BIOLOGY

BOOKS - A2Z BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

CHEMICAL COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION

Section A Topicwise Questions Topic 1 Endocrine Glands And Hormones Human Endocrine System Th

1. The two systems that jointly coordinate and regulate the physiological functions of body are

A. Neural system and circulatory system

B. Endocrine system and circulatory system

C. Endocrine system and neural system

D. Neural system and skeletal system

Answer: C

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2. Fill in the blanks:

(1) The provides a point-to-point rapid coordination among organs.

The ..2.. coordination is fast but short lived

(3) As the ...3 do not innervate all cells of the body and the cellular functions need to be continuously regulated, a special kind of coordination and integration has to be provided. This function is carried out by ..4...

A. l-endocrine system, 2-neural, 3-nerve fibres, 4-hormones

B. l-neural system, Z-neural, 3-nerve fibres, 4-hormones

C. l-neural system, 2-endocrine, 3-hormones, 4-neurons

D. l-endocrine system, 2-neural, 3-hormones, 4-neurons

Answer: B

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3. The current scientific definition of the hormone is

A. Hormone is a chemical produced by endocrine glands and released into blood and transported to distantly located target organ.

B. Hormones are non-nutrient chemicals which acts intercellular messengers and are produced in trace amounts

C. Hormones are non-nutrient chemicals which acts intracellular messengers and are produced in trace amounts

D. Both B and C

Answer: B

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4. The classical definition of hormone is a follows:

A. Hormone is a chemical produced by endocrine glands and released into blood and transported to a distantly located target organ

B. Hormones are non-nutrient chemicals which acts a. intercellular messengers and are produced in trace

amounts

C. Hormones are non-nutrient chemicals which acts a‘ intracellular messengers and are produced in trace amounts

D. Both A and C

Answer: A

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5. Which of the following group do not include endocrine gland?

A. Pituitary pineal, thyroid

B. Adrenal, parathyroid, thymus

C. Pancreas, testis, ovary

D. Liver, kidney, heart and gastrointestinal tract

Answer: D

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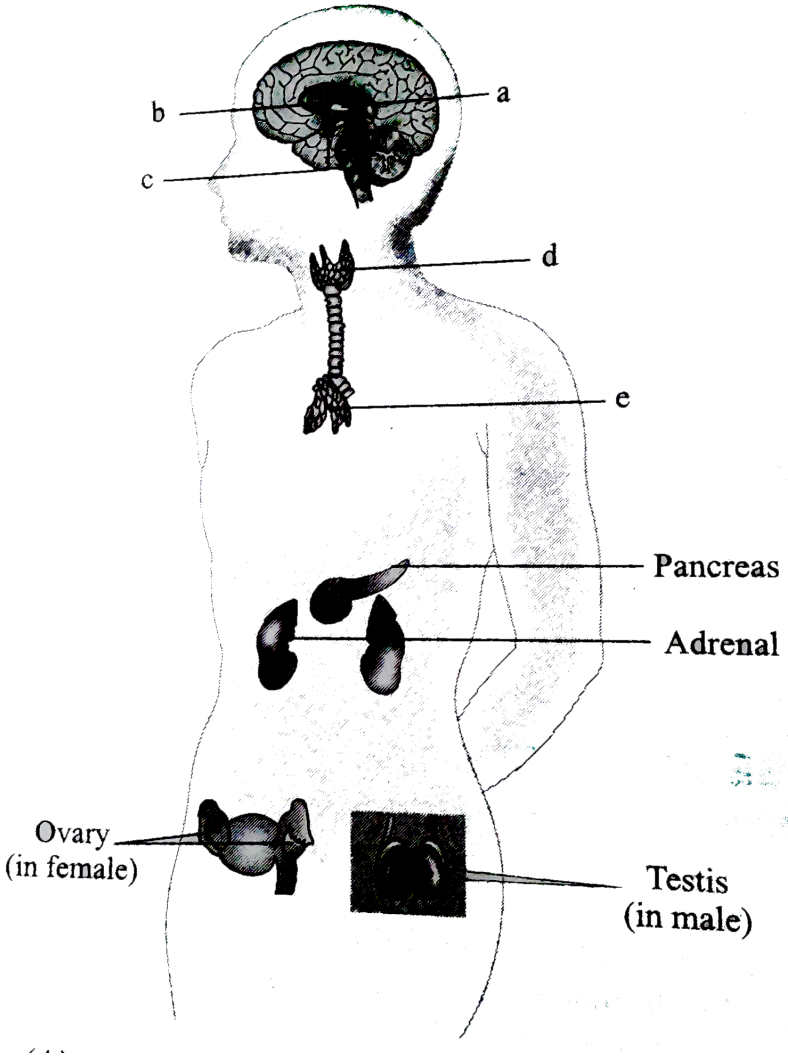
6. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



A. a-hypothalamus, b-pineal, c-pituitary, d-thymus, e-thyroid and parathyroid

B. b-hypothalamus, c-pineal, a-pituitary, e-thymus, d-thyroid and parathyroid

C. c-hypothalamus, a-pineal, b-pituitary, d-thymus, e-thyroid and parathyroid

D. b-hypothalamus, a-pineal, c pituitary, e-thymus, d-thyroid and parathyroid

Answer: D

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7. Hypothalamus is the

A. Basal part of diencephalon, midbrain

B. Dorsal part of diencephalon, forebrain

C. Basal part of diencephalon, forebrain

D. Basal part of mesencephalon, forebrain

Answer: C

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8. Hypothalamus contains several groups of neurosecretory cells which produce hormones. These are called

A. Ganglia

B. Nuclei

C. Tract

D. Neuroglia

Answer: B

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9. The hypothalamic hormones regulate the synthesis and secretion of

A. Thyroid hormones

B. Parathyroid hormones

C. Adrenal hormones

D. Pituitary hormones

Answer: D

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10. The hormones produced by hypothalamus are of two types, the ...a... hormones (which stimulate secretion of pituitary hormones) and the ....b hormones (which inhibit secretion of pituitary hormones).

A. a-stimulating, b-inhibitory

B. a-regulating, b-inhibiting

C. a-releasing, b-inhibiting

D. a-inhibiting, b-releasing

Answer: C

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11. The hypothalamic hormones reach through

A. Hypothalamic duct

B. Neurons

C. Portal circulatory system

D. Hepatic portal circulation

Answer: C

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12. Which is under the direct neural regulation of the hypothalamus?

A. Anterior pituitary

B. Posterior pituitary

C. Middle lobe of pituitary

D. Both A and B

Answer: B

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13. Fill in the blanks:

A hypothalamic hormone called ...a... stimulates the pituitary synthesis and release of .....b .

2. The .....c from the hypothalamus inhibits the release of .....d from the pituitary.

A. a-somatostatin, b-gonadotrophins, c-GnRH, d-growth hormone

B. a-GnRH, b-growth hormone, c-somatostatin, b-gonadotrophins

C. a-somatostatin, b--growth hormone, c-GnRH, d-gonadotrophins

D. a-GnRH, b-gonadotrophins, c-somatostatin, d-growth hormone

Answer: D

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14. The pituitary gland is divided anatomically into

A. An adenohypophysis and a neurohypophysis

B. Pars distalis, pars intermedia and pars nervosa

C. Anterior pituitary and posterior pituitary

D. Both A and B

Answer: A

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15. Read the following statements and find out the incorrect statements.

a.Adenohypophysis consists of two portions, pars distalis and pars intermedia. However, in humans, the pars intermedia is almost merged with pars distalis.

b. The pars distalis is called anterior pituitary and pars intermedia called posterior pituitary.

c. Neurohypophysis is called a pars nervosa and store and release two hormones called oxytocin and vasopressin (ADH).

d. Anterior pituitary releases 9 hormones and pars intermedia releases only one hormone (MSH).

e. Pars distaliss produces GH, PRL, TSH, ACTH, LH and F SH.

A. a and b

B. b and d

C. d and e

D. c and d

Answer: B

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16. Excess secretion of GH in adults especially in middle age can result in severe disfigurement (especially of face) called

A. Acromegaly

B. Gigantism

C. Dwarfism

D. Simmond's disease.

Answer: A

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17. Which of the following hormones are actually synthesised by the hypothalamus and are transported axonally to neurohypophysis'?

A. Gonadotropins (LH and FSH)

B. Catecholamines (adrenaline and noradrenaline

C. TSH and ACTH

D. Oxytocin and ADH

Answer: D

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18. Over secretion of GH stimulates abnormal growth of the body leading to __a__ and low secretion of GH results in __b__.

A. a-gigantism. b-cretenism

B. a-cretinism. b-dwarfism

C. a-cretinism. b-gigantism

D. a-gigantism.b--dwarfism

Answer: D

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19. Which of the following hormone regulates the growth of the mammary glands and formation of milk in them?

A. PRL (prolactin)

B. OT (oxytocin)

C. Progesterone

D. Estrogen

Answer: A

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20. In males. which of the following hormone stimulates the synthesis and secretion of androgens from testis?

A. LH

B. FSH

C. TSH

D. Testosterone

Answer: A

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21. Corpus luteum is maintained by

A. LH

B. FSH

C. Estrogen

D. Progesterone

Answer: A

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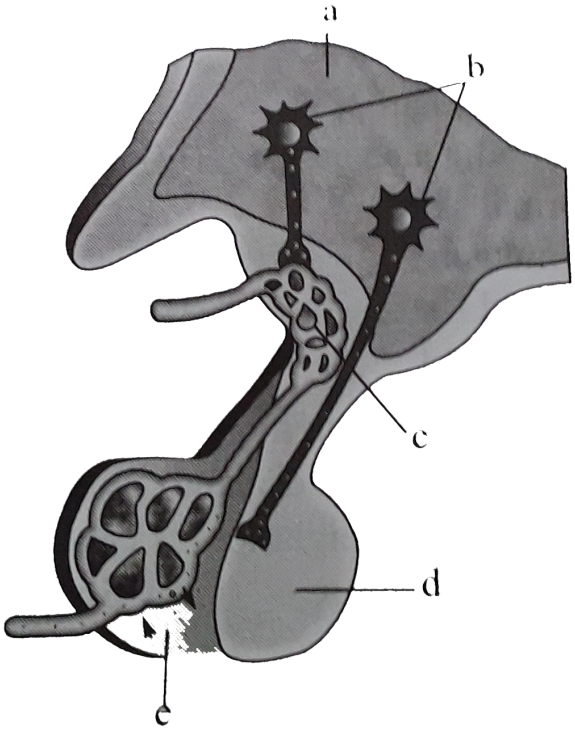
22. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching



A. a-pituitary, b-portal circulation, o-pars . intermedia, d-hypothalamus, e-sella turswa

B. a-hypothalamus, b-hypothalamie neurons, 0portal circulation, e-postenob plmltery

C. a-hypothalamus, b-potral Clrchlauon, .c-hypothalamic neurons, d--poster1or p1tu1tary

D. a-hypothalamus, b-hypothalamic neurons,Â c-Portal circulation, d-posterior pituitary, e-anterior pituitary

Answer: D

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23. Pineal gland is located on

A. Dorsal side of the heart

B. Ventral side of the aorta

C. Dorsal side of the forebrain

D. Ventral side of the sternum

Answer: C

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24. Which of the following function are regulayted by melatonin/pineal gland

(a) Defense capability (b) Pigmentation

(c) Menstrualcycle (d) Metabolism

(e) Diurnal(24-hour) cycle rhythm (f) Body temperature

(g) Sleep-wake cycle

A. a, d, c, fand g

B. b,C , d, e, fand g

C. a, c, d and e

D. a, b c,d, e, fand g

Answer: D

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25. Hormones are produced in

A. Vertebrates only

B. Neurohypophysis

C. Pineal gland

D. Basal part of diencephalon

Answer: C

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26. Somatostatin is produced by

A. Adenohypophysis

B. Neurohypophysis

C. Pineal gland

D. Basal part of diencephalon

Answer: D

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27. Pineal gland is located

A. On kidney

B. In pancreas

C. In brain

D. Near thyroid

Answer: C

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28. Pineal body develops from

A. Dorsal part of diencephalon

B. Ventral part of diencephalon

C. Ventral part of cerebellum

D. Lateral side of cerebellum

Answer: A

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29. 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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30. Enlargement of lower jaw occurs in ’

A. Acromegaly

B. Simmond’e dlsease

C. Gigantism

D. Cushing dlsease

Answer: A

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

A. ADH

B. ACTH

C. PTH

D. GH

Answer: D

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32. Posterior lobe of pituitary contains cells called

A. Acidophils

B. Basophils

C. Chromophils

D. Pituicytes

Answer: D

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33. Which is not produced by pituitary?

A. FSH

B. MSH

C. Oxytocln

D. Prolactin

Answer: C

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34. Find out the correct statement.

A. Endocrine glands regulate neural activity but not vice versa

B. Neurons regulate endocrine activity but not vice versa

C. Endocrine glands regulate neutral acitivity and nerveous system regulate endocrine glands

D. Neither hormones control neutral activity nor the neurons control endocrine acitivity.

Answer: C

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35. 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

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36. 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

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37. Trophic hormones are produce

A. Anterior pituitary

B. Middle pituitary

C. Posterior pituitary

D. Thyroid

Answer: A

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38. 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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39. Complete failure of adenohypophysis of pituitary causes

A. Addison's disease

B. Acromegaly

C. Cushing's disease

D. Simmond's disease

Answer: D

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

A. Ducts

B. Substrate

C. Blood

D. All of the above

Answer: C

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41. The source of somatostatin is same as that of

A. Insulin and glucagon

B. Vasopressin and oxytocin

C. Thyroxine and calcitonin

D. Somatotropin and prolactin

Answer: B

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42. Thyrotrophic releasing factor (TRF) is secreted by

A. Hypcthalamus

B. Adenohypophysis

C. Pars intermedia

D. Neurohypophysis

Answer: A

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43. Sella turcica is

A. Band connecting cerebral hemispheres

B. Foramen of skull

C. Skull depression for lodging pituitary

D. Lodging of heart

Answer: C

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44. Substances formed at one place and expressing effect at a distant place are called

A. Pheromones

B. Enzymes

C. WBC

D. Hormones

Answer: D

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45. Melanocyte simulating hormone (MSH) is secreted by pituitary .

A. Anterior lobe

B. Median lobe

C. Posterior lobe

D. Not any particular lobe

Answer: B

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46. Who is the "Father of Endocrinology"?

A. Einthoven

B. Addison

C. Pasteur

D. Whitettakar

Answer: B

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47. Term 'hormone' was coined by

A. EH. Starling

B. Trachea

C. EH. Schally

D. W.M. Bayliss

Answer: A

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Section A Topicwise Questions Topic 2 Thyroid Gland And Parathyroid Gland

1. The thyroid gland is composed of two lobes which are located on either side of the

A. Vertebral column

B. Sternum

C. Neck

D. Trachea

Answer: D

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2. Both the lobes of the thyroid glands are interconnected with a thin flap of connective tissue called

A. Ampulla

B. Infundibulum

C. Isthmus

D. Bridge

Answer: C

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3. The thyroid gland is compose

A. Thyroid follicles

B. Stromal cells

C. Stromal tissues

D. Both A and C

Answer: D

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4. Each thyroid follicle is composed of

A. Follicular cells, enclosing a cavity

B. Parafollicular cells, enclosing a cavity

C. Follicular cells, not enclosing a cavity

D. Parafollicular cells, not enclosing a cavity

Answer: A

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5. Hypothyroidism during pregnancy causes defective development and maturation of growing baby leading to

Cretinism (stunted growth)

b. Dwarfism

c. Mental retardation

d. Low intelligence quotient

(e) . Abnormal skin

f. Deaf-mutism

A. a, b, d and f

B. a, c, d, e and f

C. b, c, d, e and f

D. a, b, c, d, e and f

Answer: B

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6. A disease which is due to hyperthyroidism, characterised .by enlargement of thyroid gland, protrusion of eye ball, increased BMR and weight loss is called

A. Exophthalmic goitre

B. Simple goitre

C. Grave's disease

D. Both A and C

Answer: D

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7. Which is incorrect about thyroid hormones?

A. Thyroid hormones $(T_3 \text{ and } T_4)$ are synthesised by follicular cells.

B. Thyroid hormones support the process of red blood cell formation.

C. Thyroid hormones control the metabolism of carbohydrates, proteins and fats

D. Maintenance of water and electrolyte balance is not inhuenced by thyroid hormones

Answer: D

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8. Match the following:

	Gland		Number
1.	Pituitary	a.	Unpaired (single)
2.	Thymus	b.	1 pairs
3.	Adrenal	c.	2 pairs
4.	Parthyroid	d.	4 pairs
5.	Pineal		

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

B. b-1,b-2,b-3,d-4,b-5

C. c-1,a-3,b-4,a-5

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

Answer: A

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9. Blood calcium level is a resultant of how much dietary calcium is absorbed, how much calcium is lost in the urine, how much bone dissolves releasing calcium into the blood and how much calcium from blood enters tissues . A number of factors play an important role in these process . Mark the one which has no role

A. Vitamin D

B. Paratyroid hormone

C. Thyrocalcitonin

D. Thymosin

Answer: D

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10. One of the following conditions is not linked to deficiency of thyroid hormones

A. Cretinism

B. Goitre

C. Myxoedema

D. Exopthalmic

Answer: D

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11. In humans, for parathyroid glands are present on the back side of ht ...., one pair in the two lobes of ... Choose the one word that

fit suitability in the given both blanks,

A. Thymus gland

B. Adrenal gland

C. Thyroid gland

D. Liver gland

Answer: C

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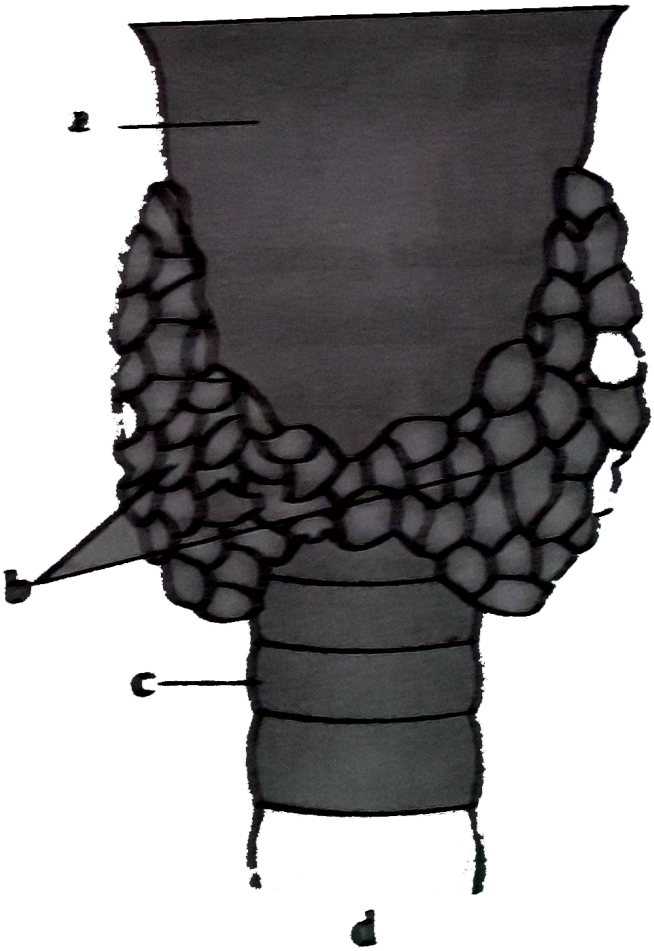
12. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching.



A. a-isthmus, b-parathyroid, c-thyroid, d-dorsal side

B. a-vocal cord, b-thyroid, c-trachea, d-dorsal

C. a-vocal cord, b-thyroid, c-trachea, d-ventral side

D. a-vocal cord, b-parathyroid, c-trachea, d-ventral side

Answer: C

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13. Parathyroid hormone(PTH) increases the Ca^{2+} in the blood by

a.Bone resorption/dissolution/demineralisation

b.Reabsorption of Ca^{2+} by the renal tublules

c.Increasing Ca^{2+} absorption from the diggested food

A. a and b

B. b and c

C. a and c

D. a,b and c

Answer: D

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

A. Hyposecretion of throxine

B. Hypersecretion of thyroxine

C. Hypersecretion of thyrocacitonin

D. Hypposecretion of thyrocalcalcitonin

Answer: B

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

A. Increase

B. Decrease

C. Uncertain

D. No effect

Answer: A

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16. 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. Occurance of goitre is prevented

D. Kidney remains efficient in maintaining water balance

Answer: C

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

A. Thyroid

B. Hypothalamus

C. Pituitary

D. Throid and parathyroids

Answer: D

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18. Which one opposes parathormone?

A. ADH

B. Insulin

C. Thyroxine

D. Thyrocalcitonin

Answer: D

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19. 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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20. A woman may develop beard and moustaches due to

A. Hypersecretion of adrenal cortex

B. Hypersecretion of thyroxine

C. Hyposecretion of adrenaline

D. Hyposecretion of thyroxine

Answer: A

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21. A person has protruding eyes, tachycardia and higher body temperature. He is suffering from

A. Cretinism

B. Hyperthyroidism

C. Diabetes

D. Acromegaly

Answer: B

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

A. Thyroid gland

B. Parathyroid

C. Adrenal cortex

D. Gonads

Answer: A

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23. Tetany is caused by

A. hypoparathyroidism

B. Hyperparathyroidism

C. Hypothyroidism

D. Hyperthyroidism

Answer: A

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24. Disease caused by hyper-or-hypo secretion of thyroxine is

A. Cretinism

B. Acromegaly

C. Goitre

D. All of the above

Answer: C

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25. Which gland stores its hormones before their release.

A. Pancreas

B. Pineal

C. Pituitary

D. Thyroid

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

26. Which disease is caused by the deficiency of thyroxin in the adults

A. Diabetes mellitus

B. Diabetes insipidus

C. Myxoedema

D. Exopthalmlc gontre

Answer: C

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27. Parathyroid gland degenerates. Which activity is disturbed?

A. Growth

B. Calcium concentration

C. Potassium concentration

D. Sodium concentration

Answer: B

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28. Element present in thyroxine is got from

A. Laminaria

B. Polysiphonia

C. Porphyra

D. Gelidium

Answer: A

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

A. Simmond's disease

B. Cretinism

C. Hashimoto's disease

D. Myxoedema

Answer: C

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30. Hormone which is more active than T_4 is

A. T_1

B. T_2

C. T_3

D. T_5

Answer: C

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

A. k^+

B. Na^+

C. Ca^{2+}

D. Mg^+

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

32. Disease caused by deficiency of parathormone is

A. Cretinism

B. Hypercalcemia

C. Tetany

D. Myxoedema

Answer: C

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Section A Topicwise Questions Topic 3 Thymus And Adernial Gland

1. Thymosin is responsible for

A. Raising the blood sugar level

B. Raising the blood calcium level

C. DiiTerentiation of T-lymphocytes

D. Decrease in blood RBC

Answer: C

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2. Adrenal gland is located at the

A. Anterior part of kidney

B. Posterior part of kidney

C. Dorsal part of forebrain

D. Dorsal side of the heart and aorta

Answer: A

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3. The adrenal medulla secretes two hormones called ' adrenaline or epinephrine and noradrenaline or norepinephrine. These are commonly called

A. Corticoids

B. Catecholamines

C. Gonadotrophins

D. lodothyronines

Answer: B

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4. Which of the following is incorrect in relation to the catecholamines

A. These are called emergency hormones or hormones of fight or flight

B. These hormones increase the heart beat. the strength of heart contraction and the rate of respiration

C. They inhibit the lipolysis and proteolysis

D. They increases alertness, pupillary dilation, piloerection (raising of hairs) and sweating

Answer: C

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5. The adrenal cortex can be divided into three layers. The arrangement of these layers from outer to inner side is

A. Zona glomerulosa, zona fasciculata and zona reticularis.

B. Zona reticularis, zona fasciculata and zona glomerulosa. .

C. Zona glomerulosa, zona reticularis, zona fasciculata

D. Zona fasciculata, zona glomerulosa, zona reticularis.

Answer: A

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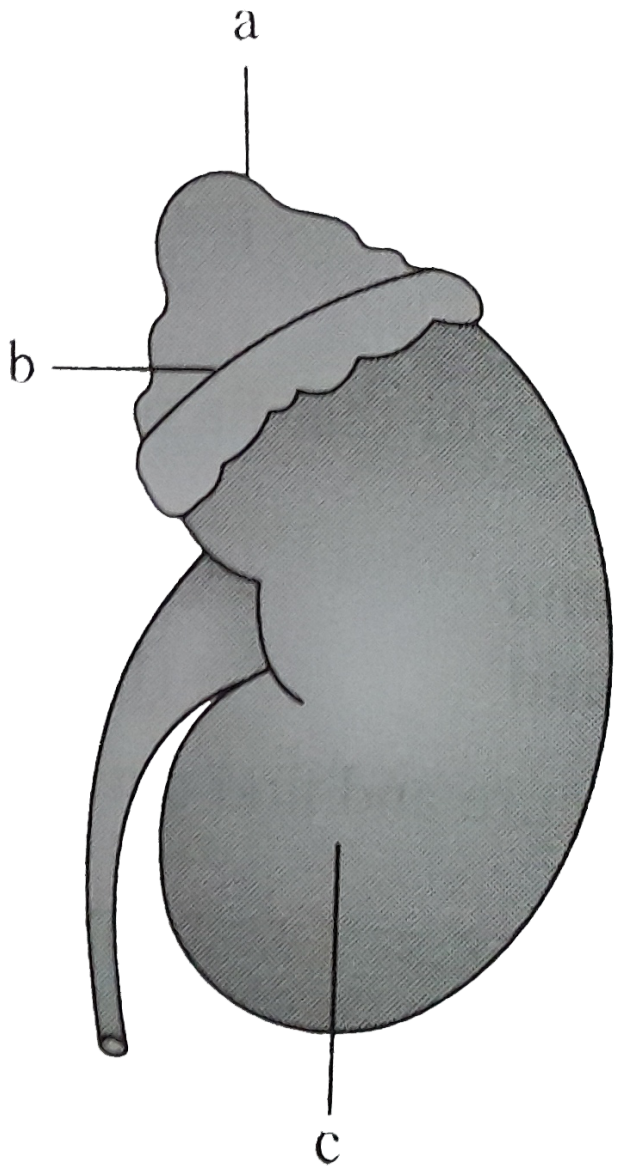
6. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching



A. a-fat, b---adrenal gland, o-spleen

B. a-thymus, b-isthmus, c-kidney

C. a-adrenal gland, b-fat, c-kidney

D. a-fat, b-adrenal gland, c-kidney

Answer: C

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7. The adrenal cortex secretes many hormones, commonly called as

A. Corticoids

B. Catecholamines

C. Gonadotrophins

D. Iodothyronines

Answer: A

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8. The corticoids, which are involved in carbohydrate metabolism and which are involved in regulation of balance of water and electrolyte in our body are called

A. Gonadocorticoids and mineralocorticoids respectively

B. Glucocorticoids and Gonadocorticoids respectively

C. Mineralocorticoids and glucocorticoids respectively

D. glucocorticoids and mineralocorticoids respectively

Answer: D

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9. Read the following statements and find out the incorrect statements

(a) Glucocorticoids stimulate lipolysis and proteolysis.

(b). Glucocorticoids stimulate cellular uptake and utilisation of amino acids.

(c). Cortisol is involved in the cardxo-vascular system as well as kidney functions.

(d). Cortisol stimulates the RBC production

(e) Aldosterone acts mainly at the renal tubules and the reabsorption of N^+, K^+ and water and exception of phosphate ions.

A. b and c

B. a and d

C. b and c

D. d and e

Answer: A

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10. Underproduction of hormones by adrenal cortex alters carbohydrate metabolism causing acute weakness and fatique leading to a disease called

A. Addison's disease

B. Hoshimoto's disease

C. Grave's disease

D. Cushing syndrome

Answer: A

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11. Small amount of androgenic steroids are also secreted by the adrenal cortex during puberty which play a role in the growth of

A. Axial hair

B. Pubic hair

C. Facial hair

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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12. Thymosin hormone is secreted by

A. Thyroid

B. Thymus

C. Parathyroid

D. Hypothalamus

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

13. Cushing's disease is caused by hyperactivity of

A. GH

B. Thyroxine

C. Insulin

D. Glucocorticoids/Cortisol.

Answer: D

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

A. Thyroid

B. Gonads

C. Adrenal cortex

D. Adrenal medulla

Answer: D

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15. Secretion of mineralocorticoids is under control of

A. FSH

B. TSH

C. ADH

D. ACTH

Answer: D

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16. 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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17. Hassall's corpuscles are found in l d

A. Thyroid gland

B. Thymus gland

C. Adrenal gland

D. Pineal gland

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Thymus gland

B. Pituitary gland

C. Thyroid gland

D. Pituitary

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

19. Conn's disease is caused by hypersecretion of

A. Thyroid gland

B. Adrenal

C. Parathyroid gland

D. Pituitary

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

20. Steroid hormone regulating glucos

A. Cortisone

B. Cortisol

C. Coticosterone

D. 11-deoxyconicosterone

Answer: B

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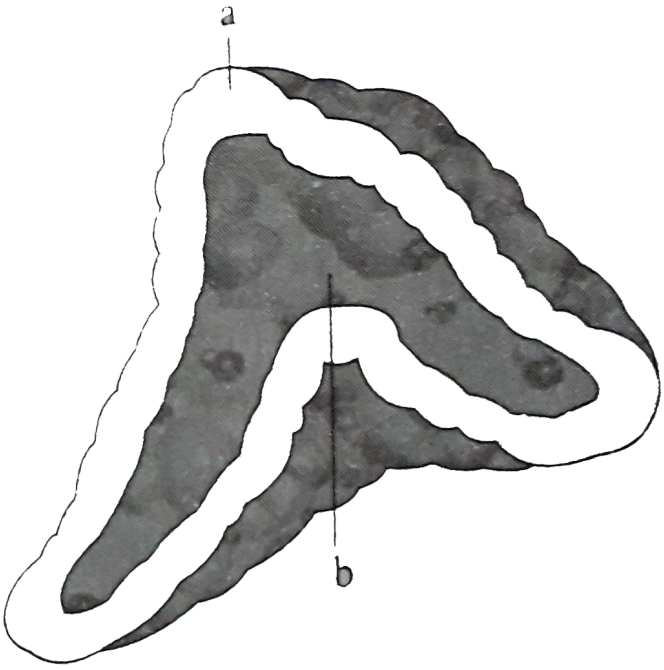
21. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching



A. a-adrenal gland, b-kidney

B. a-kidney, b-adrenal gland

C. a-adrenal medulla, b-adrenal cortex

D. a-adrenal cortex, b-adrenal medulla

Answer: D

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

A. Glucagon

B. ACTH

C. Insulin

D. Adrenaline

Answer: D

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

A. Zona fasciculata

B. Zona glomerulata

C. Zona reticulata

D. Zona pellucida

Answer: B

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25. Extraction of sympathetic nervous system is

A. Adrenal medulla

B. Adrenal cortex

C. Pineal

D. Neurohypophysis

Answer: A

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26. Blood pressure is controlled by

A. Thymus

B. Adrenal

C. Thyroid

D. Corpus luteum

Answer: B

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27. Osteoporosis is caused by

A. Ca^{2+} deficiency

B. Na^{+} deficiency

C. K^{+} deficiency

D. Parathormone hypersecretion

Answer: D

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28. Hormones of adrenal cortex are synthesised from

A. Tyrosine

B. Tryptophan

C. Cholesterol

D. Glycoproteins

Answer: C

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

A. Adrenaline

B. Thyroxine

C. Parathormone

D. Corticoids

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Adrenaline

B. Aldosterone

C. Norepinephrine

D. Corticosteroids

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

31. 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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32. Androgens are produced by

A. Pituitary

B. Parathyroid

C. Thyroid

D. Adrenals

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

33. Endocrine gland responsible for immunity is

A. Pineal

B. Thymus

C. Pituitary

D. Adrenal

Answer: B

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34. Which of the following takes part in salt balancing?

A. Mineralocorticoid

B. Glucocorticoid

C. Somatotropin

D. Follitropin

Answer: A

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35. Addison's disease is due to under-secretion of

A. Adrenaline

B. Corticoids

C. ACTH

D. Insulin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

36. Zona glomerulosa or glomerular area of adrenal cortex is involved in

A. Water and electrolyte balance

B. Carbohydrate metabolism

C. Steroid and hormone secretion

D. Blood pressure

Answer: A

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37. Hormone produced against allergic reactions is:

A. Glucocorticoid

B. Mineralocorticoid

C. Norepinephrine

D. Epinephrine

Answer: A

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Section A Topicwise Questions Topic 4 Pancrease Testis And Ovary

1. Diabetes mellitus is due to

A. Insulin deficiency

B. Glucagon deficiency

C. Insulin resistance

D. Either A or C

Answer: D

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2. Which of the following organ perform dual functions as a primary sex organ as well as an endocrine gland?

A. Testis and ovary

B. Pancreas, testis and ovary

C. Adrenal cortex, ovary and testis

D. Penis and vagina

Answer: A

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3. The Leydig cells are present in the

A. Seminiferous tubules

B. Intertubular space

C. Interstitial space

D. Both B and C

Answer: D

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4. Which of the following is incorrect about androgen testoterone?

A. Androgens regulate the development, maturation and functions of the male accessory sex organs like epididymis, vas deferens, seminal vesicles, prostate gland, urethra, etc.

B. Androgens stimulate muscular growth, growth of facial and axillary hair, aggressiveness, high pitch of voice, etc

C. Androgens play a major stimulatory role in the process of spennatogenesis. Androgens acts on the CNS and iniiuence the male sexual behaviour libido

D. Androgens produce anabolic (synthetic) effects on protein and carbohydrate metabolism.

Answer: B

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5. Ovary produces two groups of steroid hormones called

A. Estrogens and androgens

B. Progesterone and testosterone

C. LH and FSH

D. Estrogen and progesterone

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

6. The estrogen is synthesised and secreted mainly by the

A. Growing ovarian follicles

B. Mature graafian follicles

C. Corpus luteum

D. Antrum

Answer: A

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7. Which of the following is secondary sex character of the female?

A. Well developed mammary gland

B. High pitch of voice

C. Low pitch of voice

D. Both A and B

Answer: D

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8. Choose the correct answer among the following options:

A Epinephrine	i Increase in muscle growth
V Testosterone	ii Decreae in blood pressure
C Glucagon	iii) Decrease in liver glycogen content
D Atrial natriuretic factor	iv Increase heart beat

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

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9. Pancreas is a

A. Compound gland

B. Composite gland

C. Heterocrine gland

D. All of the above

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

10. The endocrine part of pancreas consists of

A. Crypts of Lieberkuhn

B. Islets of Langerhans

C. Valves of Kerkring

D. Sacculus rotundus

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

11. In a normal human pancreas the number of Islets of

A. 10 to 20 million

B. 50 to 55 million

C. 1 to 2 million

D. 10 to 12 million

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

12. Read the following statements and find out the incorrect statements

(a) Insulin acts mainly on hepatocytes while glucagon acts on both hepatocytes and adipocytes.

(b) Glucagon stimulates glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis while insulin stimulates the glycogenesis.

(c) The glucose homeostasis in blood is maintained by both insulin and glucagon jointly

(d) Prolonged hypoglycemia leads to diabetes mellitus which is associated with loss of glucose through urine and formation of harmful compound knownbas ketone bodies.

A. a and d

B. a and b

C. c and d

D. a and c

Answer: A

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13. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

Column I	Column II:
(a)LH	(1)Smooth muscle contraction
(b)FSH	(2)Milk ejection
(c)MSH	(3)Spermatogensis
(d)Oxytocin	(4)Ovulation
(e)Estrogen	(5)Pigmentation of skin

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

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14. Allotoxan treatment destroys

A. STH cells

B. Sertoli cells

C. Leydig's cells

D. β-cells of islets of Langerhans

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

15. Diabets 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

16. Action of insulin was first demonstrated by

A. Banting and Best

B. Darwin

C. Lamarck

D. Watson and Crick

Answer: A

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17. 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

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18. Hormones involved in carbohydrate metabolism are

A. Insulin, glucagon, epinephrine and parathormone

B. Insulin, glucagon, epinephrine and glucocorticoid

C. Insulin, glucagon, glucacorticoid and calcitonin

D. Insulin, glucagon, norepinephrine and melatonin

Answer: B

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19. Basal metabolic rate is under control of Langerhans are about

A. Glucagon

B. Insulin

C. Thyroxine

D. Both A and B

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Estrogen

B. Testosterone

C. GH

D. FSH

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Progesteron

B. Oxytocin

C. Estrogen

D. Androgen

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

22. Hormones are produced by

A. Apocrine glands

B. Endocrine glands

C. Heterocrine glands

D. Both B and C

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

23. Hormone that causes glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis

A. Insulin

B. Glucagon

C. Aldosterone

D. ACTH

Answer: B

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Section A Topicwise Questions Topic 5 Hormonic Of Heart Kidney And Gastrointestinal Tract

1. ANF (Arial Natriuretic Factor) is secreted by

A. Atrial wall of heart

B. Ventricular wall of heart

C. Juxtaglomerular cells of kidney

D. G-cells of GIT

Answer: A

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2. Erythropoietin hormone which stimulates erythropoiesi (formation of RBC) is secreted by

A. Cells of the bone marrow

B. Blood platelets

C. Megakaryocytes

D. JG cells of the kidney

Answer: D

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3. Which hormone stimulate secretion of water and bicarbonate ions from the pancreas?

A. Secretin

B. Gastrin

C. Cholecystokinin (CCK)

D. GIP

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

4. Which hormone stimulates the secretion of pancreatic enzymes from pancreas?

A. Gastrin

B. Secretin

C. Cholecystokinin (CCK)

D. GIP

Answer: C

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5. Several non-endocrine tissues secrete hormones calle These factors are essential for the normal growth of tissues and their

repairing/regeneration.

A. Growth factor

B. Maturation factor

C. Regeneration factor

D. Developing factor

Answer: A

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6. Which of the following organs in mammals does not consist of acentral medullary rregion surrounded by a cortical region?

A. Ovary

B. Adernal

C. Liver

D. Kidney

Answer: C

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7. Erythropoietin stimulates

A. Osmoregulation

B. Formation of RBC

C. Reduces blood pressure

D. GIP

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. ADH

B. PTH

C. T_4

D. ANF

Answer: D

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9. Which of the following endocrine glands is unpaired?

A. Adrenal

B. Parathyroid

C. Gonad

D. Parathyroid

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

10. Enteroendocrine glands are present in

A. Stomach

B. Intestine

C. Oesophagus

D. Both A and B

Answer: D

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11. 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

Watch Video Solution

12. Hormone secretin is produced by

A. Stomach

B. Liver

C. Intestine

D. Pancreas

Answer: C

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13. Inhibition of gastric and stimulation of gastric, pancreatic and bile secretions are controlled by hormones.

A. Gastrin, secretin, enterokinin and cholecystokinin

B. Enterogasterone, gastrin, secretin and cholecystokinin

C. Gastrin, enterogasterone, cholecystokinin and pancreozymin

D. Secretin, enterogasterone, gastrin and enterokinin

Answer: B

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14. Gall bladder is stimulated to pour bile by

A. Secretin

B. Enterogasterone

C. Enterokinase

D. Cholecystokinin

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

15. Secretion of gastric juice is stopped by

A. Gastrin

B. Secretin

C. Cholecystokinin

D. Enterogasterone

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

16. Cholecystokinin is secretion of

A. Duodenum that causes contraction of gall bladder

B. Goblet cells of ileum, stimulates secretion of succus entericus

C. Liver and controls secondary

D. Stomach that stimulates pancreas to release juice.

Answer: A

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17. Gastrin is secreted by

A. Intestine

B. Pancreas

C. Stomach

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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Section A Topicwise Questions Topic 6 Mechanism Of Hormone Action

1. Hormone are called chemical signals that stimulate specific target tissues . Their specific is due to the presence of signal receiving 'receptors' only in the respective target tissues. Where are these receptors present in case of hormones of protein nature

A. Extra cellular matrix

B. Blood

C. Plasma membrane

D. Nucleus

Answer: C

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2. Hormone receptors are made up of

A. Protein

B. Steroid

C. Amino acid

D. Any of the above

Answer: A

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3. Hormone receptors present on the cell membrane of the target cells are called

A. Hormone-receptor complex

B. Intercellular receptor

C. Intracellular receptor

D. Membrane bound receptor

Answer: D

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4. Receptors present inside the target cell are called

A. Hormone-receptor complex

B. Intercellular receptor

C. Intracellular receptor

D. Membrane bound receptor

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

5. Intracellular receptor are mostly

A. Nuclear receptors

B. Cytoplasmic receptors

C. Mitochondrial receptors

D. Protoplasmic receptors

Answer: A

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6. Binding of a hormone to its receptor leads to the formation of

a

A. Secondary messenger

B. Primary messenger

C. Hormone-receptor complex

D. Intracellular messenger

Answer: C

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7. Intracellular receptors arc found in

a. Protein/peptide hormones

b. Steroid hormones

c. Iodothyronies

A. a and c

B. a and b

C. b and c

D. a only

Answer: C

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8. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

	Column I		Column II
a.	Protein hormone	1.	ACTH
b.	Steroid hormone	2.	Cortisol
c.	Amino acid derivatives	3.	Thyroxine
d.	Iodothyronines	4.	Estradiol
		5.	Epinephrine
		6.	Progesterone
		7.	GnRH
		8.	Somatostatin

A. a-7 and 8, b-4 and 6, c-1 and 5, d-3 and 2

B. a-1,7 and 8, b-2,4 and 6, c-5, d-3

C. a-2,4 and 6, b-2,7 and 8, c-3, d-5

D. a-1,5 and 6, b-2,7 and 8, c-5, d-3

Answer: B

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9. Hypothalamic and pituitary hormones are

A. Protein in nature

B. Steroidal to nature

C. Amino acid derivaties

D. Iodothyronimes

Answer: A

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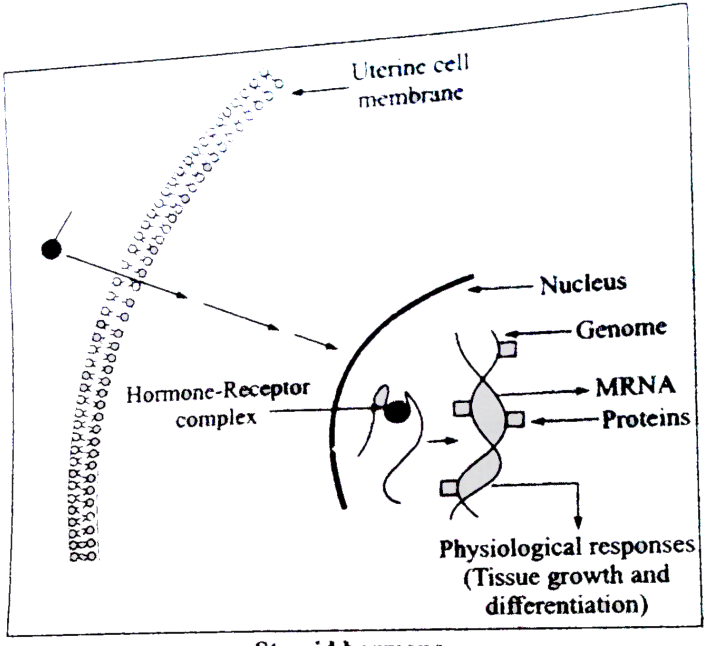
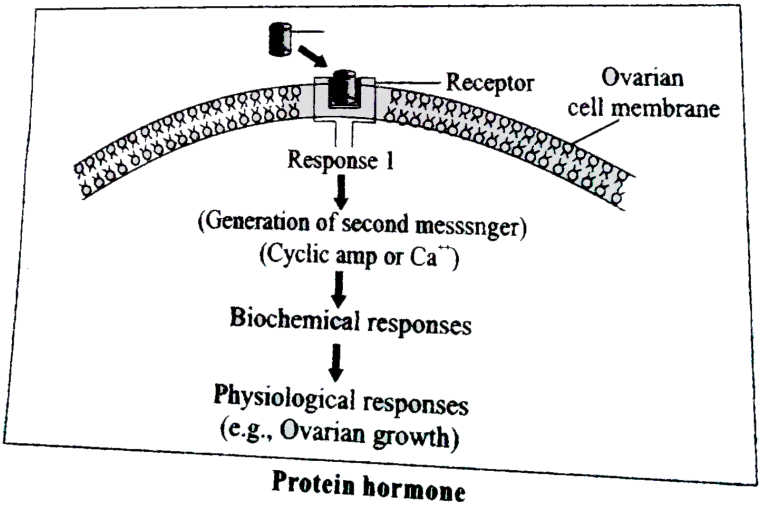
10. The diagrammatic representation of the mechanism of hormone action of





A. a-protein hormone, b-steroid hormone

B. a-steroid hormone, b-protein hormone

C. a protein hormone, b-iodothyronines

D. a steroid hormone, b-iodothyronines

Answer: B

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11. Chemically epinephrine is

A. Amino acid derivative

B. Steroid

C. Peptide

D. Glucocorticoid

Answer: A

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12. Estrogen and testosterone are steroid hormones, and most likely 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

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

A. Oxytocin

B. Prostaglandins

C. Insulin

D. ADH

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Glycoprotein

B. Steroid

C. Polypeptide

D. Glyeolipid

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

15. Which is not a secondary messenger?

A. CAMP

B. IP_3

C. Calcium

D. Sodium

Answer: D

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16. Hormones act on

A. Organ systems

B. Cells

C. Target organs

D. Cell recepotrs

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

17. Match the columns I and II, and choose the correct combination from the options given.

	Column I		Column II
a.	T_4	1.	Hypothalamus
b.	PTH	2.	Thyroid
c.	GnRH	3.	Pituitary
d.	LH	4.	Parathyroid

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

B. a-2, b-1, c-4, d-2

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

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

Answer: C

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18. Which is aminated hormone?

A. Progesterone

B. Epinephrine

C. Estrogen

D. Relaxin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

19. Steroid hormones are derived from

A. Cholestrol

B. Corticoid

C. Estrogen

D. Protein

Answer: A

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20. 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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21. Match the Column I and II, choose the correct combination from the option given.

Column I		Column II
a.	Membrane bound receptor	1. LH
		2. FSH
b.	Intracellular receptor	3. Estrogen
		4. Thyroxine
		5. Insulin
		6. Testosterone

A. a-3, and 5,b-1, 2 and 6

B. a-1,2, and 5,b-3, 4 and 6

C. a-3,4, and 6,b-1, 2and 5

D. a-1,2 and 6,b-3,4 4 and 5

Answer: B

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

A. Glycine

B. Tryptophan

C. Tyrosine

D. Prolinc

Answer: C

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23. Reception for protein hormones are located

A. Inside nucleus

B. Inside cytoplasm

C. On surface of ER

D. On cell surface

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

Section B Assertion Reasoning Questions

1. Assertion: Endocrine glands are also called ductless glands.

Reason: Endocrine glands lack ducts.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A

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2. Assertion: TSH stimulates the synthesis and secretion of thyroid hormones from the thyroid gland.

Reson: ACTH stimulates the synthesis and secretion of steroid hormones called glucocorticoids from the adrenal medulla

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

3. Assertion: LH and FSH are collectively called gonadotrophins.

Reason: LH and FSH stimulates gonadal activity.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A

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4. Assertion: Vasopressin is also called anti-diuretic hormone (ADH)

Vasopressin acts mainly at the kidney and stimulates resorption of water and electrolytes by the distal tubules and thereby reduces the loss of water through urine (diuresis).

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A

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5. Assertion: Catecholamines increases the concentration of glucose in blood.

Reson: Catecholamines stimulates the glycogenolysis.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A

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6. Assertion: In our body cortisol is the main mineralocorticoid

Reason: Aldosterone is the main glucocorticoid in our body.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: D

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7. Assertion: Glucagon is a hyperglycemic hormone while insulin is a hypoglycermic hormone.

Reson Glucagon enhances cellular glucose uptake and utilisation while insulin reduces the cellular glucose and uptake and utilisation

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: C

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8. Assertion: Islets of Langerhans representing 1 to 2 per cent of the pancreatic tissue.

Reson: The two main types of cells in the Islets of Langerhans are called o-cells and B-cells. The a-cells secrete glucagon, white the B-cells secrete insulin.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: B

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9. Assertion: Estrogen produces wide ranging actions such as stimulation of growth and activities of female secondary sex organs, appearance of female secondary sex characters, development of growing ovarian follicles and mammary gland development.

Reason: Progesterone acts on the mammary glands and stimulates the formation of alveoli (sac-like structure which store milk) and milk secretion.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

10. Assertion: Hormones are secreted by some tissues which are not endocrine glands.

Reason: Heart, kidney and GIT also secrete hormones. specific in nature.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A

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11. Assertion: Hormone receptors are specific in nature.

Reson: Each receptor bind to one hormone only.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

12. Assertion: Hormones which interact with membrane- bound receptor, enter the target cell and generate the secondary messengers that regulates cellular metabolism.

Reason: Estrogen have the membrane bound receptor.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

13. Assertion: Endocrine cells present in different parts of the gastro-intestinal tract secrete four major peptide hormones namely gastrin, secretin, CCK and GIP.

Reason: These hormones regulates the secretion of digestive juices and help in digestion.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both assertion and reason are false

Answer: B

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Section D Chapter End Test

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

A. FSH and LH

B. ACTH

C. TSH

D. GH

Answer: A

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2. Select the correct match

A. Pineal gland-Does not influence menstrual cycle

B. Corpus luteum-Secretest oxytocin

C. Interstitial cells-Erythropietin

D. Cholecystokinin-Stimulates pancreatic enzyme secretion

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

3. Conversion of excess glucose into glycogen is

A. Gluconeogenesis

B. Glycogenolysis

C. Glycolysis

D. Glycogenesis

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Are lipid soluble

B. Are water soluble

C. Enter thorugh pores

D. Contain carbon and hydrogen.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Grave's disease

B. Addison's disease

C. Conn's disease

D. Cushing's disease

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

6. Formation of glucose from proteins/surplus amino acids is

A. Glycogenolysis

B. Glycogensis

C. Gluconeogensis

D. Glycolysis

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

7. In thyroid follicles, the epithelia tissue is

A. Squamous

B. Cuboidal

C. Transitional

D. Columnar

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

8. 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

9. The condition of having excess of potassium is

A. Hypercholestrolemia

B. Hyerkalaemia

C. Osteomalacia

D. Hyperexcitability

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

10. Adrenal gland is derived from

A. Endoderm

B. Ectoderm

C. Mesodern

D. Ectoderm and mesoderm

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

11. RAAS secrets which of the following hormone

A. Glucocorticoids

B. Mineralocorticoid

C. Both A and B

D. None of these

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

12. 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

13. Growth hormone is secreted by

A. Acidophilic αcells

B. Acidophilic β-cells

C. Basophilic α-cells

D. Basophilic $B\eta$-cells

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

14. 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

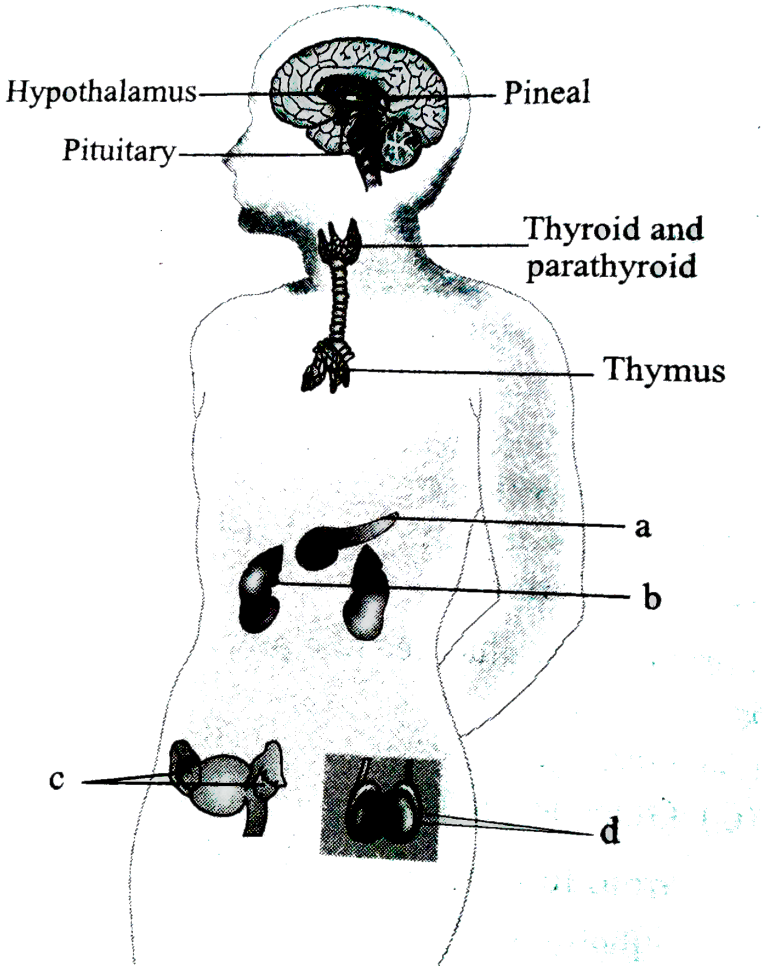
C. Amino acids are discharged in blood stream from liver

D. Glycogen from muscleus is released in blood stream.

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

15. Recognise the figure and find out the correct making.



A. a-adrenal,b-increas, c-testis,d-ovary

B. a-adrenal,b-pancreas,d-testis,c-ovary

C. a-adrenal,b-pancreas,d-testis,c-ovary

D. b-adrenal,a-pancreas,d-testis,c-ovary

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

16. Which one is withyout a specific target organ?

A. Thyrotropin

B. Gonadotropin

C. Somatotropin

D. Adenocorticotropin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

17. Glycoproteinaceous hormone is

A. Erythropoietin

B. Insulin

C. Oxytocin

D. Relaxin

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

18. Herring bodies are found in

A. Adenohyophysis

B. Neurohypophysis

C. Thyroid

D. Adrenal medulla

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

19. Hormone responsible for aggressive behaviour of an animal is

A. Adrenaline

B. Thyroxine

C. ADH

D. Testosterone

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

20. Thyroxine acts on every organ except

A. Brain

B. Testis

C. Thyroid

D. All of the above

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

21. Glycoproteinaceous is

A. Oxidation of sugar

B. Conversion of glycogen into glucose

C. Conversion of glucose into glycogen

D. Conversion of glycogen into fat

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

22. The hormone secreted by intermediate lobe of pituitairy is

A. Oxytocin

B. Intermedin

C. Vasopressin

D. FSH

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

23. There is national eradication programme for a disease caused by the deficiency of an element

A. Iodine

B. Boron

C. Copper

D. Chlorine

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

24. Pheromones are

A. Produced by endocrine glands

B. mRNAs

C. Chemicals used in animal communication

D. Proteins

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

25. Hormone produced more in dar is

A. Thyroxine

B. Melatonin

C. Adrenaline

D. Insulin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Adrenaline

B. Thyroxine

C. Parathormone

D. Corticoids

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

27. The largest endocrine gland is

A. Adrenal

B. Thyroid

C. Thymus

D. Pituitary

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

28. 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

29. Hormone connected with increase rate if glycogenesis. Blood pressure and haerd beat is

A. Insulin

B. Glucagon

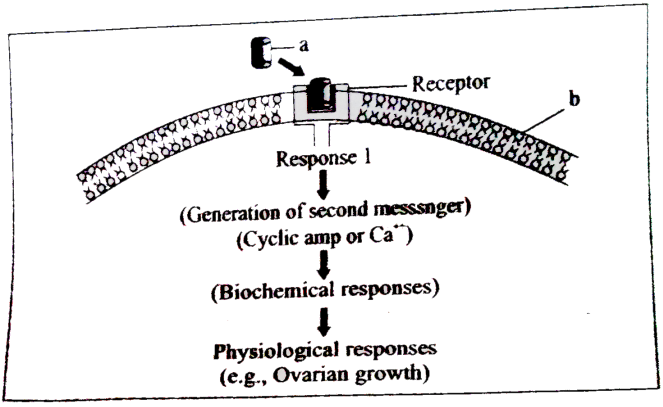
C. Adrenaline

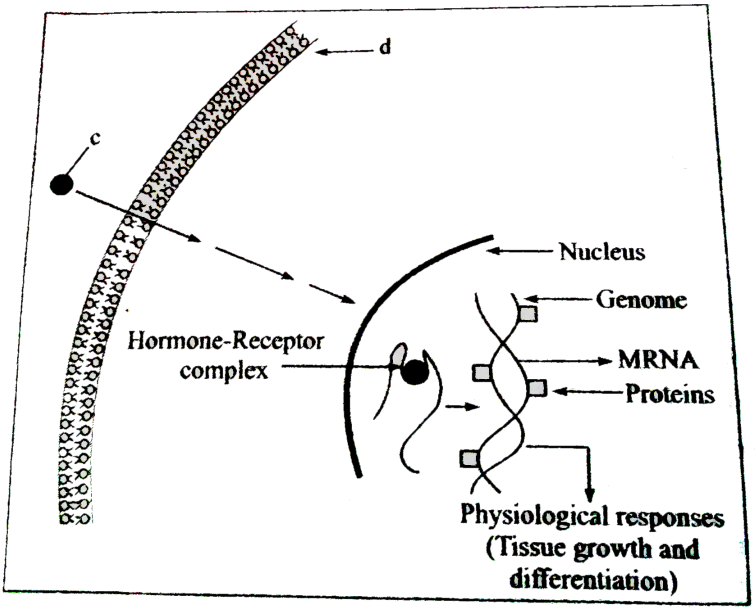
D. FSH

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

30. Recognise the figure and find out the correct matching





A. a-estrogen, b-ovarian cell membrane, c-FSH, d-uterine cell membrane

B. a-estrogen,d-ovarian cell membrane, a-FSH, b-uterine cell membrane

C. a-estrogen, d-ovarian cell membrane, c-FSH, b-uterine cell membrane

D. c-estrogen, b-ovarian cell membrane, a-FSH, d-uterine cell membrane

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

31. GH controls growth through

A. rRNA

B. tRNA

C. mRNA

D. None of these

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

32. Gorilla like appearance is due to

A. Excess TSH

B. Excess vitamin D

C. Excess thyroxine

D. Excess secretion of GH after maturity

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

33. Which one controls the secretion of oestrogen

A. hCG

B. Progesterone

C. LH

D. FSH

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

34. 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

35. Underesecretion of cortisol (corticolds) produces a disease known as

A. Addison's disease

B. Haemophilia

C. Anaemia

D. Mental retardation

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

36. Which is not a gastrointestinal hormone

A. Cholecystokinin

B. Gastrin

C. Secretin

D. Cortisol

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

37. Secretin is produced by

A. Iileum

B. Duodenum

C. Oesophagus

D. Stomach

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

38. Enterogastrone is

A. Hormone secreted by duodenal mucosa

B. Hormone secreted by gastric mucosa

C. Enzyme produced by gastric mucosa

D. Product of endocrine gland releated to digestion.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

39. Secretion of pancreatic juice is stimulated by

A. Gastrin

B. Enterogasterone

C. Enterokinase

D. Secretin

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

40. Cholecystokinin and secretin are secreted by

A. Stomach

B. Liver

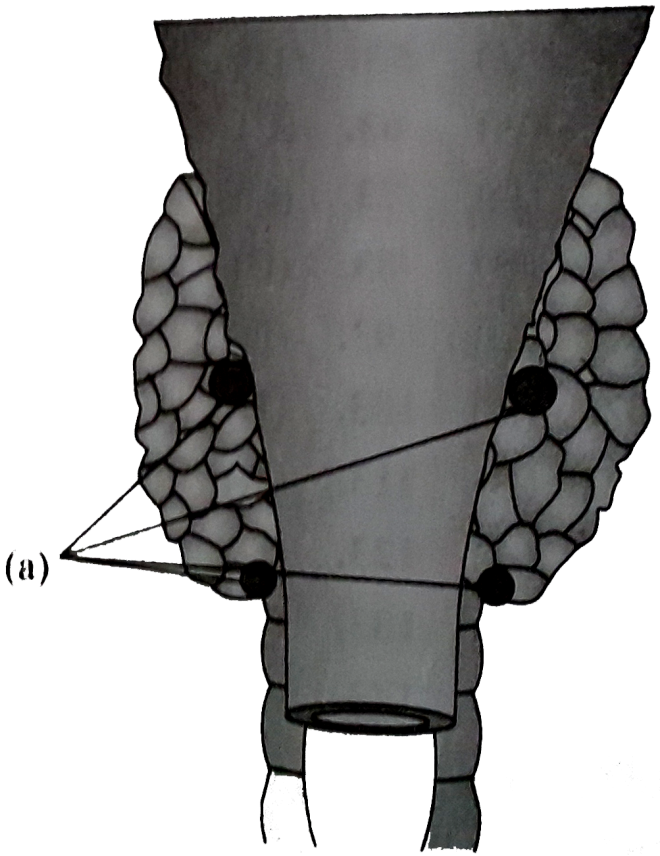
C. Duodenum

D. Ileum

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

41. The following figure is known from



A. Ventral side showing thyroid gland (a)

B. Ventral side showing parathyroid gland (b)

C. Dorsal side showing thyroid gland (a)

D. Dorsal side showing parathyroid gland(a)

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

42. Secretin is produced by

A. Liver

B. Pancreas

C. Large intestine

D. Small intestine

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

43. Secretion of gastric juice is controlled by

A. Enterogastrone

B. Cholecystokinin

C. Gastrin

D. Villikinin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

44. Match the column

	Column I		Column II
a.	Crypts of Lieberkuhn	p.	Loop of duodenum
b.	Pancreas	q.	Stomach
c.	Adrenal gland	r.	Intestine
d.	Gastric glands	s.	Kidney

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

45. Which set is similar?

A. Sebum-Sweat

B. Corpus luteum-Graafian follicles

C. Vitamin B_3-Niacin

D. Bundles of His-Pracemaker

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

46. Secretion of hormone chloecystokinin is for

A. Controlling blood pressure

B. Inducing preistalsis

C. Bile functions

D. Release of insulin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

47. Contraction of gall bladder is induced by

A. Gastrin

B. Cholecystokinin

C. Secretin

D. Enterogastrone

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

48. Hormone that stimulates stomach to secrete gastric juice is

A. Renin

B. Enterokinase

C. Entergastrone

D. Gastrin

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

49. Which is a specific gastric hormone

A. Secretin

B. Serotonin

C. Amphetamine

D. None of these

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

50. Release of pancreatic juice is stimulated by

A. Enterokinase

B. Cholecystokinin

C. Trypsinogen

D. Secretin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

Others

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

A. Thyroid

B. Thymus

C. Pituitary

D. Adrenal

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

2. 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

3. 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

4. Mammalian thymus' is mainly concerned with

A. Regulation of body temperature

B. Regulation of body growth

C. Immunological functions

D. Secretion of thyrotropin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

5. 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 ions from blood into bones during calcification

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

6. 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

7. Hormones may be

A. Steriods

B. Peptides

C. Amino acid derivatives

D. All of the above

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

8. Biogenetic amines are

A. Tryptophan

B. Tyrosine

C. Glutamic

D. Phenylalanine

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

9. 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. Myxoedema

C. Hypothyroidism

D. Cretinism

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

10. Which one is not a steroid hormone?

A. Aldosterone

B. Cortisol

C. Testosterone

D. ADH

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

11. Common ingredient in secretion of salivary and Brunner's glands having role in growth, repair and regeneration is

A. Neurotensin

B. Somatostatin

C. Urogastrone

D. Enterogastrone

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

12. The gonadotropic hormones are secreted by

A. Hypothalamus

B. Adrenal cortex

C. Adenohypophysis of pituitary

D. Interstitial cells of testis

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Molybdenum

B. Insulin

C. Glucagon

D. Calcitonin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Gastrin

B. Insulin

C. Glucagon

D. Calcitonin

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Gastrin

B. Insulin

C. Glucagon

D. Calcitonin

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Calcitonin

B. Melanin

C. Thyroxine

D. Epinephrine

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

17. 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

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Cretinism

B. Thyrotoxicosis

C. Thyrotoxicosis

D. Toxic goiture

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

19. Injury to adrenal cortex is not likely to affect secretiono

A. Androstenedione and dehydroepiandrosterone

B. Adrenaline

C. Cortisol

D. Aldosterone

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

20. Low Ca^+ in the body fluid may be the cause of

A. Anaemia

B. Angina pectoris

C. Gout

D. Tetany

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

21. Which one of the following pairs is incorrectly matched

A. Somatostatin-Delta cells (Source)

B. Corpus Iuteum-Relaxin (Secretion)

C. Insulin-Diabetes mellitus (Disease)

D. Glucagon-Beta cells (Source)

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

22. Hormone regulating diurnal rhythm/sleep wake cycle is

A. Thymosin

B. Glucogon

C. Melatonin

D. Oxytocin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

23. 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 muscles during child birth

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

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

24. 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. a-Ovary, b-Glucagon,c-Calcitonin

B. a-Ovary, b-Glucagon, c Growth hormone

C. a-Placenta, b-Glucagon, c Calcitonin

D. a-Placenta, b-Insulin,

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

25. Which of the following vitamins has some physiological effects similar to those of parathormone ?

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

26. Adrenal gland is associated with

A. Pharynx

B. Pancreas

C. Kidney

D. Pineal

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

27. Master endocrine gland is

A. Pituitary gland

B. Thyroid

C. Parthyroid

D. Pineal

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

28. 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

D. Hypothalamus activates parasympathetic nervous

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

29. Which one of the following is correct?

A. Secretion of thymosins increases with age.

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

C. FSH binds with specific receptors over ovarian cell

D. FSH stimulates secretion of estrogen and progesterone

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

30. Which one of the following pairs of hormones are the examples of those that can easily through the cell membrane of the target cell and blind to a receptor inside it (Mostly in the nucleus)

A. Thyroxine, insulin

B. Somatostatin, oxytocin

C. Insulin, glucagon

D. Cortisol, testosterone

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

31. Pituicytes are under the control of

A. Adenohypophysis

B. Neurohypophysis

C. Hypothalamus

D. Pineal

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

32. Match the column

Column I	Column II	Column III
1. Melatonin	a. Thyroid	i. Acts on renal tubules
2. MSH	b. Adrenal	ii. Regulate blood calcium level
3. Aldosterone	c. Pituitary	iii. Maintains diurnal rhythm of our body
4. TCT	d. Pineal	iv. Acts on melanocytes

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

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

C. 1-b -i, 4-a- iiii, 3-c-ii, 2—d—iv

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

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

33. Catecholamine normally induces

A. Alertness

B. Decreased heart beat

C. Excessive urination

D. Intense salivation

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

34. Hormone with no effect on beat is

A. Oxytocin

B. Adrenaline

C. Noradrenaline

D. Thyroxine

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

35. 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

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

A. Non-nutrient chemicals produced by the body in trace amount that act as intercellular messenger are known as hormone

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

C. Adenohypophysis is under direct neural regulation of the hypothalamus.

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

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

37. 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. Cancer of the throid gland

B. Over secretion of pars distails

C. Deficiency of iodine in diet

D. Low secretion secretion of growth hormone

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

38. 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

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Atrial natriuretic factor-venticular wall, increases the blood pressure

B. Oxytocin-posterior pituitary, groeth and maintance of mammarty glands

C. Melatonin-pineal gland, regulates the normal rhythm of sleepwake cycle.

D. Progesteron-corpus-luteum, stimulation of growth and activities of female secondary sex organs

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

40. Fight-or-flight reactions cause activation of

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

B. The parathyroid glands, leading to increased metabolic rate

C. The kidney, leading to suppresion of reninangiotesin-aldosterone pathway

D. The adrenal medulla, leading to increased of epinephrine and norepineaphrine

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

41. The amount of which hormoen is increased during fear

A. Insulin

B. Adrenalin

C. Glucagon

D. Aldosterone

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

42. Addison's is disease is caused due to

A. Hypersecretion of adrenal cortex

B. Hyposecretion of Adrenal cortex

C. Hypersecretion of Leydig cells

D. Hypersecretion of Thyroid

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

43. Which one of the following hormones is not a glycoprotein?

A. FSH

B. TSH

C. LH

D. ACTH

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Aldosterone

B. Insulin

C. Glucagon

D. Cortisone

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Luteinizing hormone

B. Prolactin

C. Melanocute stimulating hormone

D. Antidiuretic hormone

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

46. A chemical signal that has both endocrine and neural roles is

A. Epinephrine

B. Cortisol

C. Melantonin

D. Calcitonin

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

47. Select the option which gives a correct combination of hormones, source and function.

	Hormone	Source	Function
(A)	Epinephrine	Parathyroid gland	Secreted during emergency
(B)	Thymosin	Adrenal gland	Differentiation of *T*-lymphocytes
(C)	Prolactin	Anterior pituitary	Growth of mammary gland and milk formation
(D)	Melatonin	Pineal gland	Reduces loss of water through urine

Watch Video Solution

48. ...hormone contracts gallbladder to release bile.

A. Gastrin

B. Secretin

C. Enterogastron

D. Cholecystokinin

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

49. Intakes of ORS inhibits the secretion of

A. Vasopressin

B. Oxytocin

C. Melatonin

D. Thyroxine

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Prolactin

B. Oxytocin

C. Thyroxin

D. Growth- hormone

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

51. During pregnancy degeneration of corpus luteum is

A. HCG

B. HPL

C. LH

D. Relaxin

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Aldosterone-Atrial Natriuretic Factor

B. Relaxin-Inhibin

C. Parathormone-Cakitonin

D. Insulin Glucagon

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

53. Changes in GnRH pulse frequency in females is controlled by circulating levels of:

A. Progesterone only

B. Progesterone and inhibin

C. Estrogen and progesterone

D. Estrogen and inhibin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

54. Graves' disease is caused due to

A. Hyposecretion of adrenal gland

B. Hypersecretion of adrenal gland

C. Hyposecretion of thyroid gland

D. Hypersecretion of thyroid gland

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

55. Which one affects liver , muscle and adipole tissue

Name a peptide hormone which acts mainly on hepatocytes , adopocytes and enhances cellulat glucose uptake and utilization

A. Secretin

B. Insulin

C. Gastrin

D. Glucagon

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

56. Myelin sheath is produced by

or

Mylin of the nerve fibres of the central nervous system is produced and maintained by

A. Astrocytes and Schwann Cells

B. Oligodendrocytes and Osteoclasts

C. Osteoclasts and Astrocytes

D. Schwann Cells and Oligodendrocytes.

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Epiphyseal plates close after adolescence.

B. Bones loose their sensitivity to Growth Hormonee in adults

C. Muscle fibres do not grow in size after birth.

D. Growth Hormone becomes inactive in adults.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

58. Which of the following is an amino acid derived hormone ?

A. Epinephrine

B. Ecdysone

C. Estradiol

D. Estriol

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

59. Acromegaly is due to hypersecretion of

A. Insulin

B. Thyroxine

C. Growth hormone

D. None of these

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

60. Steroid hormones are similar in structure to

A. Tyrosine

B. Glycerol

C. Coenzyme A

D. Cholesterol

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

61. The source of somatostatin is same as that of

A. Thyroxine and caleitonin

B. Insulin and glucagon

C. Somatotropin and prolactin

D. Vasopressin and oxytocin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Thyroid-hyperactivity in young children causes cretinism

B. Thymus-starts undergoing atrophy after puberty

C. Parathyroid-secretes parathormone which promotes movement of calcium ions from blood into bones during calcification

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

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

63. Tadpoles of Frog can be made to grow as giant sized tadpoles, if they are

A. administered antithyroid substance like thiourea

B. administered large amounts of thyroxine

C. reared on a diet rich in egg yolk

D. reared on a diet rich in both egg yolk and glucose

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

64. Which of the following match is correct?

A. Oxytocin- Milk ejection hormone

B. Glucagon- Decreases blood sugar level

C. Adrenaline- Decreases heart rate

D. Thyroxine- Decreases BMR

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

65. Which of the following statements regarding glucagon is false?

A. It is secreted by a-cells of Langerhans

B. It acts antagonistically to insulin

C. It decreases blood sugar level

D. The gland responsible for its secretion is heterocrine gland

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

66. Which of the following hormones contains iodine ?

A. Thyroxine

B. Testosterone

C. Insulin

D. Adrenaline

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

67. The pituitary gland by virtue of its tropic hormones controls the secretory activity of other endocrine glands. Which one of the following endocrine gland can function independently of the pituitary gland?

A. Thyroid

B. Gonads

C. Adrenal

D. Parathyroid

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

68. Match List I (Endocrine glands) with List II (Hormones secreted) and select the correct answer using the

codes given below

List I	List II
A. Gonads	1. Insulin
B. Pituitary	2. Progesterone
C. Pancreas	3. Growth hormones
D. Adrenal	4. Cortisone

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

69. Which gland is concerened with salt equilibrium in body

A. Anterior pituitary

B. Pancreas

C. Adrenal

D. Throid

Answer: C

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70. Which of the following hormones have antagonistic (opposing) effects?

A. Thyroxine and calcitonin

B. Insulin and glucagon

C. Growth hormone and epinephrine

D. ACTH and glucocorticoids

Answer: B

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71. Gonadtropin releasing hormone is transferred to anterior pituaitary by

A. left coronary artey

B. hypophysial portal veins

C. axons of neurosecretory cells

D. nuclei of hypothalamus

Answer: B

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72. Which of the following hormone acts upon the renal tubule and blood capillaries?

A. Glucogon

B. Aldosterone

C. Vasopressin

D. Glucocorticoids

Answer: C

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73. Assertion: Our body secrets adrenaline in intestine cold.

Reason: Adrenaline raises metabolic rate.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If the assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both the assertion and reason are false.

Answer: A

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74. Assertion: Mammary glands are apocrine glands.

Reason:The distal part containing secretory granules break down and leaves as a secretion.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If the assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both the assertion and reason are false.

Answer: A

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75. Assertion:.Hormone calcitonin has antagonistic effect to that of parathormone.

Calcitonin decreases blood calcium Assertion: level while parathormone increases blood calcium level.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If the assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both the assertion and reason are false.

Answer: A

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76. Assertion: The person with diabetes insipidus feels thristy.

Reason: A person with diabetes insipidus suffers from excess secretion of vasopressin.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If the assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both the assertion and reason are false.

Answer: C

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77. Assertion: Failure of secretion of hormone vasopressin causes diabetes mellitus in the patient. Reason: Vasopressin increases the volume of urine by increasing the reabsorption of water from the urine.

A. If both assertion and reason are true and the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion.

B. If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not a correct explanation of the assertion.

C. If the assertion is true but reason is false.

D. If both the assertion and reason are false.

Answer: D

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