalcitonin? From which type of cells of thyroid gland it is secreted? State its functions.

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16. Name the disease due to hypoactivity of thyroid hormone in children.

State the symptoms of the disease.



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17. What is myxoedema? State its symptoms



[Watch Video Solution](#)

18. In what important respect hormones differs from enzymes and in which particular property they are same.



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19. What is parathyroid gland? State its location in the body. State the role of parathormone (PTH) in the metabolism of calcium in the body.



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20. What is Tetany? State its symptoms.

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21. State the effect of hypersecretion of PTH in the body.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

22. What is the source of Insulin ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

23. What is diabetes mellitus?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

24. Mention the location of Adrenal gland. Name and describe the layers of adrenal cortex.

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25. What are mineralocorticoids ?

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

26. Name the disease due to hyperactivity of glucocorticoids and state its symptoms.

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

27. Mention the functional difference between epinephrine (Adrenaline) and norepinephrine (Noradrenaline).

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28. What is placenta? .



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29. What is HCG?



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30. State the functions of parathormone



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Ncert Questions

1. Define the following:

(a) Exocrine gland.



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2. Define the following:

(b) Endocrine gland



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3. Define the following:

(c) Hormone



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4. Diagrammatically indicate the location of the various endocrine glands in our body.



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5. List the hormone secreted by the following:

(a) Hypothalamus



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6. List the hormone secreted by the following:

(b) Pituitary



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7. List the hormone secreted by the following:

(c) Thyroid



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8. List the hormone secreted by the following:

(d) Parathyroid





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9. List the hormone secreted by the following:

(e) Adrenal



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10. List the hormone secreted by the following:

(f) Pancreas



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11. List the hormone secreted by the following:

(g) Testis



[Watch Video Solution](#)

12. List the hormone secreted by the following:

(h) Ovary



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13. List the hormone secreted by the following:

(i) Thymus



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14. List the hormone secreted by the following:

(j) Atrium



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15. List the hormone secreted by the following:

(k) Kidney





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16. List the hormone secreted by the following:

(I) GI Tract



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17. Write short notes on the functions of the following hormones:

(a) Parathroid hormone (PTH)



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18. Write short notes on the functions of the following hormones:

(b) Thyroid hormones



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19. Write short notes on the functions of the following hormones:

(c) Thymosins

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20. Write short notes on the functions of the following hormones:

(d) Androgens

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21. Write short notes on the functions of the following hormones:

(e) Oestrogens

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

22. Write short notes on the functions of the following hormones:

(f) Insulin and Glucagon





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23. Give example(s) of:

(a) Hyperglycemic hormone and hypoglycemic hormone.



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24. Give example(s) of:

(b) Hypercalcemic hormone



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25. Give example(s) of:

(c) Gonadotropic hormones



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26. Give example(s) of:

(d) Progestational hormone

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

27. Give example(s) of:

(e) Blood pressure lowering hormone

 [Watch Video Solution](#)

28. Give example(s) of:

Androgens and estrogens

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29. Which hormonal deficiency is responsible for the following:

(a) Diabetes mellitus





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30. Which hormonal deficiency is responsible for the following:

(b) Goitre



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31. Which hormonal deficiency is responsible for the following:

(c) Cretinism



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32. Briefly mention the mechanism of action of FSh.



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33. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
(a) T_4	(i) Hypothalamus
(b) PTH	(ii) Thyroid
(c) GnRH	(iii) Pituitary
(d) LH	(iv) Parathyroid



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