BIOLOGY

BOOKS - S DINESH & CO BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

CHEMICAL COORDINATION AND REGULATION

Mcq

1. Hormones are produced by

A. Exocrine glands

B. Endocrine glands

C. Holocrine glands

D. Apoerine glands.

Answer: B

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2. An organ where a hormone shows its effect is called

A. Effector

B. Target

C. Initiator

D. Terminator.

Answer: B

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3. A heterocrine gland is one which

A. Has two distinct parts

B. Serves a double function of exocrine and endocrine gland

C. Produces two types of hormones.

D. Occurs in two places.

Answer: B

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4. The primary target of the hormones of hypothalamus is

A. Pineal gland

B. Thymus

C. Pituitary

D. Testis.

Answer: C

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5. The releasing hormones are produced by

A. Testis

B. Pancreas

C. Pituitary

D. Hypothalamus.

Answer: D

View Text Solution

6. The organ which was considered vestigial till recently but now confirmed to be endorcine gland is

A. Thymus

B. Pancreas

C. Pineal

D. Pituitary.

Answer: C

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7. The disease mellitus is the result of

A. Undersecretion of insulin

B. Undersecretion of thyroxine

C. Undersecretion of oestrogen

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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8. Deficiency of iodine in food or water leads to

A. Colour blindness

B. Simple goitre

C. Ophthalmic goitre

D. None of these.

Answer: B

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9. Islets of Langerhans are present in

A. Brain

B. Stomach

C. Ovary

D. Pancreas.

Answer: D

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10. The hormone insulin is secreted by

A. Hypothalamus

B. Thymus

C. β-cells of islet of Langerhans

D. Pituitary.

Answer: C

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11. Which of the following statement is false about diabetes ?

A. It is the result of deficiency of insulin

B. Blood has excess of glucose

C. Cells fail to pick up glucose from blood

D. More sugar is burnt in the body of a diabetic than of a normal person.

Answer: D

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12. The male sex hormone is called

A. Vasopressin

B. Gonadotropic hormone

C. FSH

D. Testosterone

Answer: D

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13. Which hormone produces calorigenic effect in the body ?

A. Adrenaline

B. FSH

C. Growth hormone

D. Thyroxine.

Answer: D

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14. The hormone which reduces the sodium loss through urine and sweat is

A. Calcitonin

B. Aldosterone

C. Parathormone

D. Vasopressin

Answer: B

15. In males , the essential hormone for secondary sexual characteristics is

Or

The hormone which brings about characteristics changes in the male at puberty is called

A. Testosterone

B. Androgen

C. Follicle stimulating hormone

D. None of these.

Answer: A

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16. Dwarfism is a hormonal disorder due to

A. Deficiency of thyroxine secreted by the thyroid

B. Excess of thyroxine

C. Deficiency of STH produced by the pituitary

D. Deficiency of thyroxine and GH.

Answer: C

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17. Epinephrine is secreted by

A. Adrenal medulla and decreases herat beat

B. Adrenal medulla and increases heart beat

C. Pancreas and increases heart beat.

D. Pancreas and decreases heart beat.

Answer: B

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18. Function of ACTH is to

A. Stimulate pituitary

B. Stimulate the adrenal cortex to produce hormones

C. Suppress the activity of adrenal cortex

D. Stimulate thyroid.

Answer: B

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19. If a person happens to take large amount of water, the amount of ADH in blood will

A. Increases

B. Decrease

C. First increase then decrease

D. Will remain unchanged.

Answer: B

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20. The excessive amount of calcium is regulated by

A. Thyroxine

B. Calcitonin

C. Epinephrine

D. Progesterone.

Answer: B

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21. The hormone which regulates the growth and metamorphosis in frog is

A. Adrenaline

B. Insulin

C. Thyroxine

D. Cortisol.

Answer: C

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22. Deficiency in the activity of adrenal cortex leads to

A. Cushing disease

B. Conn's syndrome

C. Addison's disease

D. Simmond's disease.

Answer: C

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23. Hormone that stimulates stomach to secrete gastric juice is

A. Enterogastrone

B. Gastrin

C. Pancreozymin

D. Cholecystokinin.

Answer: B

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24. Secretion of gastric juice is stopped by

A. Gastrin

B. Secretin

C. Enterogastrone

D. Cholecystokinin.

Answer: C

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25. Testosterone is secreted by

A. Leydig cells

B. Sertioli cells

C. Spermatogonia

D. Both A and B.

Answer: A

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26. The hormone which darkens the skin of frog is

A. Insulin

B. Oestrogen

C. Melanocyte stimulating hormone

D. None of these.

Answer: C

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27. While dwarks and cretins are somewhat of the same height, the main difference is that

A. Dwark have normal intelligence while cretins do not

B. Cretins are mentally deranged

C. The head of cretin is especially large

D. The dwarf have elongated chin.

Answer: B

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28. Pars nervosa is a part of

A. Brain

B. Spinal cord.

C. Pituitary gland

D. Pineal gland.

Answer: C

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29. Relaxin is secreted by

A. Corpus luteum

B. Pituitary

C. Pineal

D. Ovary

Answer: A

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30. Intergration system in the body is

A. Nervous system

B. Endorine system

C. Circulatory system

D. Nervous and Endocrine system.

Answer: D

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31. Blood pressure is controlled by

A. Adrenal

B. Thyroid

C. Thymus

D. Corpus luteum.

Answer: A

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32. Correct hormonal sequence in the case of menstruation is

A. Estrogen, FSH, Progesterone

B. Estrogen, Progesterone, FSH

C. FSH, Progesterone, Estrogen

D. FSH, Estrogen, Progesterone.

Answer: D

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33. Serotonin and Melatonin are hormones, secreted by

A. Thymus

B. Pineal

C. Thyroid

D. Adrenal.

Answer: B

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34. Which one is related to the production of lymphocytes and antibodies ?

A. Thymus

B. Thyroid

C. Adrenal

D. Pituitary.

Answer: A

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35. A patient who excretes large quantity of sodium in urine has

A. Diseased adrenal medulla

B. Diseased adrenal cortex

C. Diseased pancreas

D. Diseased thymus.

Answer: B

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36. Chorionic gonadotropic hormone is secreted by

A. Ovary

B. Pituitary

C. Uterus

D. Placenta.

Answer: D

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37. Which ovarian hormone is proteinaceous ?

A. Estradiol

B. Progesterone

C. Relaxin

D. Human chorinonic gonadotropin.

Answer: C

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38. Human male sex hormone or androgen present in urine of males is

A. Testosterone

B. Andostenedione

C. Dehydroepiandrosterone

D. Androsterone.

Answer: D

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39. Besides testes, androgens are also produced by

A. Thyroid

B. Thymus

C. Adrenal medulla

D. Adrenal cortex

Answer: D

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40. STH (somatotrophic hormone) is also known as

A. TSH

B. LTH

C. ADH

D. GH.

Answer: D

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41. What is the other name of vasopressin ?

A. ADH

B. ACTH

C. LH

D. FSH.

Answer: A

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42. Hormones may be

A. Steriods

B. Peptides

C. Amino acid derivatives

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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43. Alloxan treatment destroys

A. STH cells

B. Setoli cells

C. Leydig's cells

D. β-cells of islets of Langerhans.

Answer: D

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44. Which of the following glands grows to the maximum size at puberty and them diminishes gradually

A. Thymus

B. Pituitary

C. Thyroid

D. Adrenal.

Answer: A

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45. Complete failure of adenohypophysis of pituitary causes

A. Addision's disease

B. Acromegaly

C. Cushing's disease

D. Simmond's disease.

Answer: D

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46. Contraction of gall bladder is induced by

A. Oxytocin

B. Gastrin

C. Cholecystokinin

D. Secretin.

Answer: C

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47. Which of the following does not act as an endocrine gland as well as an exocrine gland?

A. Adrenal

B. Pituitary

C. Pancreas

D. Liver.

Answer: C

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48. The hormone responsible for the regulation of metabolism of calcium and phosphorus is secreted by

A. Thymus

B. Thyroid

C. Parathyroid

D. Adrenal.

Answer: C

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49. Hormone secretin is produced by

A. Pancreas and influences the conversion of glycogen to glucose

B. Adrenal gland and accelerates heart beat

C. Testis and produces male secondary sex characters

D. Small intestine and stimulates pancreas.

Answer: D

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50. The gonadotropic hormones are secreted by

A. Posterior part of thyroid

B. Addrenal cortex

C. Adenohypophysis of pituitary

D. Interstitial cells of testis.

Answer: C

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51. Spermatogenesis in mammals is controlled by

A. F.S.H. (Follicle stimulating hormone)

B. L.H.

C. F.S.H. and prolactin

D. Growth hormone and prolactin.

Answer: A

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52. The hormone testosterone in testes is secreted by

A. Tunica albuginea

B. Sertoli cells

C. Leydig/interstitial cells

D. Prmary spermatocytes.

Answer: C

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53. Adrenal gland is associated with

A. Pharynx

B. Pancreas

C. Kidney

D. Brain.

Answer: C

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54. According to one of the theories of aging, the decline and disappearance of which gland by late middle age is the primary cause of aging ?

A. Thyroid

B. Parathyroid

C. Thymus

D. Posterior lobe of pituitary.

Answer: C

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55. Mammalian thymus' is mainly concerned with

A. Regulation of body temperature

B. Regulation of body growth

C. Immunological funtions

D. Secretion of thyrotropin.

Answer: C

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56. Progesterone is

A. An enzyme for digesting proteins

B. Hormone to initiate uterine contraction

C. Amino acid which may be cause of alkaptonuria

D. Hormone concerned with retention and growth of pregnancy.

Answer: D

57. Secondary sexual characters in males develop under the influence of

A. Estrogen

B. Testosterone

C. GH

D. FSH.

Answer: B

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58. Continued secretion of milk is maintained by

Or

Which of the following is a lactogenic hormone

A. Prolactin

B. LH

C. Relaxin

D. STH

Answer: A

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59. Endocrine glands are those glands which pour their secretion directly into

A. Ducts

B. Substrate

C. Blood

D. All the above.

Answer: C

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60. Hormone excreted in females in urine after menopause is

A. STH

B. LH

C. FSH

D. LTH

Answer: C

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61. Term 'hormone' was coined by

A. E.H. Starling

B. G.W. Harris

C. E.H. Schally

D. W.M. Bayliss.

Answer: A

62. Occurrence of Leydig cells and their secretion is

A. Ovary and estrogen

B. Liver and chloesterol

C. Pancreas and glucagon

D. Testis and testosterone.

Answer: D

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63. Ovarian hormones are usually

A. Proteinaceous

B. Steroids

C. Amines

D. Modified amino acids.

Answer: B

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64. LH is males stimulates Leydig cells to produce

A. Aldosterone

B. Estrogen

C. Progesterone

D. Testosterone.

Answer: D

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65. The major function of corpus luteum is

A. Excretory

B. Digestive

C. Nervous

D. Endocrine.

Answer: D

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66. The hormone which is assocaited with male puberty is called:

A. Estradiol

B. Androsterone

C. Testosterone

D. Adrenaline.

Answer: C

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67. A woman started developing male characteristics. It may be due to

A. Overproduction of adrenal androgens

B. Overproduction of estrogen

C. Damage to mammary estrogen

D. Damage to posterior pituitary.

Answer: A

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68. Progesterone hormone is secreted by

A. Corpus luteum

B. Pituitary

C. Adrenal cortex

D. Pineal.

Answer: A

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69. Hormone responsible for the development of secondary sexual characters of female is

A. Progesterone

B. Oxytocin

C. Estrogen

D. Androgen.

Answer: C

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70. Corpus luteum releases:

A. Luteinising hormone

B. Estrogen

C. Progesterone

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

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71. Which one is not a steroid hormone?

A. Aldosterone

B. Androgen

C. Estrogen

D. Thyroxine.

Answer: D

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72. Triple 'F' or gland for flight, fight and fright/Life saving/ emergency gland is

A. Thyroid

B. Thymus

C. Pituitary

D. Adrenal.

Answer: D

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73. Hormone involved in the discharge of pancretic juice in mammals is

A. Gastrin

B. Cholecystokinin

C. Secretin

D. Enterogastone.

Answer: B

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74. The islets of Langerhans are found in

A. Pancreas

B. Pituitary

C. Liver

D. Spleen.

Answer: A

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75. Ovulation in humans is controlled by

A. FSH and LTH

B. FSH and TSH

C. LTH and LH

D. FSH and LH

Answer: D

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76. ACTH is secreted by

A. Adrenal cortex

B. Pituitary

C. Adrenal medulla

D. Thyroid.

Answer: B

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77. Posterios lobe of pituitary/neurohypophysis secretes two hormones

A. Testosterone and androsterone

B. Progesterone and estradiol

C. Vasopressin and oxytocin

D. Cortisone and cortisterone.

Answer: C

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78. Hormone connected with osmoregulation/concentration of urine or reabsorption of water by nephron is

A. Oxytocin

B. Parathormone

C. Androgen

D. Vasopressin

Answer: D

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79. Pituitary gland is under the control of

A. Thyroid gland

B. Adrenal gland

C. Adrenal medulla

D. Hypothalamus.

Answer: D

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80. ADH or vasopressin is

A. Enzyme that hydrolyses peptides

B. Hormone secreted by pituitary that promotes reabsorption of water from glomerular filtrate

C. Hormone that promotes glycogenolysis

D. Energy rich compound connected with muscle contraction.

Answer: B

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81. Growth hormone (GH) or STH is secreted by

A. Adrenal

B. Anterior lobe of pituitary

C. Posterior lobe of pituitary

D. Sex organs.

Answer: B

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82. Gigantism and acromegaly are two defects produced due to improper functioning of

A. Thyroid

B. Pituitary

C. Thyroid and pituitary

D. Thyroid, pituitary and thymus.

Answer: B

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83. Anterior lobe of pituitary secretes

A. ACTH, TSH and oxytocin

B. STH, GH and ADH

C. TSH, ADH and prolactin

D. FSH, GH and LH.

Answer: D

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84. Hypophysectomy results in

A. Heart attack

B. Regression of reproductive functions

C. Death

D. Poor digestion.

Answer: B

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85. Diabetes insipidus can be cured by administration of

A. ADH

B. Antithistamine

C. Glucagon

D. Insulin.

Answer: A

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86. A woman whose pituitary gets damaged can have a baby if she is given

A. $20\mu g$ of estrogen and progesterone each day for 14 days

B. Small quantity of estrogen every day for 28 days after evolution

C. Small quantity of FSH and LH each day and large dose of LH on fifteenth day

D. Small quantity of FSH and LH each day.

Answer: C

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87. Uterine contraction at the child birth is stimulated by/birth hormone is

A. Prolactin

B. Progesterone

C. Adrenaline

D. Oxytocin.

Answer: D

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88. Which one does not match with regard to biological activity ?

A. Creatinine

B. Renin

C. Gastrin

D. Oxytocin.

Answer: A

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89. Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) is secreted by

A. Thyroid gland

B. Anterior pituitary

C. Posterior pituitary

D. Gonad.

Answer: B

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90. Reception for protein hormones are located

A. Inside nucleus

B. Inside cytoplasm

C. On surface of ER

D. On cell surface.

Answer: D

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91. Small amount of iodine is added to common salt to that

A. Oedema is prevented

B. Common salt is utilised properly in the body

C. Occurrence of goitre is prevented

D. Kidney remains efficient in maintaining water balance.

Answer: C

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92. Iodine taken in diet is stored in

A. Liver cells

B. Thyroid cells

C. Muscle cells

D. Brain cells.

Answer: B

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93. Deficiency of thyroxine/hypothyroidism in adults results in

A. Diabetes mellitus

B. Diabetes insipidus

C. Myxoedema

D. Exophthalmic goitre.

Answer: C

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94. Exophthalmic goitre' (Grave's diseases) is caused due to

A. Hyposecretion of thyroxine

B. Hypersecretion of thyroxine

C. Hypersecretion of thyrocalcitonin

D. Hyposecretion of thyrocalcitonin.

Answer: B

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95. Undersecretion of thyroxine/hypothyroidism in children causes

A. Cretininsm

B. Dwarfism

C. Goitre

D. Acromegaly.

Answer: A

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96. A tadpole with surgically removed thyroid gland can be made to metamorphose if

A. Given an injection of TSH

B. Given an injection of oxytocin

C. Given an injection of thyroxine

D. Fed on dried thyroid gland.

Answer: C

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97. FSH and LH hormones together are called

A. Emergency hormones

B. Neurohormones

C. Gonadotropin hormones

D. Antistress hormones.

Answer: C

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98. Goitre is a pathological condition associated with

A. Thyroxine

B. Testosterone

C. Progesterone

D. Glucagon.

Answer: A

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99. Addition of a trace of thyroxine or iodine in water containing tadpoles will

A. Keep them in larval stage

B. Hasten their metamorphosis

C. Slow down their metamorphosis

D. Kill the tadpoles.

Answer: B

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100. The hormone responsible for the regulation of metabolism of calcium and phosphorus is secreted by

A. Thyroid

B. Parathyroid

C. Thymus

D. Pancreas.

Answer: B

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101. Addisonâ€™s disease is due to under-secretion of

A. Adrenaline

B. Corticoids/Adrenals

C. ACTH

D. Insulin.

Answer: B

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102. Addison's is disease is caused due to

A. Adrenals

B. Thyroid

C. Parathyroids

D. Pituitary.

Answer: A

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103. Epinephrine is secreted by

A. Adrenal cortex

B. Adrenal medulla

C. Pancreas

D. Nerve endings.

Answer: B

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104. Adrenaline increases

A. Blood pressure

B. Heart beat

C. Both A and B

D. Arteriosclerosis.

Answer: C

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105. Blood pressure is controlled by

A. Thymus

B. Adrenal

C. Thyroid

D. Corpus luteum.

Answer: B

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106. Insulin is a/an

A. Vitamin

B. Lipid

C. Hormone

D. Enzyme.

Answer: C

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107. Secretin stimulates secretion of

A. Liver

B. Gall bladder

C. Pancreas

D. Stomach.

Answer: C

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108. Which hormone controls water and mineral metabolism ?

A. Insulin

B. Progesterone

C. Glucagon

D. Deoxycorticosterone.

Answer: D

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109. Parathormone induces

A. Increased level of serum calcium

B. Increased level of blood sugar

C. Decreased level of serum calcium

D. Decreased level of blood sugar.

Answer: A

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110. Cushing's disease is caused by hyperactivity of

A. GH

B. Thyroxine

C. Insulin

D. Glucocorticoids/Cortisol.

Answer: D

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111. Failure or reduced insulin production causes

A. Diabetes mellitus

B. Diabetes insipidus

C. Addison's disease

D. Caushing's disease

Answer: A

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112. Hypthalamus controls the production of pituitary hormones

A. ACTH (contricotropin), GH (growth hormone) and ADH (vasopressin)

B. FSH and progesterone

C. TSH (thyrotropin) and cortisol

D. LH (luteinising hormone), ACTH (corticotropin) and TSH (thyrotropin).

Answer: D

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113. Appearance of facial hairs in a woman may be due to the effect of

A. UV radiation

B. Temperature

C. Hormones

D. Pollution.

Answer: C

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114. Water reabsorption in the distal parts of kidney tubules is regulated by

A. Vassopressin/ADH

B. Oxytocin

C. Calcitonin

D. Relaxin.

Answer: A

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115. Pineal gland produces

A. Glucagon

B. Aldosterone

C. Cortisone

D. Melatonin.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

116. Diabetes insipidus is cause due to the deficiency of

A. Insulin

B. Vasopressin

C. Oxytocin

D. Thymosin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

117. Endocrine gland for combating emergency is

A. Adrenal cortex

B. Adrenal medulla

C. Pancreas

D. Parathyroid

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

118. Gluconeogenesis is controlled by

A. Corticosterone

B. Thyroxine

C. Cortisol

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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119. Effect of thyroxine on B.M.R is

A. Increase

B. Decrease

C. Uncertain

D. No effect.

Answer: A

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120. Glucagon is produced by

A. Peptic cells

B. Oxyntic cells

C. Alpha cells

D. Beta cells.

Answer: C

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121. Which of the following is a female sex hormone?

A. Estrogen

B. Androgen

C. Insulin

D. Adrenaline.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

122. Pancreatic secretion is stimulated by

A. Secretin

B. Cholecystokinin/Pancreozymin

C. Duocrinin

D. Enterogastone.

Answer: B

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123. Urine of the-would-be mother contains.

A. Progesterone

B. FSH

C. Luteinising hormone

D. Chorionic gonadotropin.

Answer: D

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124. Adrenal cortex produces

A. Adrenaline

B. Epinephrine

C. Androsterone

D. Calcitonin.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

125. Parathyroid gland degenerates. Which activity is disturbed?

A. Growth

B. Calcium concentration

C. Potassium concentration

D. Sodium concentration.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

126. Secretion of gastric juice is stopped by

A. Enterogastrone

B. Gastrin

C. Pancreozymin

D. Cholecystokinin.

Answer: A

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127. Testosterone is produced by

A. Sertoli cells

B. Leyding cells

C. Oxyntic cells

D. Pituitary gland.

Answer: B

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128. Hormone secreted during child birth is

A. Thyroxine

B. Relaxin

C. Progesterone

D. Glucocorticoid.

Answer: B

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129. Effect of prolactin hormone is on

A. Liver

B. Pancreas

C. Mammary glands

D. Bones.

Answer: C

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130. Dwarfism results due to:

A. Absence of insulin

B. Hyposecretion of GH during childhood

C. Hyposecretion of GH during adult stage.

D. Excessive secretion of adrenaline.

Answer: B

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131. Ovulation is stimulated by

A. LH

B. FSH

C. Estrogen

D. Progesterone.

Answer: A

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132. Hormone having stimulatory effect on heart is

A. Thyroxine

B. Gastrin

C. Glucagon

D. Adrenaline.

Answer: D

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133. Glucagon produced by α-cells of islets of Langerhans

A. Converts glucosse to glycogen

B. Converts glycogen to glucose

C. Decreases concentration of glucose in blood

D. None of these.

Answer: B

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134. Diabetes mellitus means

A. Increase of sugar in blood

B. Increase of sugar in urine

C. Decrease of sugar in blood

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

135. Blood calcium is increased by administration of

A. Glucagon

B. Thyroxine

C. Parathormone

D. Calcitonin.

Answer: C

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136. Melanocyte simulating hormone (MSH) is secreted by pituitary .Â

A. Anterior lobe

B. Median lobe

C. Posterior lobe

D. Not any particular lobe.

Answer: B

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137. In hormone action, if receptor molecules are removed from target organs, the target organ will

A. Continue to respond to hormone

B. Not respond to hormone

C. Continue to respond but requires higher concentration

D. Continue to respond but in the opposite way

Answer: B

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138. Which one of the following endocrine glands stores its secretion in the extracellular space before discharging in into the blood?

A. Testis

B. Pancreas

C. Thyroid

D. Adrenal.

Answer: C

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139. Ca^{2+} level in body is controleed by

A. Thyroid

B. Hypothalamus

C. Pituitary

D. Thyroid and parathyroids

Answer: D

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140. Which of the following is not secreted by pituitary gland

A. Thyroxine

B. F.S.H.

C. G.H.

D. A.C.T.H.

Answer: A

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141. Iodine is present in the secretion of

A. Adrenal

B. Thyroid/thyroxine

C. Pancreas

D. Pituitary.

Answer: B

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142. Which is correct ?

A. Glucagon and insulin are secreted by same cells

B. Glucagon and insulin are secreted by different cells

C. Glucagon and insulin are secreted by different cells and have opposite effect

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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143. A temporary endocrine gland formed in ovary after ovulation is

A. Corpus uteri

B. Corpus albicans

C. Corpus callosum

D. Corpus luteum.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

144. Pineal body develops fromÂ

A. Dorsal part of diencephalon

B. Ventral part of diencephalon

C. Ventral side of cerebellum

D. Lateral side of cerebrum.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

145. Cholecystokinin and secretin are secreted by

A. Stomach

B. Liver

C. Duodenum

D. Ileum.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

146. Grown up individual may lack sexual traits due to

A. Castration

B. Decreased secretion of sex hormones

C. Excess secretion of sex hormones

D. Glandular disease.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

147. Which one opposes parathormone ?

A. ADH

B. Insulin

C. Thyroxine

D. Thyrocalcitonin.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

148. Which is true of thyrocalcitionin ?

A. Produced by parathyroid, decreases Ca in ECF

B. Produced by thyroid, decreases Ca in ECF

C. Produced by parathyroid, increases Ca in ECF

D. Produced by thyroid, increase Ca in ECF.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

149. Hormone differ from enzymes in being

A. Found in plants only

B. Found in animals only

C. Used up in metabolism

D. Not used in metabolism.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

150. Samatostatin (GIH) is secreted by

A. Pituitary

B. Thyroid

C. Pineal

D. Hypthalamus.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

151. Insulin is secreted by

A. α-cells of pancreas

B. β-cells of pancreas

C. Spleen

D. Mucosa of oesophagus.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

152. Diabetes insipidus is due to

A. Hypersecretion of pituitary hormone

B. Excess of insulin

C. Deficiency of insulin.

D.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

153. Abnormal secretion of thyroxine produces

A. Acromegaly

B. Addison's disease

C. Cretinism

D. Goitre.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

154. Undersecretion of cortisol (corticoids) produces a disease known as

A. Addison's disease

B. Haemophilia

C. Anaemia

D. Mental retardation.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

155. Which hormone controls growth, mental faculties and tissue differentiation ?

A. Glucagon

B. Parathormone

C. Thyroxine

D. Cortisone.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

156. Release of milk from mother's breast is mediated through

A. Prolactin

B. Relaxin

C. Oxytocin

D. Progesterone.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

157. Renin is produced by

A. Liver

B. Spleen

C. Juxtaglomerular cells

D. Stomach.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

158. Androgen is

A. Gas

B. Hormone

C. Male flower

D. Male hormone.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

159. A mineralocorticoid is

A. Testosterone

B. Aldosterone

C. Androgen

D. Progesterone.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

160. Action of insulin was first demonstrated by

A. Banting and Best

B. Darwin

C. Lamarck

D. Watson and Crick.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

161. Insulin is a/an

A. Vitamin

B. Proteinaceous hormone

C. Amine hormone

D. Steroid.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

162. Hormones thyroxin, adrenaline and the pigment melanin are formed from

A. Glycine

B. Tryptophan

C. Tyrosine

D. Proline.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

163. Hormone produced in allergic reaction is

A. Glucocorticoid

B. Mineralocorticoid

C. Norepinephrine

D. Epinephrine

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

164. FSH is involved in

A. Ovulation

B. Spermatogenesis

C. Control of blood sugar

D. Growth.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

165. Epinephrine is

A. Andrenergic

B. Cholinergic

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

166. Thick skin, long arms and legs are due to hypersecretion of hormone from

A. Thyroid

B. Thymus

C. Anterior pituitary

D. Posterior pituitary.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

167. GH controls growth through

A. rRNA

B. tRNA

C. mRNA

D. None of the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

168. Gorilla like appearance is due to

A. Excess TSH

B. Excess vitamin C

C. Excess thyroxine

D. Excess secretion of GH after maturity.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

169. Diabetes insipidus is under control of

A. ACTH

B. TSH

C. ADH

D. Aldosterone.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

170. Which one controls the secretion of oestrogen

A. h CG

B. Progesterone

C. LH

D. FSH.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

171. Parathormone deficiency causes

A. Goitre

B. Hypocalcemia

C. Hypercalcemia

D. All the above.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

172. Which hormone facilitates child birth/parturition ?

A. Oxytocin

B. FSH

C. LH

D. Prolactin.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

173. Which hormone is mainly secreted by corpus luteum ?

A. Thyroxine

B. Progesterone

C. hCG

D. Estrogen.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

174. Basal metabolic rate is under control of

A. Glucagon

B. Insulin

C. Thyroxine

D. Both A and B.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

175. The hormones controlling secondary sexual characters include

A. Thyroxine

B. FSH and LH

C. GH and FSH

D. Testosterone and estrogen.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

176. Hormones involved in carbohydrate metabolism are

A. Insulin, glucagon, epinephrine and parathormone

B. Insulin, glucagon, epinephrine and glucocorticoids

C. Insulin, glucagon, glucocorticoid and calcitonin

D. Insulin, glucagon, norepinephrine and melatonin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

177. Hormone is

A. Enzyme

B. Chemical messenger

C. Excretory product

D. Glandular secretion.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

178. Pituitary gland is found in

A. Trachea

B. Abdomen

C. Gonads

D. Brain.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

179. Relaxin is produced by

A. Testis

B. Adrenals

C. Pituitary

D. Ovary

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Simmond's disease

B. Cretininsm

C. Hashimoto's disease

D. Myxoedema.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

181. Master endocrine gland is

A. Pituitary

B. Thyroid

C. Parathyroid

D. Pineal.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

182. Which of the following is called emergency gland of the body?

A. Testis

B. Adrenal

C. Thymus

D. Pituitary.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

183. Thyrocalcitonin

A. Elevates K^+ level in blood

B. Lowers Ca^{2+} level in blood

C. Elevates Ca^{2+} level inb blood

D. None of the above

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

184. Hormone connected with increase rate if gluconeogenesis, blood pressure and heart beat is

A. Insulin

B. Glucagon

C. Adrenaline

D. FSH.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

185. Secretion of which of the follwing is under neurosecretory nerve axons

A. Pineal

B. Adrenal cortex

C. Anterior pituitary

D. Posterior pituitary.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

186. Iodine deficiency to Frog will lead to

A. Accelerated metamorphosis

B. Inhibition of metamorphosis

C. Development of minature frog

D. Development of a giant frog.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

187. Secretin hormone is secreted by stimulates

A. Duodenum-pancreas

B. Duodenum-liver

C. Stomach - gastric glands

D. Thyroid - thyroid.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

188. Zona glomerulosa or glomerular area of adrenal cortex is involved inÂ

A. Water and electrolyte balance

B. Carbohydrate metabolism

C. Steroid and hormone secretion

D. Blood pressure.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

189. Thyroidectomised tadpole will metamorphose by administration of

A. Pituitary extract

B. Thyroxine

C. TSH

D. Iodine.

Answer: B

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190. Removal or absence of thymus in early life shall bring about

A. Lack of lymphocytes

B. Lack of antibodies

C. Lack of lymph nodes

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

191. Daily rythms are usually associated with

Or

One of the following endocrine gland functions as a biological clock and a neurosecretory transducer

A. Pituitary

B. Thymus

C. Pineal

D. Hypothalamus.

Answer: C

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192. Which of the following is releated to obesity low plasma Na^+ high K^+ and increased blood pressure

A. Growth hormone

B. Cortisol

C. Thyroxine

D. Adrenaline.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

193. Androgens are produced byÂ

A. Pituitary

B. Parathyroid

C. Thyroid

D. Adrenals.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

194. Cholecystokinin and enterocrinin are secreted by

A. Intestine

B. Pancreas

C. Adrenal cortex

D. Thyroid gland.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

195. Hormone oxytocin controls

A. Growth

B. Lactation

C. Child birth

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

196. Restlessness, intolerance to temperature and increased metabolism is due to

A. Thyrotoxicosis

B. ACTH deficiency

C. Pituitary deficiency

D. Calcitonin deficiency.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

197. Endocrine gland responsible for immunity isÂ

A. Pineal

B. Thymus

C. Pituitary

D. Adrenal.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

198. Disease caused by deficiency of parathormone isÂ

A. Cretinism

B. Hypercalcemia

C. Tetany

D. Myxoedema.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

199. Cretinism is due to less secretion of

A. Thyroid

B. Pituitary

C. Parathyroid

D. Adrenal.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

200. Which endocrine gland becomes inactive in old age

A. Adrenal

B. Pineal

C. Thymus

D. Pituitary.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

201. Hormonal product of placenta is

A. hCG and progesterone

B. Calcitonin

C. Relaxin

D. Vasopressin.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

202. Which are identical ?

A. ACTH and adrenaline

B. hCG and progesterone

C. Calcitonin and oxytocin

D. Vasopressin and ADH.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

203. Which hormone promotes cell division , protein synthesis and bone growth

A. ADH

B. ACTH

C. PTH

D. GH.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

204. Which of the following takes part in salt balancing?Â

A. Mineralocorticoid

B. Glucocorticoid

C. Somatotrophin

D. Follitrophin.

Answer: A

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205. Which one exclusively comprises endocrine glands

A. Pituitary, Salivary, Adrenals, Ovary, Testis

B. Pituitary, Thyroid, Adrenals, Ovary, Testis

C. Salivary, Thyroid, Adrenals, Ovary, Testis

D. Adrenals, Ovary, Testis, Salivary, Liver.

Answer: B

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206. Goitre influences

A. Speech

B. Excretion

C. Metabolism

D. Vision.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

207. Pheromones are

A. Produced by endocrine glands

B. mRNAs

C. Chemicals used in animal communication

D. Proteins.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

208. Myxoedema is due to

A. Decreased production of thyroxine

B. Increased production of thyroxine

C. Excess GH

D. Decreased insulin.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

209. Injection of glucagon will

A. Cause hypoglycemia

B. Cause galactosemia

C. Increase blood sugar

D. Cause goitre.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

210. Hormone produced more in dark is

A. Thyroxine

B. Melatonin

C. Adrenaline

D. Insulin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

211. Which is not involved in endocrine secretion ?

A. Leydig cell

B. Lutein cell

C. Para-follicular cells of thyroid

D. Kupffer cells.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

212. Gull's disease is related to deficient working of

A. Thyroid

B. Parathyroid

C. Adrenal cortex

D. Gonads

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

213. Hormone melatonin is secreted by

A. Adrenal

B. Thymus

C. Pituitary

D. Pineal.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

214. Hormone controlling $Na^+ - K^+$ ion concentration is

A. Aldosterone

B. Anti-diuretic hormone

C. Progesterone

D. Pitocin.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

215. Hormones of adrenal cortex are synthesised fromÂ

A. Tyrosine

B. Tryptophan

C. Cholesterol

D. Glycoproteins.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

216. Who is the "Father of Endocrinology"?

A. Einthoven

B. Addison

C. Pasteur

D. Whittaker.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

217. On seeing a Tiger, the heart beat and blood pressure increase due to release of hormoneÂ

A. Adrenaline

B. Thyroxine

C. Parathormone

D. Corticoids.

Answer: A

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218. A person has protuding eyes, tachycarida and higher body temperature. He is suffering from

A. Cretinism

B. Hyperthyroidism

C. Diabetes

D. Acromegaly.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

219. Hormone controlling metabolism is

A. ACTH from pituitary

B. FSH from pituitary

C. Thyroxine from thyroid

D. Adrenaline from adrenal medulla.

Answer: C

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220. Pituitary gland is crushed and injected in Frog. Frog will

A. Start laying eggs almost immediately

B. Change colour

C. Undergo metamorphosis

D. Die.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

221. Hypoglycaemic hormone is

A. Insulin

B. Glucagon

C. Thyroxine

D. ACTH.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

222. Given below are assertion and reason. Point out if both are true and reason is correct explanation (A), both are true but reason is not correct explanation (B), assertion

is true but reason is wrong (C) and both are wrong (D). Assertion. In a tadpole, if thyroid is cut, metamorphosis stops. Reason. TSH is not secreted.

A. a

B. b

C. c

D. d

Answer: C

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223. Hormones are produced by

A. Apocrine glands

B. Endocrine glands

C. Heterocrine glands

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

224. Exess secretion of growth hormone in adults leads to _____.

A. Gigantism

B. Acromegaly

C. Grave's disease

D. Gull's disease

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

225. A woman may develop beard and moustaches due to

A. Hypersecretin of adrenal cortex

B. Hypersecretion of thyroxine

C. Hyposecretion of adrenaline

D. Hyposecretion of thyroxine.

Answer: A

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226. Name the hormone secreted by adrenal cortex which controls water and salt concentration in urine,Â

A. Adrenaline

B. Aldosterone

C. Norepinephrine

D. Corticosterone

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

227. Cretinism is produced when one of the following is deficient

A. Adrenaline

B. Growth hormone

C. Parathormone

D. Thyroxine.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

228. Antiageing hormone is

A. Thyroxine

B. Melatonin

C. Estrogen

D. Testosterone.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

229. Hormone stimulating milk secretion is

A. Prolactin

B. Luteinising hormone

C. Estrogen

D. Testosterone.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

230. Hormone controlling contraction of uterus during parturition is

A. Luteinising hormone

B. Estrogen

C. Progesterone

D. Oxytocin.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

231. Which is not secreted by anterior pituitary

A. ADH

B. GH

C. Prolactin

D. FSH.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

232. Tadpoles will undergo metamorphosis if they are

A. Fed on Frog eggs

B. Provided with suitable environment

C. Injected thyroxine

D. Injected gonadotrophic hormones.

Answer: C

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233. Secretion of ductless glands are known as

A. Hormones

B. Pheromones

C. Enzymes

D. Mucoids

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

234. Enteroendocrine glands are present in

A. Stomach

B. Intestine

C. Oesophagus

D. Both A and B.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

235. Intermediate lobe of pituitary secretes a hormone

A. Oxytocin

B. Melanocyte stimulating hormone

C. Corticotropin releasing hormone

D. Thyrotropin releasing hormone.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

236. Ductless glands are called

A. Alveolar glands

B. Tubular glands

C. Exocrine glands

D. Endocrine glands.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

237. Osteoporosis is caused byÂ

A. Ca^{2+} deficiency

B. Na^{+} deficiency

C. K^{+} deficiency

D. Parathormone hypersecretion.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

238. Hormone that causes glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis

A. Aldosterone

B. Insulin

C. Glucagon

D. ACTH.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

239. The hormone secreted by intermediate lobe of pituitairy is

A. Oxytocin

B. Intermedin

C. Vasopressin

D. FSH

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

240. During early pregnancy progesterone is secreted by

A. Corpus luteum

B. FSH

C. Thyroid

D. None of the above

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

241. Substances formed at one place and expressing effect at a distant place are calledÂ

A. Pheromones

B. Enzymes

C. WBC

D. Hormones.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

242. Thyrotrophic releasing factor (TRF) is secreted by

A. Hypothalamus

B. Adenohypophysis

C. Pars intermedia

D. Neurohyposphysis

Answer: A

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243. Sella turcica is a

A. Band connecting cerebaral hemispheres

B. Foramen of skull

C. Skull depression for lodging pituitary

D. Lodging of heart

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

244. Cretinism is caused by

A. Hypoparathyroidism

B. Hypothyroidism

C. Hyperparathyroidism

D. Hyperthyroidism.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

245. Menstruation is caused by abrupt decrease of hormone

A. FSH

B. LH

C. Oestrogen

D. Progesterone.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

246. Hormone responsible for aggressive behaviour of an animal is

A. Adrenaline

B. Thyroxine

C. ADH

D. Testosterone.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

247. Thyroxine acts on every organ except

A. Brain

B. Testis

C. Thyroid

D. All the above.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

248. Pick up the correct combination

a.	Addison's disease	*i*.	Pituitary
b.	Tetany	*ii*.	Thyroid
c.	Acromegaly	*iii*.	Adrenal cortex
d.	Myxoedema	*iv*.	Parathyroid

A. a-iii, b-ii, c-I, d-iv

B. a-I, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv

C. a-iii, b-iv, c-I, d-ii

D. a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

Answer: C

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249. Parathormone induces

A. Increase in blood sugar

B. Increase in serum calcium

C. Decrease in serum calcium

D. Decrease in blood sugar level.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

250. Under-secretion of adrenal cortex causes

A. Addison's disease

B. Cretinism

C. Dwarfism

D. Sterility

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

251. The gonadotropic hormones are secreted by

A. Testosterone and androsterone

B. Estrogen and progesteron

C. LH and FSH

D. Prolactin and luteotropin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

252. Second messenger is

A. ATP

B. cAMP

C. GTP

D. ATP and AMP

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

253. Acromegaly/Gigantism is caused y

A. Hypersecretion of FSH

B. Hyposecretion of ACTH

C. Hypersecretion of ACTH

D. Hypersecretion of GH

Answer: D

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254. Brain sand occurs in

A. Thymus

B. Pineal

C. Thyroid

D. Pituitary

Answer: B

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255. Glucose level of blood is controlled by

A. Liver

B. Gall bladder

C. Ileum

D. Duodenum

Answer: A

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256. What is true about neurohypohysis

A. Stores hormones produced by adenohypophysis

B. Functionless in humans

C. Stores and releases neurohormones secreted by hypothalamus

D. Secretes its own hormone.

Answer: C

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257. α-cells of pancreas are destroyed. The process affected is

A. Glycogenolysis

B. Glycogenesis

C. Proteolysis

D. Cytolysis.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

258. Hormone useful in suppressing allergies, rheumatoid arthritis and tissue inflammation is

A. Mineralocorticoid

B. Glucocorticoid

C. Thyroxine

D. Adrenaline.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

259. Parathormone is secreted during

A. Increased Ca^{2+} level in blood

B. Decreased blood Ca^{2+} level

C. Increased blood sugar level

D. Decreased blood sugar level.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

260. Secretion of gastric juice is controlled by

A. Enterogasterone

B. Cholecystokinin

C. Gastrin

D. Motilin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

261. Cholecystokinin is

A. Bile pigment

B. Enzyme

C. Lipid

D. Gastrointestinal hormone.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

262. The one used for treatment of thyroid cancer is

A. Ra-224

B. I-131

C. U-238

D. C-14

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

263. Both the ovaries are removed from a female rat. Hormone titre decreases in case of

A. Oxytocin

B. Prolactin

C. Estrogen

D. Gonadotropin releasing factor.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

264. Autoimmune thyroiditis results in

A. Simmond's disease

B. Minimata disease

C. Grave's disease

D. Hashimoto disease

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

265. Endocrine glands

A. Pour their secretion into blood by means of ducts

B. Do not possess ducts

C. Sometimes do not have ducts

D. Always possess ducts.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

266. Hormone responsible for ovulation and development of corpus luteum is

A. FSH

B. LH

C. Luteotropic hormone

D. ICSH

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

267. Tetany is caused by

A. Hypoparathyroidism

B. Hyperparathyroidism

C. Hypothyrodism

D. Hyperthyrodisim

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

268. Which one is correctly matched

A. Relaxin-Gigantism

B. Prolactin-Cretinism

C. Parathyroid hormone - Tetany

D. Insulin-Diabetes insipidus

Answer: C

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269. A person passes much urine and drinks much water but his blood glucose level is normal. This condition may be the result of

A. Increased secretion of glucagon

B. Fall in glucose released in urine

C. Reduction in insulin secretion

D. Reduction in vasopressin secretion in posterior pituitary.

Answer: D

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270. The source of somatostatin is same as that of

A. Insulin and glucagon

B. Vassorpressin and oxytocin

C. Thyroxine and calcitonin

D. Somatotropin and prolactin.

Answer: B

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271. The patient in the picture possible depicts an instance of

A. Myxoedema

B. Acromegaly

C. Cretinism

D. Simple goitre

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

272. Extraction of sympathetic nervous system is

A. Adrenal medulla

B. Adrenal cortex

C. Pineal

D. Neurohypophysis.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

273. Hypothyroidism causes

A. Bohr disease

B. Diabetes mellitus

C. Cretinism and myxoedema

D. Diabetes insipidus.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

274. Androgens are produced byÂ

A. Adrenals and ovaries

B. Ovaries and testes

C. Testes and adrenals

D. Adrenals only.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

275. Which endocrine gland becomes inactive in old age

A. Thyroid

B. Thymus

C. Pancreas

D. Spleen.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

276. Growth hormone is produced by

A. Thyroid

B. Neurohypophysis

C. Intermediate hypophysis

D. Adenohypophysis

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

277. Hormone connected with increase rate if gluconeogenesis, blood pressure and heart beat is

A. Prolactin

B. LH

C. FSH

D. Adrenaline

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

278. Disease caused by hyper-or-hypo secretion of thyroxme isÂ

A. Cretinism

B. Acromegaly

C. Goitre

D. All the above.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

279. Pancrease secrete hormones

A. Vasopression and oxytocin

B. Insulin and glucagon

C. FSH and LH

D. Epinephrine and norepinephrine.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

280. Which of the following endocrine glands is unpaired?

A. Adrenal

B. Parathyroid

C. Gonad

D. Pituitary

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

281. Chromophil cells are found in

A. Anterior pituitary

B. Thymus

C. Adrenal cortex

D. Testis.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

282. Herring bodies are found in

A. Adenohypophysis

B. Neurohypophysis

C. Thyroid

D. Adrenal medulla.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

283. Failure of release of ADH causes

A. Diabetes insipidus

B. Diabetes mellitus

C. Hepatitis

D. Coronary thrombosis.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

284. Gastrin is secreted by

A. Pancreas

B. Intestine

C. Liver

D. Stomach.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

285. Which one is a correct match

A. Luteinising hormone- ovulation

B. Insulin - Diabetes insipidus

C. Parathormone - Diabetes mellitus

D. Thyroxine- Tetany.

Answer: A

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286. Which of the following hormones is not secreted by human placenta?

A. Human chorionic gonadotropin

B. Estrogen

C. Prolactin

D. Progesterone.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

287. Which is aminated hormone?

A. Progesterone

B. Epinephrine

C. Estrogen

D. Relaxin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

288. Given below are assertion and reason. Point out if both are true and reason is correct explanation (A), both are true but reason is not correct explanation (B), assertion is true but reason is wrong (C) and both are wrong (D). Assertion. Diabetes insipidus is marked by excessive urination and too much thirst. Reason. Antidiuretic hormone is secreted by posterior lobe of pituitary.

A. a

B. b

C. c

D. d

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

289. Synthesis of testosterone by Leydig cells is regulated by

A. FSH

B. TSH

C. LTH

D. ICSH

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

290. The largest endocrine gland is

A. Adrenal

B. Thyroid

C. Thymus

D. Pituitary.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

291. Which one is without a specific target organ?

A. Thyrotropin

B. Gonadotropin

C. Somatotrophin

D. Adrenocortitropin.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

292. Glycoproteinaceous hormone is

A. Erythropoietin

B. Insulin

C. Oxytocin

D. Relaxin.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

293. Prolactin is secreted by

A. Neurohypohysis

B. Adenohypophysis

C. Adrenal cortex

D. Adrenal medulla.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

294. Insulin deficiency causes

A. Diabetes insipidus

B. Goitre

C. Diabetes mellitus

D. All the above.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

295. Increase in glucose level is called

A. Hypoglycemia

B. Hyposuria

C. Hypersuria

D. Hyperglycemia

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

296. Compounds of biological systems which actuate chemical reactions are

A. Vitamins

B. Hormones

C. Enzymes

D. Fats.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

297. Steroid hormones are derived from

A. Cholesterol

B. Corticoid

C. NAD

D. Protein.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

298. Hyposecretion of growth hormone causes

A. Acromegaly

B. Cretinism

C. Dwarfism

D. Myxoedema.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

299. Somatostatin is produced by ___ cells of pancreas

A. Alfa

B. Beta

C. Delta

D. Acinar.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

300. Which one is a gonadotrophic hormone ?

A. Collip's hormone

B. Prolactin

C. Oxytocin

D. Luteinizing hormone.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

301. Which one is endocrine ?

A. Brunner's gland

B. Crypts of Lieberkuhn

C. Pars radiata

D. Juxtaglomerulus.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

302. Deficiency of a hormone cause increase K^+ ions in decrease Na^+ ion in blood. It is caused by

A. Zona fasciculata

B. Zona glomerata

C. Zona reticulata

D. Zona pellucida.

Answer: B

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303. Hormones act on

A. Organ systems

B. Cells

C. Target organs

D. Cell receptors.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

304. Trophic hormones are produce

A. Anterior pituitary

B. Middle pituitary

C. Posterior pituitary

D. Thyroid.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

305. Thyroxine is

A. Follicles of thyroid gland

B. Stored in follicle cells of thyroid

C. Active form of thyronine

D. Stored in pituitary gland .

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

306. Removal of a part of pituitary affected excretory system. It causes

A. Atrophy of adrenal cortex

B. Atrophy of adrenal medulla

C. Atrophy of adrenal pyramid

D. Atrophy of renal medulla.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

307. Acromegaly is due to hypersecretion of hormone from

A. Neurohypohysis

B. Adenohypophysis

C. Pars intermedialis

D. Cells of Leyding.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

308. A patient of diabetes mellitus excretes glucose in urine even when he is kept on a carbhohydrate free diet. It is because

A. Fats are catabolised to form glucose

B. Amino acids are catabolised in liver

C. Amino acids are discharged in blood stream from liver

D. Glycogen from muscles is released in blood stream.

Answer: A

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309. Which gland stores its hormones before their release.

A. Pancreas

B. Pineal

C. Pituitary

D. Thyroid.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

310. Hassallâ€™s corpuscles are found in

A. Thyroid

B. Thymus

C. Adrenal

D. Pineal.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

311. Graves' disease is caused due to

A. Hyperactivity of thymus

B. Hypoactivity of thymus

C. Hyperactivity of thyroid

D. Hypoactivity of thyroid

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

312. Identify from the following, a hormone produced by the pituitary gland in both males and femals but functional only in females.

A. Vasopressin

B. Relaxin

C. Prolactin

D. Somatotropin.

Answer: C

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313. Match the columns and find the correct combination

Column I		Column II	
(i)	ADH	(a)	Pituitary
(ii)	ACTH	(b)	Mineralocorticoid
(iii)	Aldosterone	(c)	Diabetes mellitus
(iv)	Insulin	(d)	Diabetes insipidus
(v)	Adrenaline	(e)	Vasodilator

A. i-a, ii-d, iii-b, iv-c, v-e

B. I-d, ii-b, iii-a, iv-c, v-e

C. i-d, ii-a, iii-c, iv-b, v-e

D. i-d, ii-a, iii-b, iv-c, v-e

Answer: D

View Text Solution

314. Which is incorrectly paired ?

A. Myxoedema- Swollen facial tissue

B. Cretinism - Mentally retarded

C. Grave's disease- Exophthalmos

D. Insulin - Raised blood glucose

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

315. Find the incorrect statement

A. Gene therapy is a genetic engineering technique used to treat diseases by replacing defective genes with normal genes

B. Calcitonin is recombinant product used in treatment of infertility

C. Bt toxin is a biodegradable insecticide got from Bacillus thuringiensis

D. Trichoderma provides biocontrol for fungal pathogens

Answer: B

View Text Solution

316. Find out the correct matching

A. Thyroid- Hyperactivity in young children causes cretinism

B. Parathyroid- Secretes parathormone which promotes movement of calcium ion from blood into bones during calcification

C. Thymus - Starts undergoing atrophy after puberty

D. Pancreas - Delta cells of islets of Langerhans secrete a hormone which stimulates glycolysis in liver.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

317. FSH is secreted by

A. Anterior lobe of pituitary

B. Hypothalamus

C. Gonads

D. Posterior lobe of pituitary.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

318. Stress emergency hormone is

A. Oxytocin

B. Vasopressin

C. Adrenaline

D. Sex hormone.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

319. As per accepted concept of hormone action, if receptor molecules are removed from target organs, the target organs will

A. Continue to respond to hormone but in opposite way

B. Continue to respond to hormone without any difference

C. Continue to respond to hormone but will require higher concentration

D. Stop responding to hormone.

Answer: D

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320. Chemicals synthesised by one organism that affect behaviour of another member of the same species are called

A. Enzymes

B. Hormones

C. Flavoids

D. Pheromones.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

321. Endostyle is similar to

A. Parathyroid

B. Thyroid

C. Thymus

D. Thalamus.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

322. Placenta produces hormone

A. GH

B. ACTH

C. Progesterone

D. Gastrin.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

323. Match the columns :

	Column I		Column II
a	Adenohypophysis	*p*	Epinephrine
b	Adrenal medulla	*q*	Somatotropin
c	Parathyroid gland	*r*	Thymosine
d	Thymus gland	*s*	Calcitonin

A. a-q, b-p, c-s, d-r

B. a-s, b-r, c-q, d-p

C. a-r, b-p, c-s, d-q

D. a-p, b-q, c-q, d-s

Answer: A

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324. Find out the correct statement.Â

A. Endocrine glands regulate neural activity but not vice versa

B. Neurons regulate endocrine activity but not vice versa

C. Endocrine glands regulate neural acitity and nervour system regulates endocrine glands

D. Neither hormones control neural activity nor the neurons control endocrine activity

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

325. Sertoli cells are regulated by the pituitary hormone known as

A. LH

B. FSH

C. GH

D. Prolactin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

326. Which is not a secondary messenger?

A. cAMP

B. cGMP

C. Calcium

D. $\mathrm{Sodium/Mg}$

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

327. Steroid hormone regulating glucose metabolism

A. Cortisone

B. Cortisol

C. Crticosterone

D. 11- deoxycorticosterone.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

328. Which of the following is an accumulation and release centre of neurohormones

A. Posterior pituitary

B. Anterior pituitary

C. Interior lobe of pituitary

D. Hypothalamus.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

329. Which hormone causes dilation of blood vessels, increased oxygen consumption and glucogensis?

A. Glucagon

B. ACTH

C. Insulin

D. Adrenaline.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

330. Which of the following hormones are produced in the hypothalamus and stored in the posterior pituitary

A. ASH and oxytocin

B. FSH and LH

C. TSH and STH

D. ACTH and MSH.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

331. Match the columns :

Column I		Column II	
a	Hypothalamus	*p*	Relaxin
b	Anterior pituitary	*q*	Estrogen
c	Testis	*r*	FSH and LH
d	Ovary	*s*	Androgens
		t	Gonadotropin releasing hormone

A. a-p, b-q, c-s, d-r

B. a-r, b-t, c-s, d-q

C. a-t, b-r, c-s, d-q

D. a-t, b-r, c-q, d-s.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

332. Given below are assertion and reason. Point out if both are true with person being correct explanation (A), both true but reason is not correct explanation (B), assertion true but reason is wrong (C), both are wrong (D). Assertion . Our body secretes adrenaline in intense cold. Reason. Adrenaline raises metabolic rate.

A. a

B. b

C. c

D. d

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

333. The hormones that initiate ejection of milk, stimulates mile production and growth of ovarian follicles are respectively known as

A. PRL, OT and LH

B. OT, PRL and FSH

C. LH, PRL and FSH

D. PRH, OT and LH

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

334. In heart cells, which one a second messenger that speeds up muscle contraction in response to adrenaline

A. cAMP

B. cGMP

C. GTP

D. ATP

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

335. Hypothyroidism in adults and hyperparathyroidism will respectively, lead to

A. Myxoedema and cretinism

B. Graves' disease and Hashimoto's disease

C. Myxoedema and osteitis fibrosa cystica

D. Addison's disease and cretinism

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

336. Daily rythms are usually associated with

Or

One of the following endocrine gland functions as a biological clock and a neurosecretory transducer

A. Adrenal gland

B. Thyroid gland

C. Thymus gland

D. Pineal gland.

Answer: D

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337. A subtance called ADH is

A. High energy compound formed by glycogenesis in liver cells

B. Pituitary secretion which promotes reabsorption of water from glomerular filtrate

C. Hormone that promotes glycogenesis in liver cells

D. Enzyme secreted by cells of intestinal wall which hydrolyses dipeptides into amino acids.

Answer: B

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338. During summer season hormone concentration maintained at high level is

A. Glucagon

B. ADH

C. Insulin

D. Relaxin.

Answer: B

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339. Which of the following statements are false / true

(A) Calcitonin regulates the metabolism of calcium

(B) Oxytocin stimulates contraction of uterine muscles during birth

(C) Grave's disease is caused by malfunctioning of adrenal gland

(D) ADH stimulates absorption of water and increase the urine productions

A. a and c are true, b and d are false

B. a and d are true b and c are false

C. a and b are true, c and d are false

D. a, b and c are true, d only false

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

340. With increasing age, secretion of which of the following is reduced to half

A. HGH

B. Estrogen

C. GTH

D. Melatonin.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

341. Steroid hormones have an effect

A. Slow and short term

B. Fast and short term

C. Fast and long lasting

D. Slow and long lasting

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

342. Percentage of chromophobe cells in pituitary is

A. 0.15

B. 0.25

C. 0.35

D. 0.5

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

343. Pineal gland of human brain secrets melatonin concerned with

A. Colouration of skin

B. Sleep

C. Anger

D. Body temperature.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

344. Which is not produced by anterior pituitary?Â

A. FSH

B. MSH

C. Oxytocin

D. Prolactin.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

345. Element present in thyroxine is got from

A. Laminaria

B. Polysiphonia

C. Porphyra

D. Gelidium.

Answer: A

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346. The condition of having excess of potassium is

A. Hypercholestrolemia

B. Hyperkalaemia

C. Osteomalacia

D. Hyperexcitability.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

347. Increase in bleeding time and delay in blood coagulation is due to the deficiency of which hormone?

A. Adrenaline

B. Noradrenaline

C. Parathormone

D. Thyroxine.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

348. Enterogasterone is secreted by

A. Gastric mucosa

B. Oesophageal mucosa

C. Saliva

D. Duodenal mucosa.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

349. ADH acts on

A. Loop of Henle

B. Collecting tubule

C. Vasa efferentia

D. Vasa deferentia.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

350. Which is steroid hormone

A. Epinephrine

B. Thyroxine

C. Estrogen

D. Gonadotropin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

351. Which one is a protein hormone

A. Cortisol

B. Thyroxine/insulin

C. Estrogen

D. All the above.

Answer: B

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352. Adrenal gland is derived from

A. Endoderm

B. Ectoderm

C. Mesoderm

D. Ectoderm and mesoderm

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

353. Which is not involved as 2^{nd} messenger in Ca^{+2} mediated hormone

A. cAMP

B. DAG

C. IP_3

D. Phospholipase.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

354. Insulin receptor is

A. Trimeric protein

B. G-protein

C. Extrinsic protein

D. Intrinsic protein

Answer: A

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355. Which one is correct

A. α-glucagon, β-insulin, δ-somatoslatin

B. α-insulin, β-glucagon, δ-somatostatin

C. δ-insulin, α-somatostain, β-glucagon

D. α-somatostatin, β-insulin, δ-glucagon.

Answer: A

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356. RASS secretes

A. Glucocorticoids

B. Mineralocorticoids

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

357. Compared to a bull a bullock is docile because of

A. High cortisone level

B. High thyroxine

C. Low blood testosterone

D. Low adrenaline/noradrenaline in blood.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

358. Feeling the tremors of an earthquake, a scared residnet of seventh floor of a multistoryed building starts climbing down the stairs rapidly. Which hormone initiated this action?

A. Glucagon

B. Adrenaline

C. Gastrin

D. Thyroxine.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

359. Growth hormone is secreted by

A. Acidophilic α-cells

B. Acidophilic β-cells

C. Basophilic α-cells

D. Basophilic β-cells.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

360. Connâ€™s disease is caused by hypersecretion of

A. Thyroid

B. Adrenals

C. Parathyroid

D. Pituitary

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

361. Which one of the following four glands is correctly matched with the accompanying description

A. Pancreas -Delta cells of islets of Langerhans secrete a hormone which stimulates glycolysis in liver

B. Thyroid-Hyperactivity in young children causes cretinism

C. Thymus-Starts undergoing atrophy after puberty

D. Parathyroid- Secretes parathormone that promotes movement of Ca^{2+} ions from blood into bones during calcification.

Answer: C

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362. Match the columns and find out correct combination :

Column I	Column II
(a) Adrenaline	1. Myxoedema
(b) Hyperparathyroidism	2. Accelerates heart beat
(c) Oxytocin	3. Water balance
(d) Hypothyroidism	4. Child birth
(e) Aldosterone	5. Demineralisation

A. a-2, b-5, c-4, d-1, e-3

B. a-5, b-3, c-2, d-4, e-1

C. a-3, b-4, c-5, d-1, e-2

D. a-2, b-3, c-4, d-5, e-1

Answer: A

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363. Spermatogenesis in promoted by

A. Oestrogen

B. Progesterone

C. Oxytocin

D. Testosterone.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

364. In thyroid follicles, the epithelia tissue is

A. Squamous

B. Cuboidal

C. Transitional

D. Columnar.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

365. Identify the placental hormone

A. Insulin

B. Vasopressin

C. Somatotropic hormone

D. Human chorionic hormone (h CG)

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

366. Mark the correct sets

	Endocrine Gland	Hormone disorder	Deficieny
(a)	Neurohypophysis	Vasopressin	Diabetes insipidus
(b)	Adrenal cortex	Corticosteroids	Addison's disease
(c)	Parathyroid glands	Parathormone	Myxoedema
(d)	Thyroid gland	Calcitonin	Acromegaly

A. b,c

B. c,d

C. a,b

D. a,d

Answer: C

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367. Posterior lobe of pituitary contains cells called

A. Acidophils

B. Basophils

C. Chromophils

D. Pituicytes.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

368. Hormone which is more active than T_4 is

A. T_1

B. T_2

C. T_3

D. T_5

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

369. A celft occurs in hypohysis between

A. Median eminence and stalk

B. Hypophysial stalk and pars nervosa

C. Pars tuberalis and pars distalis

D. Pars distalis and pars intermedia.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

370. Hormone stimulating iodine uptake is

A. Thyroxine

B. TSH

C. MSH

D. Prolactin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

371. Given below are assertion and reason. Point out if both are true and reason is correct explanation (A), both are true but reason is not correct explanation (B), assertion is true but reason is wrong (C) and both are wrong (D). Assertion. Diabetes insipidus is marked by excessive urination and too much thirst. Reason. Antidiuretic hormone is secreted by posterior lobe of pituitary.

A. a

B. b

C. c

D. d

Answer: B

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372. Which one of the following statements is correct?

A. Neurons regulate endocrine activity but not vice versa

B. Endocrine glands regulate neural activity and nervous system regulates endocrine glands

C. Neither hormones control neural activity nor neurons control endocrine activity

D. Endocrine glands regulate neural activity but not vice versa.

Answer: B

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373. The function of pineal body is to

A. Control sexual behaviour

B. Regulate period of puberty

C. Lighter skin colour

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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374. Find the correct answers about body coordination

1. Nervours system 2. Circulatory system

3. Endocrine system 4. Excretory system.

A. 1,2,3 correct

B. 1,2 correct

C. 2,4 correct

D. 1,3 correct.

Answer: D

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375. Find the correct answers about LH in females

1. Facilitates luteinisation of granulosa cells of ovulated follicle

2. Called ovulation hormone

3. Helps in milk secretion

4. Activates Leydig cells to secrete androgen

A. 1,2,3 correct

B. 1,2 correct

C. 2,4 correct

D. 1,3 correct.

Answer: B

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376. Which one of the following is an emergency hormone

Or

When an animal is angry and wants to fight, the hormone that is secreted is

A. Aldosterone

B. Calcitonin

C. Thyroxine

D. Adrenaline

Answer: D

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377. Which one of the following pairs of organs includes only the endocrine glands

A. Thymus and testes

B. Adrenal and ovary

C. Parathyroid and adrenals

D. Pancreas and parathyroid.

Answer: C

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378. In human adult females, oxytocin

A. Stimulates pituitary to secrete vasopressin

B. Causes strong uterine contractions during parturition

C. Is secreted by anterior pituitary

D. Stimulates growth of mammary glands.

Answer: B

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379. The blood calcium level is lowered by the dificiency of

A. Parathormone

B. Thyroxine

C. Calcitonin

D. Both calcitonin and parathormone.

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

380. Pituitary gland of adult rat is surgically removed. Which of the following endocrine glands will be less effectedÂ

A. Thyroid

B. Gonads

C. Adrenal cortex

D. Adrenal medulla.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

381. Hormone that increases blood calcium level and decreases its excretion by kidney is

A. Thyroxine

B. Parathormone

C. Calcitonin

D. Insulin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

382. Signaling between cells usually results in the activation of protein

A. Kinases

B. Proteases

C. Lipases

D. Nucleases.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

383. Steroid hormones, estrogen and testosterone, bind to

A. Membrane ion channels

B. Enzyme-linked membrane receptors

C. G-Protein linked membrane receptors

D. Cytoplasmic receptors.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

384. Steriod hormones easily pass through the plasma membrane by simple diffusion because they

A. Are lipid soluble

B. Are water soluble

C. Enter through pores

D. Contian carbon and hydrogen.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

385. Which of the following hormones does not contain a polypeptide

A. Oxytocin

B. Prostaglandins

C. Insulin

D. ADH.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

386. Which is steroid hormone

A. Relaxin

B. Thyroxine

C. Estrogen

D. Insulin.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

387. Obesity of face, hyperglycemia and virilism in females are characteristics of

A. Graves' disease

B. Addison's disease

C. Conn's disease

D. Cushing's disease.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

388. Biogenetic amines are

A. Tryoptophan

B. Tyrosine

C. Glutamic acid

D. Phenylalanine.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

389. The chemical nature of hormone secreted by α and β cells of pancreas is

A. Glycoprotein

B. Steroid

C. Polypeptide

D. Glycolipid.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

390. Goitre can occur as a consequences of all the following except

A. Graves' disease

B. Iodine deficiency

C. Pituitary adenoma

D. Excessive intake of exogenous thyroxine.

Answer: D

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391. An adenophypophysis hormone which is regulated by feedback mechanism is

A. TSH

B. Cortisone

C. Calcitonin

D. Oxytocin.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

392. Match the hormone with its source

(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. Adenohypophysis

A. a-5, b-1, c-6, d-3, e-2

B. a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3, e-5

C. a-2, b-6, c-4, d-5, e-3

D. a-5, b-1, c-4, d-2, e-3

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

393. Gigantism and acromegaly are due to

A. Hyperthyroidism

B. Hypopituitarism

C. Hyperpituitarism

D. Hypothyroidism.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

394. Which of the following hormones contains iodine ?

A. Testosterone

B. Thyroxine

C. Adrenaline

D. Insulin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

395. A health disorder that results from the deficiency of thyroxine in adults and characterized by (i) a low metabolic rate, (ii) increase in body weight and (iii) tendency to retain water in tissues is

A. Simple goitre

B. Myxodema

C. Hypothyroidism

D. Cretinism.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

396. Parafollicular cells of thyroid secrete hormone for controlling level ofÂ

A. K^+

B. Na^+

C. Ca^{2+}

D. Mg^{2+}

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

397. Nonfunctional part of pituitary is

A. Anterior pituitary

B. Pars intermedia

C. Neurohypophysis

D. Pars nervosa.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

398. Secretion of mineralocorticoids is under control of

A. FSH

B. TSH

C. ADH

D. ACTH

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Thyrocalcitonin

B. Storage of iodine

C. Thyronine

D. Thyroxine.

Answer: A

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400. Which one is not a steroid hormone?

A. Aldosterone

B. Androgen

C. Testosterone

D. Vasopressin.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

401. The main mineralocorticoid in human is

A. Aldosterone

B. Cortisol

C. Testosterone

D. Progesterone.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

402. Chemically epinephrine is

A. Amino acid derivative

B. Steroid

C. Peptide

D. Glucocorticoid

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

403. Human chorionic gonadotrophin is secreted by

A. Chorion

B. Amnion

C. Placenta

D. Corpus luteum.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

404. Hormone regulating diurnal rhythm/sleep wake cycle is

A. Thymosin

B. Glucagon

C. Melatonin

D. Oxytocin.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

405. Hypothyroidism during pregnancy causes

A. Goitre

B. Cretinism

C. Diabetes mellitus

D. Hypoglycemia.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

406. Which one of the following is not the function of insulin?

A. Increase in permeability of cell membrane to glucose

B. Initiates the conversion of glycogen to glucose

C. Increases oxidation of glucose in cells

D. Initiates the formation of hepatic glycogen from excess of glucose.

Answer: B

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407. Brick red colour in Benedict's test indicates percentage of sugar in urine

A. Nil

B. 0.5

C. 1.0

D. 2.0

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

408. Oxytocin causes

A. Milk production

B. Milk ejection

C. Water absorption in kidneys

D. Colour change.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

409. Which of the following stimulates protein metabolism and muscle growth

A. Estrogen

B. Testosterone

C. Porgesterone

D. Oxytocin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

410. Trace element needed for insulin to exert its maximal effect in glucose uptake is

A. Molybdenum

B. Vanadium

C. Chromium

D. Selenium.

Answer: C

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411. Which is a 32 amio acid water soluble peptide hormone

A. Gastrin

B. Insulin

C. Glucagon

D. Calcitonin.

Answer: D

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412. Parathormone influences calcium absorption in small intestine by regulating metabolism of

A. Vitamin C

B. Vitamin D

C. Vitamin B

D. Enterogastrone

Answer: B

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413. ___ accelerates heart due to stimulation of adrenal medulla by sympathetic nerves

A. Adrenaline

B. Vasopressin

C. Thyroxine

D. Collip's hormone.

Answer: A

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414. Which of the following is not an endocrine gland

A. Liver

B. Pancreas

C. Testes

D. Thymus

Answer: A

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415. Which one is related to immunity

A. Pineal gland

B. Thymus

C. Adrenal gland

D. Parathyroid gland.

Answer: B

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416. Endemic goiter is a state of

A. Increased thyroid function

B. Moderate thyroid function

C. Decreased thyroid function

D. Normal thyroid function.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

417. Which one is not produced by basophils of pituitary

A. LTH

B. TSH

C. FSH

D. LH.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

418. Smooth muscles of arterioles undergo contraction under the influence of

A. ADH

B. ACTH

C. FSH

D. PRL

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

419. What does not occur in exophthalmic goitre

A. Protrusion of eyes

B. Increased heart beat

C. Nervousness

D. Degeneration of sex organs.

Answer: D

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420. Which of the following hormone is not involved in tyrosine metabolism

A. Calcitionin

B. Melanin

C. Thyroxine

D. Epinephrine.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

421. Myxoedema occurs due to

A. Hypersecretion of thyroid hormone

B. Hyposecretion of thyroid hormone

C. Hypersecretion of parathormone

D. Hyposecretion of parathormone.

Answer: B

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

	Hormone	Source	Function
(A)	Vasopressin	Posterior pituitary	Increases loss of water through urine
(B)	Norepine-Phrine	Adrenal medulla	Increases heartbeat, alertness and respiration
(C)	Glucagon	β-cells of islet of Langerhans	Stimulates glycogenolysis
(D)	Prolactin	Posterior pituitary	Regulates growth of mammary glands and milk formation in females

A.

Hormone	Source	Function
Vasopressin	Posterior pituitary	Increases loss of water through urine

B.

Hormone	Source	Function
Norepinephrine	Adrenal medulla	Increases heart beat respiration and alertness

C.

Hormone	Source	Function
Glucagon	$\beta-$ cells of islet of of Langerhans	Stimulates glycogenolysis

D.

Hormone	Source	Function
Prolactin	Posterior pituitary	Regulates growth of mammary mary glands and milk formation in females

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

423. Toxic agents present in food which interfere with thyroxine synthsis lead to the development of

A. Cretinism

B. Simple goitre

C. Thyrotoxicosis

D. Toxic goitre.

Answer: B

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424. Injury to adrenal cortex is not likely to affect secretion of

A. Androstenedione and dehydroepiandrosterone

B. Adrenaline

C. Cortisol

D. Aldosterone.

Answer: B

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425. Low Ca^{+} in the body fluid may be the cause of

A. Anaemia

B. Angina pectoris

C. Gout

D. Tetany.

Answer: D

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426. Which one of the following pairs is incorrectly matched

A. Somatostatin - Delta cells (Source)

B. Corpus luteum- Relaxin (Secretion)

C. Insulin- Diabetes mellitus (Disease)

D. Glucagon- Beta cells (Source).

Answer: D

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427. Match the columns

	A		B
(*i*)	Posterior pituitary	(*a*)	Encourages the activity of osteoclasts
(*ii*)	Parathyroid	(*b*)	Encourages hydrolysis of stored food
(*iii*)	β-cells of pancreas	(*c*)	Encourages reabsorption of water by uriniferous tubules
(*iv*)	α-cells of pancreas	(*d*)	Encourages synthesis of lipid and proteins and thereby prevent their utilization of energy resources

A. i-d,ii-c,iii-a,iv-b

B. i-d, ii-a, iii-b, iv-c

C. i-c, ii-a, iii-d, iv-b

D. i-c, ii-d, iii-b, iv-a

Answer: C

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428. Volume of urine is regulated by

A. TSH

B. ACTH

C. FSH

D. ADH.

Answer: D

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429. A symptom of Graves' disease is

A. Low temperature

B. Low breathing rate

C. Low heart rate

D. High heart rate.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

430. Oedema is symptom of

A. Graves disease

B. Gillchrist disease

C. Gull's disease

D. Gingivitis

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

431. Infertility can occur in both the sexes due to deficiency of

A. Oxytocin

B. Prolactin

C. LH

D. FSH

Answer: D

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432. Enlargement of lower jaw occurs in â€™Â

A. Acromegaly

B. Gigantism

C. Simmond's disease

D. Cushing disease

Answer: A

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433. Acidophils of pituitary secrete

A. STH and FSH

B. STH and PL

C. STH and TSH

D. STH and GTH

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

434. Acromegaly causes

A. Dwarfism

B. Extra growth in height

C. Extra growth in hands, feet and lower jaw

D. Small hands, feet and face

Answer: C

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435. Thymus gland is related to

A. $Na^+ K^+$ balance

B. Immune system

C. Glucose level

D. Ca^{2+} level

Answer: B

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436. Which one of the following does not act as a neurotransmitter ?

A. Acetylcholine

B. GABA

C. Norepinephrine

D. Thyroxine.

Answer: D

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437. Swelling around eyes and large popping eye balls are observed in an individual who has

A. Less secretion of thyroxine in adult

B. Excessive secretion of thyroxine

C. Excessive secretion of calcitonin

D. Less secretion of thyroxine right from birth.

Answer: B

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438. Name of hormone that has no role in menstruation.

A. LH

B. GH

C. FSH

D. TSH.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

439. Hypokalemia is caused by deficiency of which mineral

A. Calcium

B. Sodium

C. Potassium

D. Phosphorus.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

440. Which one is not a placental hormone

A. Progesterone

B. hCG

C. hPL

D. Melatonin.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

441. Which of the following hormones stimulates production of estrogen at puberty?

A. FSH and LH

B. ACTH

C. TSH

D. GH.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

442. Which among the following hormoes is not secreted by adenohypophysis

A. FSH

B. ICSH

C. LH

D. hCG

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

443. Juvenile diabetes mellitus is due to

A. Loss of pancreatic beta cells

B. Resistance to insulin

C. Malnutrition

D. Obesity

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

444. Select the correct match

A. Pineal gland - Does not influence menstrual cycle

B. Corpus luteum- Secretes oxytocin

C. Interstitial cells- Erthropoetin

D. Cholecystokinin- Stimulates pancreatic enzyme secretion.

Answer: D

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445. Match the columns and choose correct options.

	Column I		Column II
(a)	ANF	(p)	Regulates blood calcium level
(b)	MSH	(q)	Decreases blood pressure
(c)	GIP	(r)	Pigmentation
(d)	TCT	(s)	Inhibits gastric secretion

A. a-q, b-r, c-s, d-p

B. a-s, b-p, c-q, d-r

C. a-q, b-p, c-s, d-r

D. a-s, b-p, c-r, d-q

Answer: A

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446. Thymosin hormone is secreted by

A. Thyroid

B. Thymus

C. Parathyroid

D. Hypothalamus.

Answer: B

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447. Somatostatin

A. Stimulates glucagon release and inhibits insulin release

B. Stimulates release of insulin and glucagon

C. Inhibits release of insulin and glucagon

D. Inhibits glucagon release and stimulates insulin release.

Answer: C

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448. Match the gland, hormone and function.

A. Corpus luteum - Estrogen - Supports pregnancy

B. Thyroid - Thyroxine - Regulates blood calcium level

C. Anterior pituitary - Oxytocin - Constriction of uterine muscless during child birth

D. Posterior pituitary - Vasopressin - Stimulates reabsorption of water in distal tubules.

Answer: D

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449. Identify blanks a, b and c

(i) a-Oestorgen-Maintenance of secondary sexual characters

(ii) α-cells of islets of Langerhans-b-Raises blood sugar level

(iii) Anterior pituitary-c-Oversecretion leads to gigantism

A. $\begin{matrix} a & b & c \\ \text{Ovary} & \text{Insulin} & \text{Calcitonin} \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} a & b & c \\ \text{Ovary} & \text{Glucagon} & \text{Growth hormone} \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} a & b & c \\ \text{Placenta} & \text{Glucagen} & \text{Calcitonin} \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} a & b & c \\ \text{Placenta} & \text{Insulin} & \text{Vasopressin} \end{matrix}$

Answer: B

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450. A person entering an empty room suddenly fins a snake right in front on opening the door. Which one of the following is likely to happen in his neuro-hormonal control system

A. Sympathetic nervous system activated, releasing epinephrine and norepinephrine from adrenal medulla

B. Activation of sympathetic nervous system releasing epinephrine and norepinephrine from adrenal cortex

C. Neurotransmitters diffuse rapidly across synaptic cleft

D. Hypothalamus activates parasympathetic nervous system.

Answer: A

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451. What is correct

A. Secretion of thymosins increases with age

B. Glucagon secreted by β-cells of islets of Langerhans stimulates glycogenolysis

C. FSH binds with specific receptors over ovarian cell membrane

D. FSH stimulates secretion of estrogen and progesterone.

Answer: C

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452. Which one can pass easily through cell membrane of target cells and bind to internal receptors

A. Thyroxine, insulin

B. Somatostatin, Oxytocin

C. Insulin, glucagon

D. Cortisol, testosterone.

Answer: D

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453. Which is incorrect

A. Glucagon is produced by pancreas

B. Androgen is produced by ovary

C. Thyroxine is secreted by thyroid

D. Oxytocin is produced by pituitary.

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

454. Which of the following is both (mixed) exo and endocrine gland

A. Thyroid

B. Pituitary

C. Adrenal

D. Pancreas.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

455. Pituicytes are under the control of

A. Adenohypophysis

B. Neurohypophysis

C. Hypothalamus

D. Pineal.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

456. Somatostatin is produced by

A. Adenohypophysis

B. Neurohypophysis

C. Pineal gland

D. Basal part of diencephalon.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

457. Erythropoietin stimulates

A. Osmoregulation

B. Formation of RBC

C. Reduces blood pressure

D. GiP.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

458. Hypercalcemic hormone is

A. Thyroxine

B. Tri-iodo-thyronine

C. Parathormone

D. Thyrocalcitonin.

Answer: C

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459. Which hormone among these is not secreted by an endocrine gland

A. ADH

B. PTH

C. T_4

D. ANF

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

460. Decreased levels of extrogen is a common cause of

A. Myasthenia gravis

B. Tetany

C. Osteoporosis

D. Gout

Answer: C

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461. Match the columns

I	II	III
1. [illegible]	a. Thyroid	i. Acts on renal tubules
2. MSH	b. Adrenal	ii. Regulates blood calcium level
3. [illegible]	c. Pituitary	iii. Maintains diurnal rhythm of our body
4. [illegible]	d. Pineal	iv. Acts on melanocytes

A. 4-a-iv, 3-d-iii, 1-b-ii, 2-c-i

B. 1-d-iii, 2-c-iv, 3-b-I, 4-a-ii

C. 1-b-I, 4-a-iii, 3-c-ii, 2-d-iv

D. 2-d-ii, 1-b-I, 4-c-iv, 3-c-iii

Answer: B

View Text Solution

462. Catecholamine normally induces

A. Alertness

B. Excessive urination

C. Decreased heart beat

D. Intense salivation.

Answer: A

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463. Hormone with no effect on beat is

A. Oxytocin

B. Adrenaline

C. Noradrenaline

D. Thyroxine.

Answer: A

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464. Cancer of parafollicular or C-cells of thyroid is

A. Follicular cancer

B. Medullary cancer

C. Papillary cancer

D. Anaplastic cancer.

Answer: B

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465. At the time of interview, heart beat increased due to

A. ADH secretion

B. Secretion of renin

C. Secretion of adrenaline

D. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

466. Assertion . Iodine deficiency causes goitre

Reason. Reduced iodine intake decreases thyroxine production

A. Point out if, both are true with reason being correct explanation

B. both are true but reason is not correct explanation

C. assertion is true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: A

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467. Assertion. A male lacks facial and pubic hair

Reason. There is hyposecretion of testosterone from Leydig cells

A. Point out if, both are true with reason being correct explanation

B. both are true but reason is not correct explanation

C. assertion is true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: A

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468. Assertion. Oxytocin is also called antidiuretic hormone

Reason. Oxytocin increases renal reabsorption of water.

A. Point out if, both are true with reason being correct explanation

B. both are true but reason is not correct explanation

C. assertion is true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: D

469. Cortisol is secreted by the adrenal cortext in response to stress. In addition to its function in a stress response, it functions in negative feedback by

A. Inhibiting hypothalamus to secrete corticotropin releasing hormone or CRH

B. Inhibiting anterior pituitary's ability to respond to CRH

C. Both A and B

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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470. Pineal gland is located

A. On kidney

B. In brain

C. In pancreas

D. Near thyroid.

Answer: B

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471. Which increases the rate of Ca^{2+} absorption from gastrointestinal tract

A. Calcitriol

B. Calcitonin

C. Aldosterone

D. Cholecystokinin.

Answer: A

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472. Identify hormones not antagonistic in function

A. MSH - Melatonin

B. Calcitonin- Parathormone

C. Adrenaline- Noradrenaline

D. Insulin- Glucagon.

Answer: C

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473. Select the answer correctly matches the endocrine gland with the hormone and its funciton/deficiency symptom.

	Endocrine gland	Hormone	Function/ deficiency symptoms
(A)	Thyroid gland	Thyroxine	Lack of iodine in diet results in goitre
(B)	Corpus luteum	Testosterone	Stimulates spermatogenesis
(C)	Anterior pituitary	Oxytocin	Stimulates uterus contraction during child birth
(D)	Posterior pituitary	Growth (GH)	Over secretion stimulates abnormal growth

A. Corpus luteum - testosterone - stimulates spermatogenesis

B. Anterior pituitary - oxytocin - stimulates uterus contraction during child birth

C. Posterior pituitary - growth hormone - oversecretion stimulates abnormal growth

D. Thyroid gland - thyroxine - lack of iodine in diet results in goitre.

Answer: D

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

A. Oversecretion of pars distalis

B. Deficiency of iodine in diet

C. Low secretion of growth hormone

D. Cancer of thyroid gland

Answer: B

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475. Which of the following statements is correct in relation to the endocrine system.

A. Releasing and inhibitory hormones are produced by the pituitary gland

B. Adenohypophysis is under direct neural regulation of hypothalamus

C. Organs in the body like gastrointestinal tract, heart, kidney and liver do not produce any hormones

D. Nonnutrient chemicals produced by body in trace amounts that act as intercellular messengers are known as hormones.

Answer: D

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476. Select the correct match of endocrine gland, its hormone and its function

A. Corpus luteum - estrogen -essential for maintenance of endometrium

B. Leydig cells - androgen - initiates production of sperms

C. Ovary - FSH - stimulates follicular development and secretion of estrogens

D. Pancreas - estrogen - initiates secretion of milk

Answer: B

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477. Which represents action of insulin

A. Decreases blood glucose levels by forming glycogen

B. Increases blood glucose level by promoting cellular uptake of glucose

C. Increases blood glucose levels by hydrolysis of glycogen

D. Increases blood glucose levels by stimulating glucagon production.

Answer: A

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478. Which of the following is not a function of progesterone?

A. Gestation

B. Stimulation of mammary secretion

C. Inhibition of ovulation

D. Uterine growth and development

Answer: B

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479. GnRH of hypothalamus stimulates secretion of

A. Aldosterone from adrenals

B. ADH from posterior pituitary

C. FSH and LH from anterior pituitary

D. Thyroxine from thyroid.

Answer: C

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480. Hormone which converts glucose to glycogen inside liver is produced in

A. Thymus

B. Pancreas

C. Thyroid

D. Adrenals

Answer: B

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481. Name the chemical, deficiency of which causes Parkinson's disease while excess produces schizophrenia

A. Dopamine

B. Acetylcholine

C. Endorphins

D. Glycine.

Answer: A

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482. Hypofunction of adrenal cortex results in

A. Cretinism

B. Myxoedema

C. Conn's disease

D. Addison's disease

Answer: D

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483. Which in not the function of endocrine gland located in upper dorsal side of heart and aorta

A. Plays important role in development of immune system

B. Induces differentiation of T-lymphocytes

C. Induces formation of RBCs

D. Induces development of T-lymphocytes.

Answer: C

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484. Name the gland which is located under corpus callosum

A. Adrenal gland

B. Pineal gland

C. Thyroid gland

D. Thymus gland

Answer: B

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485. Match the columns and choose correct combination

I	II
(a) FSH	(p) Normal growth
(b) GH	(q) Ovulation
(c) Prolactin	(r) Parturition
(d) Oxytocin	(s) Water diuresis
	(t) Milk secretion

A. a-q, b-p, c-t, d-r

B. a-q, b-p,c-t,d-s

C. a-p,b-t, c-r, d-q

D. a-q,b-t,c-s,d-r

Answer: A

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486. Which is correct for gland, hormone and its function

A. Anterior pituitary - oxytocin - contraction of uterine muscles

B. Anterior pituitary - vasopressin - induces reabsorption of water in nephron

C. Thymus - thymosin - proliferation of T-lymphocytes

D. α-cells - glucagon - uptake of glucose by cells.

Answer: C

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487. Choose the wrong statement

A. Somatostatin secreted by hypothalamus stimulates secretion of somatotrophic hormone

B. Pars intermedia secretes melanocyte stimulating hormone

C. In human, pars intermedia is almost merged with pars distalis.

D. Corpus luteum is formed from remnants of Graafian follicle after ovulation

Answer: A

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488. Which is not a function of thyroid hormone

A. Regulation of basal metabolic rate

B. Controls metabolism of carbohydrates, proteins and fats

C. Maintains water and electrolyte balance

D. Regulates the diurnal rhythm.

Answer: D

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489. Due to deficiency of which hormone, bones become weak in females

A. Progesterone

B. TSH

C. ACTH

D. Oestrogen.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

490. Part of adrenal cortex which secretes cortisol is

A. Zona glomerulose

B. Zona reticulasis

C. Zona fasciculata

D. Zona pellucida.

Answer: C

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491. Human endocrine gland regulating body rhythms is

A. Adrenal

B. Pineal

C. Thymus

D. Thyroid.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

492. Which of the following hormones is a derivative of fatty acids

A. Gastrin

B. Thymosin

C. Estrogen

D. Prostaglandins.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

493. Which pituitary hormone is secreted without involvement of a releasing hormone

A. TSH

B. FSH

C. Oxytocin

D. Prolactin.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

494. Insulin causes rapid movement of glucose from blood to hepatocytes and adipocytes resulting in

A. Hyperglycemia

B. Hypoglycemia

C. Diabetes

D. None.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

495. Erythropoetin is produced by

A. Thymus

B. Pituitary

C. Heart

D. Kidney

Answer: D

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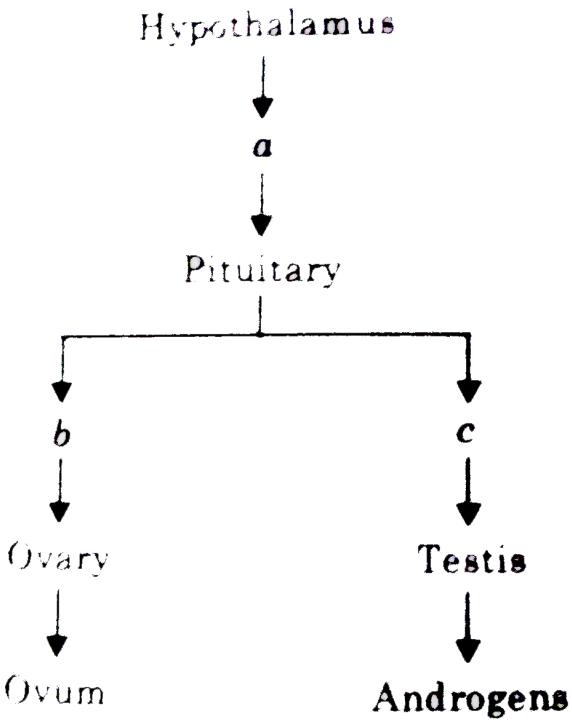
496. Identify the hormones a, b and c that are labelled in the given flow chart



A. a- Gn RH, b- ICSH, c-FSH

B. a-GH, b-FSH, c-LH

C. a-Gn RH, b-PRL, c-ICSH

D. a-Gn RH, b-FSH, c-LH

Answer: D

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497. Which one of the following hormones also produces: anti-inflammatory reactions in man and suppresses the immune response in addition to its primary functions?

A. Cortisol

B. Thymosin

C. Thyrocalcitonin

D. Erythropoietin.

Answer: A

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498. Which one has the correct match.

(i) Corpus luteum - progesterone - degeneration of endometrium

(ii) Pineal gland - vasopressin - intracellular transport

(iii) Pars nervosa - coherin - induces contraction of jejunum

A. I only

B. I and ii

C. iii only

D. ii and iii.

Answer: C

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499. Which of the following is wrong

A. Sella turcica is a bony cavity where pituitary gland is located

B. Parathyroid hormone decreases the Ca^{2+} levels in blood

C. Thymosins play a major role in T-cell differentiation

D. The middle layer of adrenal cortex is zona fasciculata

Answer: B

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500. Match the columns and choose the correct option

(i)	Hypothalamus	(a)	Melanocyte stimulating hormone
(ii)	Pars intermedia	(b)	Aldosterone
(iii)	Pineal gland	(c)	Gonadotropin releasing hormone
(iv)	Adrenal medulla	(d)	Melatonin
(v)	Adrenal cortex	(e)	Catecholamines

A. i-e,ii-a,iii-d,iv-b,v-c

B. i-e, ii-d,iii-a,iv-b,v-c

C. a-b,ii-d,iii-a, iv-c,v-e

D. i-c,ii-a,iii-d,iv-e,v-b

Answer: D

501. Identify the hormone with its correct matching of source and function

A. Melatonin- pineal gland, regulates the normal rhythm of sleep wake cycle

B. Progesterone - corpus luteum, stimulates growth and activities of female secondary sex organs

C. Atrial natriuretic factor- ventricular wall, increases blood pressure

D. Oxytocin - posterior pituitary, growth and maintenance of mammary glands.

Answer: A

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502. Fight-or-flight reactions cause activation of

A. The kidneys, leading to suppression of renin - angiotensin -aldosterone pathway

B. The adrenal medulla, leading to increased secretion of epinephrine and norepinephrine

C. The pancreas leading to a reduction in the blood sugar levels

D. The parathyroid glands, leading to increased metabolic rate.

Answer: B

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503. Select the correct statement about hormones and their actions

A. Parathyroid hormone increases K^+ absorption of the body

B. Insulin and glucagon help to maintain blood sugar levels

C. Old people have weak immunity due to increased activity of thymus

D. Osteoporosis in women occurs due to increased levels of oestrogen.

Answer: B

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504. Which of the following pairs of hormones can easily pass through the cell membrane and binds to a receptor inside

A. Insulin, glucagon, epinephrine and parathormone

B. Thyroxine, insulin

C. Somatostatin, oxytocin

D. Cortisol, testosterone.

Answer: D

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505. Assertion : Adrenocorticotropin - releasing hormone excites the anterior pituitary to produce adrenocorticootropin hormone (ACTH)

Reason : ACTH stimulates the adrenal cortex to secrete its glucacorticoid and mineralocorticoid hormones.

A. Point out if, both are true with reason being correct explanation

B. both are true but reason is not correct explanation

C. assertion is true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: B

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506. Assertion : ADH and RAAS work in response to low blood volume and blood pressure

Reason : ANF works in response to high blood volume and blood pressure.

A. Point out if, both are true with reason being correct explanation

B. both are true but reason is not correct explanation

C. assertion is true but reason is wrong

D. both are wrong

Answer: B

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507. Gonadtropin releasing hormone is transferred to anterior pituitary by

A. Left coronary artery

B. Hypophyseal portal veins

C. Axons of neurosecretory cells

D. Nuclei of hypothalamus.

Answer: B

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508. When kidney of a person is damaged, the patient suffers from anaemia because

A. RBCs pass through the glomerulus

B. Sufficient erythropoietin is not produced

C. Haemoglobin is not synthesised efficiently

D. Iron and B_{12} vitamin are not able to bind to haemoglobin.

Answer: B

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509. The following hormone is not a steroid

A. Testosterone

B. Progesterone

C. Corticosterone

D. Adrinocorticotrophic hormone.

Answer: D

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510. Tetraidodothyronine is

A. T_3

B. Thyroxine

C. TSH

D. TRH.

Answer: B

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511. Secretion of which hormone is not pituitary dependent

A. Triiodothyronine

B. Testosterone

C. Glucocorticoids

D. Parathyroid hormone.

Answer: D

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512. The hormones that are produced in women only during pregnancy

A. Estrogen, human chorionic gonadotrophin, human placental lactogen

B. Estrogen, progesterone, oxytocin

C. Human placental lactogen, human chorionic gonadotropin, relaxin

D. Human placental lactogen, human chorionic gonadotropin, thyroxine.

Answer: C

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513. With respect to its body mass which of the following will have highest metabolic rate

A. Rat

B. Rabbit

C. Horse

D. Elephant.

Answer: A

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514. Melatonin is produced from

A. Pineal gland

B. Adrenal gland

C. Parathyroid gland

D. Ovary.

Answer: A

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515. Which one of the following is called intraspecific chemical messenger

A. Pheromones

B. Prostaglandins

C. Corticotrophin

D. Catecholamines.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

516. Glucagon hormones is secretes by

A. Beta cells of islets of Langerhans

B. Alpha cells of islets of Langerhans

C. Acidophilic cells of adenohypophysis

D. Basophilic cells of adenohypophysis.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

517. Which enzyme is responsible for conversion of norepinephrine to epinephrine

A. Catecholamine-O-methyl transferase

B. Phenylalanine-N-methyl transferase

C. DOPA carboxylase

D. Monoamine oxidase.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

518. Steroid hormones

A. Work via second messenger

B. Trigger rapid, short term response in cells

C. Alter the activity of genes

D. Initiate open channels in plasma membrane.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

519. Ecotopically transplanted pituitary secretes following hormone abundantly

A. Oxytocin

B. Vasopressin

C. Prolactin

D. Inhibin.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

520. Which hormone stimulates the secretion of milk during sucking of milk by baby

Or

Which hormone is responsible for milk ejection after an birth of the baby

A. Oxytocin

B. Relaxin

C. Prolactin

D. Progesterone.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

521. Pick up the correct match in relation to glands and diseases associated with them

(a)	Addison's disease	(i)	Pituitary
(b)	Tetany	(ii)	Thyroid
(c)	Acromegaly	(iii)	Adrenal cortex
(d)	Myxoedema	(iv)	Parathyroid

A. a-iii, b-iv, c-I,d-ii

B. a-I, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv

C. a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

D. a-iii, b-ii, c-I, d-iv

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

522. Find out the correct layers in T.S. adrenal gland

A. Modulla- Zona reticularis - Zona fasciculata - Zona glomerulosa

B. Zona glomerulosa - Medulla- Zona reticularis - Zona fasciculata

C. Zona glomerulosa - Zona fasciculata - Zona reticularis - Medulla

D. Zona reticularis - Zona fasciculata - Zona glomerulosa - Medulla.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

523. Pars distalis region of pituitary does not produce these enzymes

I. Melanocyte stimulating hormone

II. Vasopressin

III. Prolactin

IV. Growth hormone

A. III only

B. I and IV only

C. II and IV only

D. I and II only

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

524. Function of somatostatin is to

A. Stimulate pituitary synthesis and release gonadotropins

B. Inhibit the release of gonadotropins from pituitary

C. Stimulate pituitary and promotes secretion of growth hormone

D. Inhibit the release of growth hormone from pituitary

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

525. .....shows atnti-allergic and anti-inflammatory effect.

A. Mineralocorticoids

B. Sex corticoids

C. Glucocortiocids

D. Noradrenaline.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

526. which is the inhibitory hormone of GH

A. Insulin

B. Somatostatin

C. Parathormone

D. Testosterone.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

527. Which one of the following hormones is not involved in sugar metabolism

A. Cortisone

B. Aldosterone

C. Insulin

D. Glucagon.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

528. Which one of the following hormones through synthesized elsewhere is stored and released by the master

gland

A. Antidiuretic hormone

B. Luteinising hormone

C. Prolactin

D. Melanocyte stimulating hormone.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

529. Serotonin and Melatonin are hormones, secreted by

A. Pancreas

B. Pineal body

C. Pituitary gland

D. Thymus.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

530. The co-ordinator between Nervous and endocrine system is

A. Thalamus

B. Hypothalamus

C. Epithalamus

D. Colliculus.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

531. Atrial natriuretic factor (ANF) decreases

A. Blood pressure

B. Secretion of renin

C. Na^+ secretion

D. Vasodilation.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

532. Select the mismatched pair from the following.

A. Glucagon- glycogenolysis

B. Prolactin - milk production

C. Insulin - Gluconeogenesis

D. Oxytocin- Contraction of uterine muscles.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

533. Assertion (A). Hormones interacting with cell surface receptors do not enter the target but they generate second messenger

Reason (R). Glucocorticoids bind to intracellular receptors and regulate gene expression

A. Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A

B. Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false and R is true.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

534. Match and find the correct combination

(*a*) Addison's disease	(*i*) Hypothyroidism in adult
(*b*) Cushing syndrome	(*ii*) Hypersecretion of somatotropin in adult
(*c*) Cretinism	(*iii*) Hyposecretion of glucocorticoids
(*d*) Myxoedema	(*iv*) Hypothyroidism during pregnancy
(*e*) Acromegaly	(*v*) Overproduction of glucocorticoids

A. a-iii, b-v, c-iv, d-I,e-ii

B. a-v,b-iv,c-iii,d-ii,e-i

C. a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-I, e-v

D. a-iii, b-iv, c-v, d-I, e-ii

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

535. How many endocrine glands are located in human brain

A. 3

B. 4

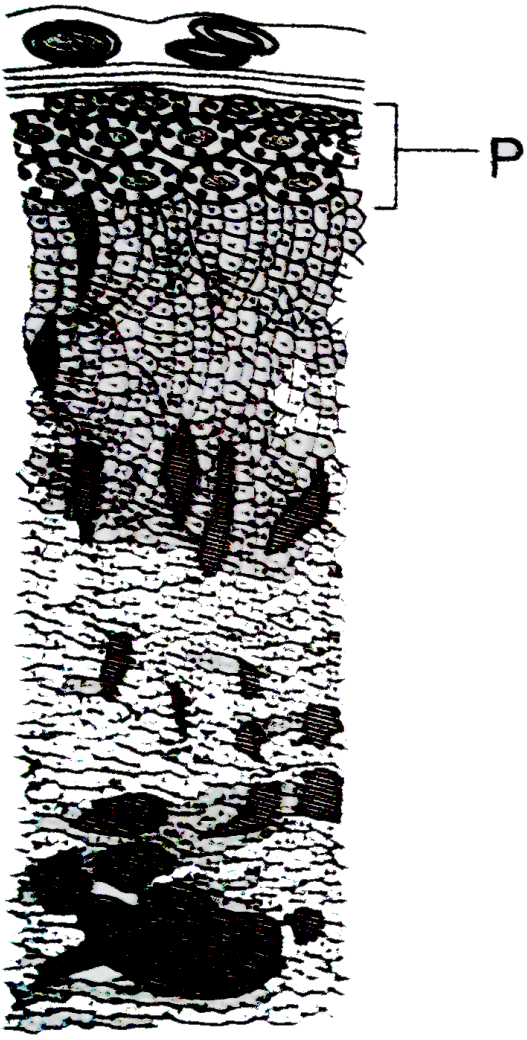
C. 2

D. 9

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

536. What is the function of 'P' in the given figure



A. Regulate carbonhydrate, protein and fat metabolism

B. Development of female sexual characters

C. Antiallergic and anti-inflammatory effects.

D.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

537. If in a child, secretion from anterior lobe of pituitary gland is more than normal, the child will be suffering from

A. Night blindness

B. Maturing late

C. Gigantic due to speedy growth

D. Dull mentally and weak.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

538. The isthmus which connects right and left lobes of thyroid gland is located from ___ tracheal cartilages

A. 1st to 3rd

B. 2nd to 4th

C. 5th to 7th

D. 6th to 8th.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

539. ADH carries out following functions except

A. Increases blood pressure

B. Increases glomerular filtrate rate

C. Increases permeability for water in DCT

D. Increase Na^+ excretion.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

540. A pair of hormones produced by kidneys is

A. Erythropoietin and relaxin

B. Erythropoietin and calcitriol

C. Calcitonin and relaxin

D. Calcitonin and calcitriol.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

541. Which of the following is considered as hypoglycemic factor

A. Insulin

B. Glucagon

C. Aldosterone

D. Parathormone.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

542. The hormone which regulates the gene-expression of the target cell is

A. Prolactin

B. Oxytocin

C. Thyroxine

D. Growth hormone.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

543. This hormone is a catecholamine

A. Oxytocin

B. Adrenaline

C. Vasopressin

D. Protactin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

544. Match and find the correct option.

(a)	Hyperthyroidism	(i)	Myxedma
(b)	Hyposecretion of glucocorticoids	(ii)	Addison's disease
(c)	Hypthyroidism	(iii)	Increased metabolic rate
(d)	Hyperparathyroidism	(iv)	Cushing's syndrome
		(v)	Kidney stones

A. a-iii, b-ii, c-I, d-v

B. a-iii, b-iv, c-I, d-ii

C. a-I, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii

D. a-I, b-ii, c-iii, d-v

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

545. You are watching a horror movie and you notice that your heart is beating fast and mouth is dry. It is because of

A. Fight and flight response

B. Autonomic nervous response

C. Sympathetic nervous system

D. Both A and C

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

546. Conversion of glucose 6-P requires ATP. Yet critically ill patients are given glucose solution intravenously instead

of glucose 6-P. The reason for not giving glucose 6-P directly is

A. Glucose 6-P is degraded very fast in the blood before it enters the cells

B. Commercial preparation of glucose 6-P is always contaminated with toxic chemicals

C. High cost of glucose 6-P

D. Cells cannot take up glucose 6-P.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

547. Match the lists and find the correct option

I		II	
(a)	Sleep-wake cycle	(i)	Cortisol
(b)	Induce smooth muscles of uterus during child birth	(ii)	Aldosterone
(c)	Stimulate process of erythropoiesis	(iii)	Melatonin
(d)	Regulate balance of water and electrolytes in the body	(iv)	Oxytocin
(e)	Anti-inflammatory reactions	(v)	Thyroxine

A. a-ii,b-iii, c-v,d-iv, e-i

B. a-iii, b-ii, c-v, d-iv, e-i

C. a-iii, b-iv, c-v, d-ii, e-i

D. a-v,b-iv, c-iii, d-ii, e-i

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

548. The hormone reduces cellular glucose uptake and utilisation

A. Glucagon

B. Insulin

C. Aldosterone

D. Thymosin

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

549. In response of increased returns of venous blood in heart, which hormone secretion begins and from which organ

A. ADH from kidney

B. ANF from heart

C. Epinephrine from adrenal medulla

D. Noradrenaline from adrenal medulla.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

550. Disease caused by hypoactivity of anterior pituitary gland is

A. Dwarfism

B. Gigantism

C. Acromegaly

D. Cushing disease

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

551. Calcitonin

A. Elevates potassium level in blood

B. Lowers calcium level in blood

C. Elevates calcium level in blood

D. No effect on calcium.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

552. Oxytocin is synthesised in

A. Adenohypophysis

B. Neurohypophysis

C. Hypothalamus

D. Epiphysis.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

553. The adrenal cortex synthesis only

A. Steroid hormones

B. Peptide hormones

C. Glycopetide hormones

D. Catecholamines.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

554. Which of the following hormones is not chemically glycoprotein

A. Growth hormone

B. Prolactin

C. Luteinising hormone

D. Estrogen.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

555. Which of the following pairs of hormones are not antagonistic (having oppostie effects) to each other

A. Relaxin- Inhibin

B. Parathormone-Calcitonin

C. Insulin-Glucagon

D. Aldosterone-Atrial natriuretic factor.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

556. The amino acid trytophan is the precursor for the synthesis of

A. Cortisol and cortisone

B. Melatonin and serotonin

C. Thyroxine and triiodothyronine

D. Estrogen and progesterone.

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

557. Name a peptide hormone which acts mainly on hepatocytes, adipocytes and enhances cellular glucose uptake and utilisation

A. Gastrin

B. Insulin

C. Glucagon

D. Secretin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

558. Osteoporosis, an age related disease of skeletal system, may occue due to

A. Accumulation of uric acid leading to inflammation of joints

B. Immune disorder affecting neuromuscular junction leading to fatigue

C. High concentration of Ca^{2+} and Na^{+}

D. Decreased level of oestrogen.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

559. The posterior pituitary gland is not a 'true' endocrine gland because

A. It secretes enzymes

B. It is provided with a duct

C. It only stores and releases hormones

D. It is under regulation of hypothalamus.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

560. Several hormones like hCG.hPL, estrogen, progesterone are produced by:

A. Pituitary

B. Ovary

C. Placenta

D. Fallopian tube.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

561. Which represents action of insulin

A. Increase blood glucose level by stimulating glucagon

B. Decreases blood glucose level by forming glycogen

C. Increases blood glucose level by promoting cellular uptake of glucose

D. Increase blood glucose level by hydrolysis of glycogen.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

562. Hypersecretion of Growth Hormone in adults does not cause further increase in height, because

A. Growth hormone becomes inactive in adults

B. Epiphyseal plates close after adolescence

C. Bones lose their sensitivity for growth hormone in adults

D. Muscle fibres do not grow in size after birth

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

563. Which one of the following is temporary endocrine gland

A. Pineal gland

B. Corpus cardiacum

C. Corpus luteum

D. Corpus allatum.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

564. GnRH , a hypothalamic horomone , needed in reproduction acts on

A. Anterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and oxytocin

B. Anterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and FSH

C. Posterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of oxytocin and FSH

D. Posterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and relaxin.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

Check Your Grasp

1. α-cells of adenohyphysis secrete

A. TSH and FSH

B. GH and LTH

C. FSH and LH

D. ACTH and LH

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

2. Birth hormone is

A. Oxytocin

B. Relaxin

C. Progesterone

D. hCG

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

3. Secondary messenger is

A. Releasing hormone

B. Trophic hormone

C. Hormone

D. cAMP

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

4. Skin pigmentation caused by pregnancy is related to

A. Hypersecretion of MSH

B. Hyposecretion of MSH

C. hCG

D. Progesterone.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

5. Who is the "Father of Endocrinology"?

A. Berthold

B. Bernard

C. Addison

D. Kendall.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. Who studied the effect of thyroxine on metamorphosis

A. Kendall

B. Starling

C. Gudernatsch

D. Huxley.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

7. Sanger is known in endcrinology for his work on

A. Purification of thyroxine

B. Isolation of insulin

C. Isolation of glucagon

D. Insulin structure.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

8. The largest endocrine gland is

A. Pituitary

B. Thyroid

C. Adrenal

D. Pancreas

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

9. Which one of the following is temporary endocrine gland

A. Placenta

B. Thymus

C. Stomach

D. Adrenal.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

10. Gravidex test is test for hormone

A. hCG

B. Relaxin

C. Androgen

D. Estradiol.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

Brain Teasers V

1. There is increase in number of RBCs at higher altitudes to compensate for

A. High rate of destruction

B. Lower turn-over

C. Low level of oxygen

D. Higher requirement of energy.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

2. Total length of blood vessels in human body is

A. 9.6 km

B. 96.5 km

C. 9600 km

D. 96000 km.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

3. For one complete circuit in the body, a blood cell takes

A. 60 seconds

B. 6 minutes

C. 60 minutes

D. 6 hours.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

4. About 400 million haemoglobin molecules are destroyed in our body every

A. Minute

B. Second

C. Hour

D. Day

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

5. Number of haemoglobin molecules present in an average human body is

A. 6000 million million

B. 6000 million million million

C. 6 million million million

D. 600 million million million

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

6. Which organ is part of circulatory system but does not take part in pumping ?

A. Heart

B. Liver

C. Spleen

D. Kidney

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

7. Spleen stores

A. RBCs

B. Lymphocytes

C. Iron

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

8. Amount of blood which can be stored in spleen is

A. 200 ml

B. 100 ml

C. 50 ml

D. None of the above

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

9. Foramen ovale/fossa ovalis is present in

A. Partition between inner and middle ear

B. Inter-auricular septum

C. Inter-ventricular septum

D. Aortic and pulmonary arches.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

10. Foetal passage between aortic and pulmonary arches is

A. Foramen rotundum

B. Foramen caecum

C. Ductus arteriosus

D. Ligamentum arteriosum.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

11. Number of great vessels is

A. 4

B. 6

C. 7

D. 8

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

12. Pharynageal tonsils are

A. Near surface of tongue

B. At the back of throat

C. Active throughout life

D. Adenoids.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

13. Adenoids are functional upto age of

A. Four years

B. Ten years

C. Adolescence

D. 20 years.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

14. Tonsils and adenoids are

A. Lymph nodes

B. Connective tissue with blood supply

C. Endocrine glands

D. Small organs specialised to produce endorphins.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

15. Lymphatic system is

A. Devoid of heart

B. Provided with heart in some amphibians

C. With small hearts in reptiles

D. Both B and C.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

16. Lymph nodes possess

A. Extra lymph

B. Lymphocytes

C. Macrophages

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

17. Lymphokines are

A. Chemical messengers from lymphocytes

B. Antibodies

C. Antigens

D. Meshes of lymph node.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

18. A lympokine involved in defensive reaction against viruses is

A. Interleukin

B. Endorphin

C. Interferon

D. Both B and C.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

19. Macrophages are

A. Short lived

B. With life span longer than most leucocytes

C. Lymphocytes

D. A type of neutrophils.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

20. Which one is devoid of macrophages ?

A. Lymph nodes

B. Connective tissue

C. Lungs

D. None of the above

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

21. In lungs macrophages help in removal of

A. Microorganisms

B. Dust and fibres

C. Cell debris

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

22. Properdin is

A. Neurohormone for stimulating body activities

B. Plasma protein that destroys foreign RBCs

C. Plasma protein involved in defence against certain bacteria and viruses

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

23. Erythropoietin is released by

A. Bone marrow

B. Spleen

C. Kidneys

D. Liver.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

24. Erythropoetin is a

A. Lipid

B. Mucopolysaccharide

C. Glycoprotein

D. Nucleoprotein.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

25. Sinusoids are characterised by

A. Irregular lumen

B. Absence of endothelium

C. Mixing of blood and lymph

D. Both B and C.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

26. Intercrescencce of endothelium and endodermis occurs in

A. Sinuses

B. Rete mirabile

C. Great blood vessels

D. Corpus luteum.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

27. Phagocytic endothelial cells are

A. Monocytes

B. Kupffer's cells

C. Lymphocytes

D. Plasma cells.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

28. Kupffer's cells are

A. Stellate cells

B. Star cells

C. Phagocytic cells

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

29. Rete mirabile is found in

A. Cartilaginous fishes

B. Bony fishes

C. Aquatic mammals

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

30. Rete mirabile is

A. Network of fine blood vessels

B. Branches of arteries reforming arteries

C. Store house of oxygen

D. All the above.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

31. Pseudo-unipolar neurons are

A. Without any dendron

B. Without any axon

C. Actually bipolar

D. Actually nonpolar with an edge of cyton prolonged.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

32. Pseudo-unipolar nurons occur in

A. Retina

B. Dorsal ganglion

C. Ventral root of spinal nerve

D. Nerve nuclei.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

33. Myelin sheath of nerve fibres is produced by

A. Axon

B. Connective tissue

C. Schwann cells

D. Neuroglia.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

34. Myelin sheath consists of

A. A layer of cells

B. Fat

C. Protein

D. Alternate fat and protein layers.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

35. Myelin sheath has layers of fat and protein

A. Upto 100

B. 43758

C. Two each

D. One each.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

36. A characteristic of ganglia is

A. Hollow cluster of nervous tissue

B. Nervous tissue devoid of tissue sheath

C. Solid cluster of nervous tissue surrounded by tissue sheath

D. Found inside the central nervous system.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

37. Nuclei of nervous tissue are found in

A. Visceral organs

B. Outside the visceral organs

C. Inside central nervous system

D. White matter of nervous system.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

38. A flattened sheet connecting muscle with an organ or bone is

A. Aponeurosis

B. Ligament

C. Epineurium

D. Epimuysium.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

39. Achilles tendon connects

A. Calf muscles to heel

B. Thigh muscles to knee

C. Muscles of buttocks to pelvic girdle

D. Biceps muscles to shoulder girdle.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

40. Colour of melanin in human skin is

A. Black

B. Brown

C. Dark brown

D. Yellow.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

41. Melanin pigment of human skin is produced by

A. Mast cells of corium

B. Melanocytes of corium and incorporated there

C. Melanocytes of corium and incorporated in epidermis

D. Melanocytes of epidermis.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

42. Concentration of skin melanin is controlled by

A. Heredity

B. Environment

C. Both heredity and environment

D. Food.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

43. Melanin present in the skin is useful in

A. Prevention of overheating

B. Reflecting solar radiations

C. Protection form ultra-violet radiations

D. All the above.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

44. Keratohyalin is transparent substance present in

A. Corium

B. Stratum corneum

C. Stratum lucidum

D. Stratum granulosum.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

45. Eleidin occurs in

A. Stratum germinativum

B. Stratum spinosum

C. Stratum granulosun

D. Stratum lucidum.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

46. Cellus or skin callosity develops in response to

A. Pressure

B. Irritation

C. Injury

D. All the above.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

47. Acne develop in response to

A. Fungal infection

B. Viral infectin

C. Overactivity of sebaceous glands

D. Overactivity of sudoriferous glands.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

48. Amount of water present inside human body cells is about

A. 15 litres

B. 5 litres

C. 25 litres

D. 10 litres.

Answer: C

View Text Solution

49. Water present in human tissue fluid is

A. 4 litres

B. 12 litres

C. 2 litres

D. 3 litres.

Answer: B

View Text Solution

50. Daily loss of water through breathing, perspiration and excretion is

A. 1.5 litres

B. 3 litres

C. 5 litres

D. 7.5 litres.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

51. Hallucinations begin to appear with a water loss of

A. 1.5 litres

B. 3.0 litres

C. 4.0 litres

D. 6.0 litres

Answer: C

View Text Solution

52. Eye teeth are

A. Upper incisors

B. Lower incisors

C. Lower canines

D. Upper canines.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

53. Commonest defect in teeth is

A. Misplacements

B. Apperance of wisdom teeth

C. Nonappearance of wisdom teeth

D. Mottling.

Answer: A

View Text Solution

54. Commonest disease of teeth is

A. Mottling

B. Caries

C. Dissolution of enamel

D. Pyorrhoea.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

55. Length of human alimentary canal is

A. 100 cm

B. 3-4 m

C. 4-6 m

D. 6-9 m.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

56. Mammalian palate is

A. Primary structure

B. Parallel to original roof of mouth cavity

C. Secondary structure

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

57. Cloaca is

A. Common aperture for digestive and urinary systems

B. Common aperture for digestive, urinary and reproductive systems

C. Common chamber in which reproductive, urinary and digestive tracts open

D. Common chamber for digestive and urinary tracts.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

58. Cloaca is

A. Absent in mammals

B. Found in prototheria

C. Present in all fishes

D. Both B and C.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

59. Alexis St. Martin is famous for

A. His views on evolution

B. Work on animal breeding

C. Open stomach for experiments on digestion

D. Being first person to study digestion.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

60. The scientist to study digestion for the first time was

A. Beaumount

B. Pavlov

C. Guillemin

D. Sach.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

61. The scientist who found secretion of gastric juice to be under control of nervous system was

A. Pavlov

B. Reamur

C. Spallanzani

D. Both B and C.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

62. Pavlov's pouch is

A. An artificial stomach

B. A bag containing digestive enzymes

C. A bag containing food

D. Opened stomach of a dog.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

63. Intracellular digestion occurs in human body for

A. Lipids

B. Proteins

C. Sucrose

D. All the above.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

64. Sucrose is broken down in the lining layer of intestine to form fructose and glucose. The products are

A. Passed into blood

B. Poured into intestinal lumen

C. Utilised in the living cells

D. Passed inwardly to supply the whole wall of intestine.

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

65. Phytomenadione is

A. β-phylloquinone

B. α-phylloquinone

C. K_1

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

66. A deficiency disease which causes drying up of skin and hair is

A. Pellagra

B. Beri-beri

C. Scurvy

D. Anorexia.

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

67. Chymase is

A. Rennin

B. Activator or prorennin

C. Activator of chymotrypsinogen

D. Gastric juice.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

68. Indigestible plant metter that dissolves in water is called

A. Pectin

B. Gum

C. Hemicellulose

D. Soluble fibre.

Answer: D

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69. Soluble fibre is useful medically for

A. Optimum functioning of alimentary cannal

B. Reduction in blood cholesterol

C. Binding of faecal matter

D. Noncorrosion of intestinal lining.

Answer: B

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70. Rapid deep breathing is

A. Dyspnoea

B. Hypopnoea

C. Hyperpnoea

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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71. Hyperventilation or hyperpnoea causes

A. Increased carbon dioxide concentration of blood

B. Decreased blood carbon dioxide concentration

C. Temporary stoppage of respiration

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

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72. Hyperventilation is

A. Extra deep breathing

B. Rapid breathing

C. Rapid shallow breathing

D. Rapid deep breathing.

Answer: D

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73. Yoga trainees perform rapid deep breathing in order to

A. Cleanse respiratory tract

B. Mental concentration

C. Hold breath for longer period

D. All the above.

Answer: C

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74. Panting after vigorous exercise is due to

A. Oxygen debt

B. Continuity of deep breathing even after exercise

C. Continuity of mouth breathing started during exercise

D. Requirement of rapid dissipation of energy.

Answer: A

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75. Mountain sikcness is due to

A. Colder atmosphere

B. Higherhumidity

C. Winds

D. Rarefactin of air.

Answer: D

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76. Which is a component of mountain sickness ?

A. Difficult breathing

B. Nausea and headache

C. Bluish tongue

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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77. In a bird which organ gets inflated on inspiration

A. Lungs

B. Air sacs

C. Air capillaries

D. All the above.

Answer: B

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78. Gaseous exchange occur in birds inside

A. Air capillaries

B. Air sacs

C. Bronchi

D. Sacchobronchi.

Answer: A

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79. Nonsecretion of uric acid in human beings produces

A. Uraemia

B. Gout

C. Calculi

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

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80. Uric acid is excretory product in

A. Land animals

B. Aquatic animals

C. Amphibians

D. Animals that develop in shells.

Answer: D

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81. Renal rickets are bending of weight bearing long bones in

A. Infants

B. Young children

C. Adolescents

D. Elderly persons.

Answer: D

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82. Renal rickets is related to old age

A. Vitamin D deficiency

B. Osteoporosis

C. Chronic kidney disease

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

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83. Macula densa is found in

A. Internal ear

B. Kidney

C. Liver

D. Spleen.

Answer: B

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84. In kidney macula densa is present in

A. Proximal convoluted tubule

B. Loop of Henle

C. Distal convoluted tubule

D. Bowman's capsule.

Answer: C

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85. Cells of macula densa produce

A. Erythropoietin and relaxin

B. Renin

C. Angiotensionogen

D. Angiotensin.

Answer: B

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86. Juxta-glomerular cells form

A. Angiotensinogen and angiotensin

B. Renin and erythropoietin

C. Counter-current

D. Selective secretory and absorptive apparatus.

Answer: B

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87. Human vertebral column has

A. Four curves

B. No curves

C. Three curves

D. Two curves.

Answer: A

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88. Curvature of vertebral column is helpful in

A. Little jolting of viscera during springing

B. Increasing size of chest

C. Increasing size of pelvic region

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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89. Nucleus pulposus occurs in

A. Spleen

B. Liver

C. Intervertebral discs

D. Brain.

Answer: C

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90. Nucleus pulposus represents

A. Remains of notochord

B. Area of ossification

C. Region of non-ossification

D. Area resistant to frictional damage.

Answer: A

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91. Language centres of the brain are located in

A. Occipital lobes of cerebrum

B. Right side of cerebrum

C. Frontal lobes

D. Left part of cerebrum.

Answer: D

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92. The area that controls ability to talk is speech centre of

A. Temporal lobe

B. Parietal lobe

C. Frontal lobe

D. All the above.

Answer: C

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93. Broca's area of frontal lobe is language centre for the

A. Ability to talk

B. Comprehension of spoken words

C. Comprehension of written words

D. All the above.

Answer: A

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94. Comprehension of spoken and written words take place in the region of

A. Broca's gyrus

B. Wernicke's area

C. Somaesthetic area

D. Association area.

Answer: B

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95. Number of neurotransmitters is about

A. 5

B. 10

C. 30

D. 50

Answer: D

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96. A neurotransmitter which also functions as hormone is

A. Acetylcholine

B. Dopamine

C. Noradrenaline/Norepinephrine

D. Both B and C.

Answer: C

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97. An intermediate of adrenaline biosynthesis which is also a neurotransmitter is

A. Glycine

B. Gama-aminobutyric acid

C. Dopamine

D. Glutamic acid.

Answer: C

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98. Dopamine neurons are connected with syndrome

A. Horton's syndrome

B. Parkinsonism

C. Schizophrenia

D. Both B and C.

Answer: D

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99. Dentist's nerve is

A. Trigeminal

B. Facial

C. Auditory

D. Glossopharynegeal.

Answer: A

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100. Distance between the focussing parts of the two human eyes is about.

A. 2 cm

B. 4 cm

C. 7 cm

D. 10 cm.

Answer: C

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101. Images formed of an object by the two human eyes are

A. Similar

B. Slightly different

C. Completely different

D. Both A and B.

Answer: B

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102. Presbyopia is due to

A. Reduced elasticity of eye lens

B. Protrusion of cornea

C. Enlargement of eye ball

D. Compression of eye ball.

Answer: A

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103. For a normal eye, distance of near point from the eye is.

A. 25 cm

B. 20 cm

C. 15 cm

D. 10 cm.

Answer: A

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104. An old person requires spectacles for

A. Reading

B. Distant vision

C. Both A and B

D. Astigmatism.

Answer: C

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105. Some persons have an innate sense of direction. It is due to magnetic sensitivity of

A. Cochlea

B. Corpora quadrigemina

C. Nose

D. Pinna.

Answer: C

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106. In old persons damage to eyes occurs due to

A. Skin wrinkles

B. Insufficient tears

C. Nose

D. Pinna.

Answer: B

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107. Primary colours are

A. Blue, violet and red

B. Blue, green and yellow

C. Blue, green and red

D. Violet, yellow and red.

Answer: C

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108. Complementary colours are

A. Red and blue

B. Orange and blue

C. Green and blue

D. Yellow and orange.

Answer: B

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109. $\alpha -$ and β-cells in the islets of Langerhans are respectively defunctioned by

A. Mercuric chloride and alloxan

B. Alloxan and DDT

C. Alloxan and cobalt chloride

D. Cobalt chloride and alloxan.

Answer: D

110. Photoperiods are believed to be perceived by

A. Hypothalamus

B. Pineal body

C. Pituitary gland

D. Thyroid.

Answer: B

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111. Mammalian biorhythms may be due to differential secretion of

A. FSH

B. MSH

C. Melatonin

D. Sex corticoids.

Answer: C

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112. Complex fatty acids that function as intercellular messengers are

A. Prostaglandins

B. Catecholamines

C. Sphingolipids

D. Steroids.

Answer: A

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113. Synthetic prostaglandin is given to ladies for

A. Labour induction

B. Relieving discomfort of carriage

C. Induction of ovulation

D. Nonliberatin of ova.

Answer: A

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114. A catecholamine is

A. Dopamine

B. Adrenaline

C. Noradrenaline

D. All the above.

Answer: D

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