BIOLOGY

NEET & AIIMS

CHEMICAL COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION

Example

1. What is an endocrine system ?

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2. Why are endocrine glands called ductless glands ?

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3. What is hypothalamus ?

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4. Where is hypothalamus located ?

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5. Write down the two major types of hormones produced by the hypothalamus.

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6. Where is pituitary gland located ?

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7. Name the two parts of pituitary gland.

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8. What are the two portions of adenohypophysis in human beings ?

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9. Name the hormones released by neurohypophysis.

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10. Name the two gondotrophic hormones secreted by pituitary gland.

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11. Name the pigment which provides colour to the skin.

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12. Name the hormone secreted by pineal gland.

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13. Write one function of melatonin.

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14. Describe the structure of thyroid gland.

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15. Name the different thyroid hormones.

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16. What is goitre ?

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17. What is cretinism ?

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18. What is the major role of parathormone ?

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19. Describe the structure of parathyroid glands in short.

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20. What is the effect of parathormone on calcium levels in the blood ?

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21. What is thymus ?

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22. What is the major role of thymus gland ?

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23. What is the location of adrenal glands ?

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24. Name the three types of corticoids.

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25. Name the three layers of adrenal cortex.

Watch Video Solution

26. Write down one role of catecholamines.

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27. Name three glucocorticoids.

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28. Name the main types of cells present in the lslets of Langerhans.

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29. Name the disorder which occurs due to prolonged hyperglycemia.

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30. Name the cells which are acted upon by insulin

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31. Name the cells which produce testosterone in testes.

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32. Name two groups of steroid hormones produced by ovaries.

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33. What is the role of ANF ?

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34. Name the site from where cholecystokinin is released.

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35. On which receptors binding of lipid insoluble hormones takes place ?

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Try Yourself

1. The hormones secreted by endocrine glands are released into the

A. Bile

B. Venous blood

C. Saliva

D. Mucus

Answer: B

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2. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?

A. Hormones are required in small quantities

B. Hormones are released directly into the blood

C. Hormones are highly specific in their function

D. Hormones provide energy or building materials

Answer: D

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3. The system(s) which coordinate different functions of the body is/are

A. Nervous system only

B. Endocrine system only

C. Digestive system and nervous system

D. Nervous system and endocrine system

Answer: D

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4. The hypothalamus is connected to the anterior lobe of pituitary by

A. Hypophyseal portal veins

B. Hypophyseal portal arteries

C. Renal portal arteries

D. Hepatic portal veins

Answer: A

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5. Somatostatin inhibits the release of

A. Thyroid hormone

B. Calcitonin

C. Growth hormone

D. Parathormone

Answer: C

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6. GnRH stimulates the

A. Thyroid gland

B. Parathyroid gland

C. Pituitary gland

D. Pancreas

Answer: C

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7. The posterior lobe of pituitary gland is connected to hypothalamus through

A. Hypophyseal veins

B. Neurosecretory cells

C. Hypophyseal arteries

D. Pulmonary veins

Answer: B

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8. Which of the following is not an endocrine gland ?

A. Pituitary gland

B. Salivary gland

C. Parathyroid

D. Thyroid gland

Answer: B

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9. Pituitary dwarfism is caused due to the deficiency of

A. Oxytocin

B. Growth hormone

C. Prolactin

D. Luteinizing hormone

Answer: B

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10. FSH in males stimulates

A. Oogenesis

B. Spermatogenesis

C. Secretion of LH

D. Secretion of testosterone

Answer: B

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11. LH in females stimulates the corpus luteum to secrete

A. Estrogen and progesterone

B. Relaxin and FSH

C. Testosterone and progesterone

D. Progesterone only

Answer: A

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12. Which of the following hormones controls the functioning of adrenal cortex ?

A. TSH

B. FSH

C. ACTH

D. LH

Answer: C

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13. Which of the following hormones controls the milk production in mammary glands ?

A. Growth hormone

B. Prolactin

C. Oxytocin

D. Vasopressin

Answer: B

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14. Whose excessive secretion causes abnormal elongation of long bones in childhood ?

A. Growth hormone

B. Prolactin

C. Vasopressin

D. Oxytocin

Answer: A

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15. Melanin pigment is synthesised or secreted under the influence of

A. FSH

B. LH

C. MSH

D. TSH

Answer: C

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16. Neurohpophysis is also known as

A. Pars distalis

B. Pars intermedia

C. Pars nervosa

D. Hypophysis

Answer: C

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17. _____ stimulates the reabsorption of water and electrolytes by DCT.

A. Vasopressin

B. Oxytocin

C. Prolactin

D. Estrogen

Answer: A

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18. ADH is produced in

A. Pars distalis

B. Pars nervosa

C. Pars intermedia

D. Hypothalamus

Answer: D

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19. Which of the following is secreted from pars intermedia ?

A. MSH

B. LH

C. FSH

D. TSH

Answer: A

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20. ICSH is another name of

A. TSH

B. FSH

C. MSH

D. LH

Answer: D

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21. The flap of connective tissue that connects the two lobes of thyroid gland is called

A. Infundibulum

B. Islet

C. Isthmus

D. Intercalated disc

Answer: C

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22. Which halogen element is necessary for the making of thyroxine hormone by the thyroid gland?

A. Magnesium

B. Iodine

C. Calcium

D. Iron

Answer: B

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23. Thyroxine has an important role in regulating

A. Blood calcium level

B. Basal metabolic rate

C. Water and electrolyte balance

D. Both (2) & (3)

Answer: D

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24. Thyroxine is also called

A. Monoiodothyronine

B. Diiodothyronine

C. Triiodothyronine

D. Tetraiodothyronine

Answer: D

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25. Erythropoiesis is supported by

A. TCT

B. PRL

C. T_4

D. PTH

Answer: C

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26. Pineal gland is located on the dorsal side of

A. Midbrain

B. Hindbrian

C. Pons

D. Forebrain

Answer: D

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27. Melatonin does not control

A. Diurnal rhythm of body

B. Metabolism

C. Gonadotrophic effect

D. Pigmentation

Answer: C

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28. ____reduces melatonin formation.

A. Temperature

B. Humidity

C. Light

D. Pressure

Answer: C

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29. Melatonin delays puberty by opposing the action of

A. MSH and progesterone

B. LH and FSH

C. TSH and MSH

D. Thrombin and relaxin

Answer: B

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30. Which of the following is the largest endocrine gland ?

A. Pituitary

B. Pancreas

C. Thyroid

D. Testis

Answer: C

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31. Thyroid lobers are present on either sides of the

A. Oesophagus

B. Pharynx

C. Bronchi

D. Trachea

Answer: D

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32. Excess of thyroid hormones results in

A. Hyperthyroidism

B. Hypothyroidism

C. Hyperparathyroidism

D. Hypoparathyroidism

Answer: A

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33. Which of the following increases the calcium level in the blood ?

A. Thyroxine

B. Calcitonin

C. Parathormone

D. Insulin

Answer: C

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34. ___ is/are glands that are present on the dorsal surface of thyroid gland.

A. Thymus

B. Pituitary gland

C. Parathyroid glands

D. Adrenal gland

Answer: C

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35. The calcium level is increased in blood by promoting

A. Dissolution of skeletal structures

B. Excretion of calcium in urine

C. Mineralisation of bones

D. Mineralisation of teeth

Answer: A

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36. Which of the following is a hypercalcemic hormone ?

A. Thyroxine

B. Parathyroid hormone

C. Insulin

D. Glucagon

Answer: B

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37. Which of the following hormones regulates the immune system ?

A. Glucagon

B. Thyroxine

C. Thymosin

D. Adrenaline

Answer: C

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38. Which of the following hormones regulates humoral immunity ?

A. Thyroxine

B. Insulin

C. Glucagon

D. Thymosin

Answer: D

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39. The hormone that stimulates the maturation of T-lymphocytes is released from

A. Thyroid gland

B. Thymus

C. Testis

D. Pituitary gland

Answer: B

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40. Which of the following is a primary lymphoid organ ?

A. Pancreas

B. Liver

C. Kidney

D. Thymus

Answer: D

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41. The maturation and development of T-lymphocytes takes place in

A. Thymus

B. Thyroid gland

C. Adrenal gland

D. Parathyroid gland

Answer: A

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42. How many parathyroid glands are present in human beings ?

A. Three

B. Four

C. Five

D. Eight

Answer: B

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43. How many pairs of adrenal glands are present in human body ?

A. one

B. Three

C. Two

D. Four

Answer: A

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44. Which of the following is a mineralocorticoid ?

A. Corstisol

B. Epinephrine

C. Noradrenaline

D. Aldosterone

Answer: D

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45. ___ retards phagocytotic activities of WBCs.

A. Corstisol

B. Epinephrine

C. Estrogen

D. Thymosin

Answer: A

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46. Fat is stored in

A. Connective tissue

B. Adipose tissue

C. Epithelial tissue

D. Areolar tissue

Answer: B

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47. Glucocorticoids are produced by

A. Zona reticularis

B. Adrenal medulla

C. Zona fasciculata

D. Zona glomerulosa

Answer: C

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48. Which of the following stimulates the gluconeogenesis ?

A. Calcitonin

B. Cortisol

C. Aldosterone

D. Thymosin

Answer: B

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49. Cortisol increases ___count but decreases_____count in the blood.

A. RBC, platelets respectively

B. RBC, WBC respectively

C. WBC, antibodies respectively

D. WBC, RBC respectively

Answer: B

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50. Mineralocorticoids are produced by

A. Zona fascicufata

B. Zona glomerulosa

C. Zona reticularis

D. Both (1) & (3)

Answer: B

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51. Under the influence of aldosterone, reabsorption of ____and excretion of ____ occcur.

A. Na^+, K^+ respectively

B. Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+} respectively

C. Mg^{2+}, K^+ respectively

D. K^+, Na^+ respectively

Answer: A

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52. Which is the outermost layer of adrenal cortex ?

A. Zona reticularis

B. Zona fasciculata

C. Zona glomerulosa

D. None of these

Answer: C

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53. Which of the following pancreatic cells produce glucagon ?

A. β-cells

B. α-cells

C. γ-cells

D. δ-cells

Answer: B

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54. Insulin is secreted by

A. Pancreas

B. Liver

C. Thyroid gland

D. Gastric mucosa

Answer: A

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55. Testes are present in [In case of humans]

A. Alveolar sacs

B. Scrotal sacs

C. Pharyngeal pouches

D. abdominal cavity

Answer: B

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56. Pancreas is a

A. Sebceous gland

B. Not a gland

C. Gastric gland

D. Composite gland

Answer: D

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57. Glucagon acts on liver cells and stimulates the conversion of glycogen into

A. Fructose

B. Sucrose

C. Glucose

D. Ribose

Answer: C

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58. Which of the following hormones control the homeostasis of glucose ?

A. Aldosterone and insulin

B. Insulin and glucagon

C. Thymosin and relaxin

D. Insulin and glycogen

Answer: B

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59. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?

A. Insulin increases cellular uptake of glucose

B. Insulin decreases fat synthesis

C. Insulin increases synthesis of proteins

D. Insulin promotes glycogenesis in liver

Answer: B

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60. Diabetes mellitus is due to

A. Insulin

B. Glucagon

C. Thyroxine

D. Adrenaline

Answer: A

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61. Which of the following is only an endocrine gland with no other function ?

A. Liver

B. Ovary

C. Pancreas

D. Thyroid gland

Answer: D

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62. ____is synthesised by the growing ovarian follicles.

A. Estrogen

B. Testosterone

C. Cortisol

D. Prolactin

Answer: A

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

A. Estrogen

B. Epinephrine

C. Cortisol

D. Insulin

Answer: B

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64. Which of the following works through binding the extracellular receptors ?

A. Corstisol

B. Glucagon

C. Testosterone

D. Thyroxine

Answer: B

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65. Which of the following hormones is not synthesised in GI tract ?

A. Gastrin

B. Renin

C. Secretin

D. Cholecystokinin

Answer: B

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66. The hormone that acts through interacting with intracellular receptros is

A. Estradiol

B. Insulin

C. Epinephrine

D. FSH

Answer: A

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67. Juxtaglomerular cells of kidney produce a hormone called

A. Cholecystokinin

B. Erythropoietin

C. ADH

D. ANF

Answer: B

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68. GIP functions antagonistic to

A. ANF

B. CCK

C. Renin

D. Gastrin

Answer: D

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Exercise

1. Which of the following is/are stored in Herring bodies ?

A. Somatocrinin

B. Vassopressin

C. Oxytocin

D. Both (2) & (3)

Answer: D

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2. Which of the following is incorrect match ?

A. Thyroxine-Iodinated tyrosine

B. Aldosterone-Polypeptide hormone

C. Estrogen-Steroid hormone

D. Thyrotropin-Glycoprotein hormone

Answer: B

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3. Which of the following hormones prevent water loss in urine?

A. Oxytocin

B. Vasopressin

C. Somatocrinin

D. Somatostatin

Answer: B

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4. Which of the following lobes of pituitary atrophies during fetal development and is smaller is adults ?

A. Pars distalis

B. Pars intermedia

C. Adenohypophysis

D. Neurohypophysis

Answer: B

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5. Which of the following anterior pituitary hormones is linked directly to body whereas other hormones mostly control other glands ?

A. Somatotrophin

B. Somatocrinin

C. Somatostatin

D. Pitocin

Answer: A

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6. Which of the following pituitary hormones is known to have diabetogenic effect ?

A. TSH

B. LH

C. GH

D. PRL

Answer: C

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7. Pituitary gland is located in a body cavity of which skull bone ?

A. Temproal

B. Occipital

C. Sphenoid

D. Parietal

Answer: C

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8. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?

A. Pars intermedia atrophies during foetal development

B. Pituitary gland is lodged in sells turcica

C. Neurohypophysis synthesizes two hormones

D. Herring bodies are present in neurohypophysis

Answer: C

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9. Supra optic nuclei (in hypothalamus) secrete the hormone

A. ADH

B. Oxytocin

C. Pitocin

D. Both (2) & (3)

Answer: A

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10. Which of the following hormones is secreted by corticotrophs in humans ?

A. ACTH

B. MSH

C. PRL

D. Both (1) & (2)

Answer: D

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11. Which of the following hormones is known to have calorigenic effect ?

A. $T_3 \& T_4$

B. TCT

C. PTH

D. Calcitriol

Answer: A

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12. Which of the following hormones regulate calcium balance in body ?

A. TCT

B. PTH

C. ADH

D. Both A & B

Answer: D

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13. Which of the following is/are correct statement(s) about the non-iodised hormone secreted by thyroid gland ?

A. It is secreted by parafollicular cells

B. It is secreted in response to hypercalcemia

C. It is antagonistic to PTH

D. All of these

Answer: D

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14. Which of the following is caused due to hypersecretion of thyroxine hormone ?

A. Goitre

B. Exophthalmic goitre

C. Cretinism

D. Myxoedema

Answer: B

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15. Which of the following is the widest layer adrenal cortex ?

A. Zona glomerulosa

B. Zona fasciculata

C. Zona reticularis

D. Both (1) & (3) together make widest layer

Answer: B

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16. Which of the following is incorrect about IDDM ?

A. It commonly develops in younger people

B. It is an autoimmune disorder

C. It results in deficiency of insulin

D. It is due to less sensitivity of target cells to insulin

Answer: D

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

A. Increases glycogenesis

B. Increases glycogenolysis

C. Promote oxidation of glucose and conversion of glucose into glycogen in muscle as well as liver cells

D. Icrease uptake of amino acids by liver and muscles

Answer: B

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18. Which of the following is/are NOT secretion(s) of islets of Langerhans ?

A. Glucagon

B. Insulin

C. Somatostatin

D. Androgen

Answer: D

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19. Which of the following is the hormone secreted by zona fasciculata

A. Aldosterone

B. Cortisol

C. Androstenedione

D. Mineralocorticoids

Answer: B

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20. Mark antagonistic hormones

A. Insulin and glucagon

B. Adrenaline and nor adrenaline

C. Calcitonin and parathormone

D. Both (1) & (3)

Answer: D

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21. Thyroxine brings about effects on target cells by

A. Altering gene expression

B. Activating adenlate cyclase

C. Activating guanylate cyclase

D. Activating G-protein

Answer: A

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22. Which of the following works in association with cytoplasmic or nuclear receptors ?

A. Insulin

B. Somatostatin

C. Oxytocin

D. Estrogen

Answer: D

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23. In which of the following gland(s), tissue mass is differentiated into cortex and medulla ?

A. Adrenal

B. Pituitary

C. Thymus

D. Both (1) & (3)

Answer: D

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24. Which of the following hormone(s) is/are responsible for maintaining corpus luteum ?

A. LH

B. Estrogen

C. hCG

D. Both (1) & (3)

Answer: D

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25. Which of the following hormone works from outside the cell ?

A. Estrogen

B. Cortisol

C. Insulin

D. Thyroxine

Answer: C

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26. Which of the following is/are correct about catecholamines ?

(a) Water soluble (b) Lipid soluble

(c) Work through second messengers (d) Alter gene expression

A. (a) & (d) only

B. (a) & (c) only

C. (a), (c) & (d) only

D. (b) & (d) only

Answer: B

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27. Hormonal action initiates an expanding cascade of response. It is known as ____

A. Amplification

B. Synergistic effect

C. Antagonistic effect

D. Positive feed back

Answer: A

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28. Male hypogonadism results in

A. Deficiency of androgens

B. Hypofunction of Sertoli cells

C. Hypofunction of Leydig cells

D. All of these

Answer: D

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29. Melatonin influences

A. Diurnal rhythm

B. Menstrual cycle

C. Defense capability

D. All of these

Answer: D

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30. Female reproductive cycle is regulated by

A. Estrogen

B. Progesterone

C. Relaxin

D. Both (1) & (2)

Answer: D

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Assignment Section A

1. ___are responsible for chemical coordination.

A. Neurons

B. Nephrons

C. Hormones

D. Enzymes

Answer: C

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2. Neural coordination is

A. Fast and long lived

B. Fast and short lived

C. Slow and long lived

D. Slow and short lived

Answer: B

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3. The ductless glands

A. Produce non-nutrient intercellular messengers

B. Found only in non chordates

C. Are absent in human body

D. Are called exocrine glands

Answer: A

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4. Which of the following is an incorrect statement?

A. Hormones are required in trace amounts

B. Hormones are intra-cellular messengers

C. Hormones are secreted by endocrine glandular cells

D. Hormones are secreted in response to a particular stimulus

Answer: B

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5. Which of the following glands are present in the brain?

A. Parathyroid gland and thyroid gland

B. Pituitary gland and thymus

C. Hypophysis and pineal gland

D. Pineal gland and thymus

Answer: C

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6. The two glands located in the neck region are

A. Thyroid gland and parathyroid gland

B. Pituitary gland and pineal gland

C. Adrenal gland and thymus

D. Pineal gland and thyroid gland

Answer: A

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7. Hypothalamus forms an important link between

A. Digestive system and nervous system

B. Nervous system ana resplratory system

C. Nervous system and endocrine system

D. lntegumentary system: and reproductive system

Answer: C

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8. The neurosecretory cells of hypothalamus which produce hormones are called

A. Nephrons

B. Nuclei

C. Granular cells

D. Globular cells

Answer: B

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9. The hypothalamic hormones regulate the synthesis and secretion of

A. Thyroid hormones

B. Pituitary hormones

C. Adrenal hormones

D. Parathormone

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

10. Somatostatin inhibits the release of

A. Prolactin

B. Melanin

C. Thymosin

D. Growth hormone

Answer: D

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11. GnRH stimulates ___ to release

A. Hypothalamus, gonadotropins

B. Pituitary gland, gonadotropins

C. Pituitary gland, growth hormone

D. Hypothalamus, growth hormone

Answer: B

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12. Which of the following is under the direct connrol of neurosecretory cells?

A. Pars distalis and pars intermedia

B. Pars intermedia and pars nervosa

C. Pars nervosa only

D. Pars distalis only

Answer: C

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13. The neuroendocrine structure is

A. Hypothalamus

B. Adrenal cortex

C. Pancreas

D. Thyroid

Answer: A

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14. Adenohypophysis in humans consists of two portions

A. Pars distalis and Pars nervosa

B. pars intermedia and Pars distalis

C. Pars nervosa and Pars intennedia

D. Anterior and posterior pituitary

Answer: B

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15. Which of the following hormones is not released by pars distails, in frog ?

A. Growth hormone

B. Prolactin

C. Melanocyte stimulating hormone

D. Luteinizing hormone

Answer: C

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16. Melanocyte stimulating hormone in frog is released by

A. Hypothalamus

B. Pars nervosa

C. Pars distalis

D. Pars intermedia

Answer: D

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17. The hormone which promotes protein anabolism, absorption of calcium from the bowel and retards use of blood glucose for ATP production

A. Melatonin

B. Adrenaline

C. Growth hormone

D. Insulin

Answer: C

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18. Dwarfism occurs when there is

(i) Over secretion of growth hormone

(ii) Under secretion of growth hormone

(iii) Over secretion of somatostatin

(iv) Under secretion of somatostatin

A. (i) and (iii)

B. Only (ii)

C. (ii) and (iii)

D. (ii) and (iv)

Answer: C

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19. Which of the following hormones is responsible for gigantism?

A. Growth hormone

B. Somatostatin

C. Adrenaline

D. GnRH

Answer: A

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20. Prolactin activates

A. Growth of breasts and secretion of milk in mammary glands

B. Secondary sexual characters in males

C. Melatonin secretion

D. Estrogen secretion

Answer: A

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21. ACTH controls the secretion of

A. Insulin

B. Norepinephrine

C. Epinephrine

D. Glucocorticoids

Answer: D

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22. If 'X' is a hormone which controls the carbohydrate metabolism in the body and 'Y' is a hormone which controls the secretion of 'X', then 'X' arid 'Y' are

A. insulin and somatotrophin

B. Aldosterone and growth hormone

C. Glucocorticoid and ACTH respectively

D. Glucocorticoid and GHRH

Answer: C

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23. $X \xrightarrow{GnRH} Y \xrightarrow{LH} Z$

The glands which are represented as X, Y and Z are

A. Pituitary gland, ovary and testis, respectively

B. Hypothalamus, adrenal gland and liver, respectively

C. Hypothalamus, pituitary gland and testis/ovary, respectively

D. Pituitary gland, thyroid gland and parathyroid gland, respectively

Answer: C

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24. In females, LH stimulates_____in the ovary to secrete_____

A. Graafian follicle, ICSH respectively

B. Graafian follicle, prolactin respectively

C. Corpus luteum, FSH respectively

D. Corpus luteum, progesterone respectively

Answer: D

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25. Graafian follicle gets converted into ___ after ovulation under the effect of____

A. Corpus callosum GnRH

B. Corpus luteum, LH

C. Corpus albicans, FSH

D. Ovarian follicle, prolactin

Answer: B

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26. Which of the following is incorrect w.r.t. neurohypophysis?

A. Neurohypophysis is also called pars nervosa

B. It synthesises two hormones, oxytocin and vasopressin

C. It receives neurohormones directly from neurosecretory cells

D. It comprises 25% portion of pituitary gland

Answer: B

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27. P is a small, round, reddish structure located on the dorsal side of forebrain. It contains a stalk-and releases a hormone Q which controls diurnal rhythm of the body. P and Q are

A. Hypothalamus, MSH respectively

B. Pineal gland, melanin respectively

C. Pineal gland, melatonin respectively

D. Pituitary gland, MSH respectively

Answer: C

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28. A hormone which maintains BMR, regulates the metabolism of proteins and erythropoiesis is

A. Adrenaline

B. Thymine

C. Thyroxine

D. Thymosin

Answer: C

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29. Cretinism can be prevented or cured by the administration of

A. Renin

B. Aldosterone

C. Glucagon

D. Thyroxine

Answer: D

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30. A gland X is present over the surface of another gland Y, latter secretes a hormone that controls the metabolism of proteins, fats and carbohydrates. The X and Y are

A. Parathyroid and thyroid gland, respectively

B. Pituitary and hypothalamus, respectively

C. Adrenal gland and kidney, respectively

D. Thymus and heart, respectively.

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

31. Ram has high level of calcium in his blood Excess of which hormone can cause this effect ?

A. Thyrocalcitonin

B. Growth hormone

C. Parathormone

D. Insulin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

32. $\underset{(A)}{\text{Angiotensinogen}} \xrightarrow{x} \underset{(AB)}{\text{Angiotensin-I}}$

'X' in the given statement refers to

A. Angiotensin-II

B. Aldosterone

C. Renin

D. Rennin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

33. The secretin promotes the release of

A. HCI and sodium carbonate ions

B. HCI and bicarbonate ions in gastric juice

C. Water and bicarbonate ions in pancreatic juice

D. Pancreatic enzymes and mucus

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

34. CCK is-secreted by

A. Duodenum

B. Pyloric part of stomach

C. Caecum

D. Rectum

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

35. Progesterone and estradiol are

A. Peptide hormones

B. Amino acid derivatives

C. Iodothyronines

D. Steroid hormones

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

36. which of the following forms a hormone receptor complex on the cell membrane ?

A. Cortisol

B. Testosterone

C. Insulin

D. Progesterane

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

Assignment Section B

1. Which of the following can be included under heterocrine glands?

A. Thyroid and parathyroid

B. Pineal gland

C. Gonads and pancreas

D. Thymus

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

2. Regulating hormones from hypothalamus reach adenohypophysis through

A. Neuron

B. Neuroendocrine cells

C. Portal blood vessel

D. Diffusion

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

3. The anterior pitiuitary hormone that does not stimulate another endocrine gland is

A. Somatotrophin

B. Thyrotrophin

C. Gonadotrophin

D. Adrenocorticotrophin

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

4. Luteinising hormone (LH) in female

A. Helps in the appearance of secondary sexual characters

B. Stimulates ovary to secrete oestradiol

C. Helps in release of the ovum from the ovary

D. Controls the blood pressure

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

5. On surgical removal of pituitary gland there is fall in levels of glucocorticoids and sexcorticoids. This is due to

A. Oxytocin is no longer available from pituitary

B. Atrophy of adrenal medulla

C. Atrophy of adrenal cortex

D. LTH from pituitary is no longer available

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

6. Which pituitary hormone is responsible for enhancing the arterial blood pressure by causing the narrowing of arterioles ?

A. ACTH

B. Somatotropin

C. ADH

D. LTH

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

7. The largest endocrine gland is

A. Thyroid gland

B. Adrenal gland

C. Thymus

D. Pituitary gland

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

8. The failure of thyroid secretion from infancy leading to dwarfism and mental retardation is included under

A. Grave's disease

B. Cretinism

C. Simple goitre

D. Myxoedema

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

9. Name the non-iodinized hormone secreted by paraforllicular cells of thyroid.

A. Calcitonin

B. Oxytocin

C. Vasopressin

D. Gonadotropin

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

10. Symptoms such as pot-bellied, pigeon-like chest, protrudin tongue, and mental retardation are of

A. Myxoedema

B. Cretinism

C. Cushing's Syndrome

D. Addison's disease

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

11. Hyposecretion of which hormone is responsible for cretinism?

A. Thyroxine

B. Parathormone

C. Growth Hormone

D. Calcitonin

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

12. Increase in the excitability of nerves and muscles leading to sustained contraction of the muscles of larynx, face, hand and feet is due to

A. Hyper activity of thyroid

B. Hyper activity of parathyroid

C. Hypoactivity of thyroid

D. Hypoactivity of parathyroid

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

13. Hormone secrete during allergy is

A. Glucocorticoid

B. Mineralocorticoid

C. Insulin

D. Thyroxine

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

14. Deficiency in the activity of adrenal cortex leads to

A. Cushing's disease

B. Conn's syndrome

C. Addison's disease

D. Simmond's disease

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

15. One of the following symptoms pertain to Addison's disease.

A. Low plasma Na^+, high plasma K^+, increased urinary Na^+, low blood sugar, vomitting, nausea and diarrhoea

B. High blood sugar, obesity, wasting of limb muscles, fall in plasma K^+, high blood Na^+, rise in blood volume and high blood pressure

C. Stunted growth, retarded sexual development mental backwardness

D. Increase of heart beat, rise in blood pressure, nervousness, bulging eyes, warm skin

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

16. Adrenal virilism results to

A. Poor secretion of sex corticoids

B. Excess secretion of sex corticoids

C. Excess secretion of aldosterone

D. Poor setretion of aldosterone

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

17. Secretion of aldosterone in birds, man, and other mammals is stimulated by

A. Fall In concentration of Na^+ in blood plasma

B. Rise in concentration of K^+ in blood plasma

C. Both (1) & (2)

D. Fall in ca^{++} concentration in blood plasma

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

18. 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

Watch Video Solution

19. After receiving a hormonal shot, an asthma patient will get relief in exhaling the air. The hormone injected will be

A. Oxytocin

B. Adrenalin

C. Insulin

D. Thyroxine

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

20. The hormones produced during emotional stress is

A. Melatonin

B. Thyroxine

C. Calcitonin

D. Adrenaline

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

21. When the normal heart of a man is injected with physiological concentration of adrenaline, it shows

A. Systolic arrest

B. Decreased rate

C. Sustained increased rate

D. First increased then normal rate

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

22. Which of the following is the function of insulin ?

A. Promote synthesis of fats from glucose by adipose tissue

B. Promote protein synthesis by promoting uptaking aminoacids by liver and muscle cells

C. Promote conversion of glucose into glycogen

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

23. 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

Watch Video Solution

24. Which of the statements is incorrect w.r.t. melatonin hormone ?

A. Shows diurnal variation.

B. Antigonadial hormone

C. Secreted by Pineal body

D. Poorly vascularised

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

25. 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

26. 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

Watch Video Solution

27. Relaxin is secreted by which endocrine gland ?

A. Corpus luteum

B. Pituitary

C. Pineal

D. Ovary

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

28. Gynecomastia condition can develop due to

A. Temporary increase in circulating estrogen in neonates

B. Temporary increase in circulating estrogen at puberty

C. Decreased testosterone in later life

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

29. Placental hormone called chorionic gonadotropin (HCG) which stimulates secretion of progesterone by the ovary during pregnancy is

A. by the ovary during pregnancy is

B. Steroid in nature

C. Biogenic amine

D. Both (1) & (2)

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

30. High-pitch juvenile voice in males can be retained by

A. Ovarictomy

B. Castration

C. Synorchidism

D. Eunuchoidism

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

31. Find the odd one out w.r.t. gland and secretions

A. Glucocorticoids, Mineralocorticoids, Sexcorticoids

B. Nor-epinephrine, Epinephrine, Adrenaline

C. Relaxin, Oestrogen, Progestrone

D. Insulin, Glucagon, Thymosin

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

32. The name secondary messenger is given to

A. cAMP

B. ATP

C. ADP

D. DNA

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

33. The secondary messenger which show antagonistic effect to c-AMP in heart muscle is

A. Ca^{2+}

B. Inositol triphosphate (IP_3).

C. DAG

D. c-GMP

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

34. The hormone which acts through intracellular receptor protein is

A. Growth hormone

B. Prolactin

C. Thyroxine

D. Adrenaline

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

35. Production, secretion, and ejection of milk requires the synergistic effects of prolactin and

A. Estrogen

B. Progesterone

C. Oxytocin

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

Assignment Section C

1. 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 loose their sensitivity to Growth Hormone in adults

D. Muscle fibres do not grow in size after birth

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

2. Which hormones do stimulate the production of pancreatic juice and juice bicarbonate

A. Angiotensin and epinephrine

B. Gastrin and insulin

C. Cholecystokinin and secretin

D. Insulin and glucagon

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

3. Graves' disease is caused due to

A. Hyposecretion of thyroid gland

B. Hypersecretion of thyroid gland

C. Hyposecretion of adrenal gland

D. Hypersecretion of adrenal gland

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

4. Name a peptide hormone which acts mainly on hepatocytes, adipocytes and enhances cellular glucose uptake and utilization :

A. Insulin

B. Glucagon

C. Secretin

D. Gastrin

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. It is provided with a duct

B. It only stores and releases hormones

C. It is under the regulation of hypothalamus

D. It secretes enzymes

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Relaxin - Inhibin

B. Parathormone - Calcitonin

C. Insulin - Glucagon

D. Aldosterone - Atrial Natriuretic Factor

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

7. 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

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

A. Glucagon

B. Cortisone

C. Aldosterone

D. Insulin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Melariocyte stimulating hormone

B. Antidiuretic hormone

C. Luteinizing hormone

D. Prolactin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Cortisol

B. Melatonin

C. calcitonin

D. Epinephrine

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

11. Fight-or-flight reactions cause activation of

A. The parathyroid glands, leading to increased metabolic rate

B. The kidney, leading to suppression of renin-angiolerisin-aldosterone pathway

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

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

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

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

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

C. Progesterone-corpus-luteum, stimulation of growth and activities of female secondary sex organs

D. Atrial natriuretic factor- ventricular wall increases the blood pressure

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

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

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

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

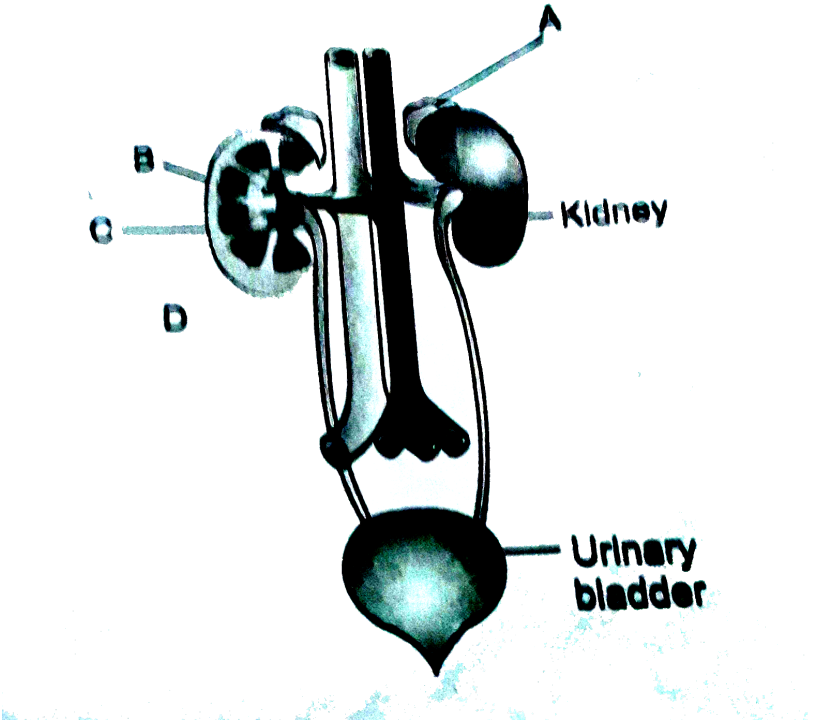
D. Adenohypophysis is under direct neural regulation of the hypothalamus

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

14. Figure 19 .1 7 shows human urinary system with structures labeled A-D. Select the option which correctly identifies them and gives their

characteristics and/or functions.



A. B-Pelvis-broad funnel shaped space inner to hilum, directly connected to loops of Henle

B. C-Medulla-inner zone of kidney and contains complete nephrons

C. D-Cortex-outer part of kideny and do not contain any part of nephrons

D. A-Adrenal galnd-located at the anterior part of kidney. Secrete Catecholamines which stimulate glycogen breakdown

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

15. 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. Low secretion of grwoth hormone

B. Cancer of the thyroid gland

C. Over secretion of pars distails

D. Deficiency of iodine in diet

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A.

	Endocrine gland	Hormone	Function/deficen
(1)	Posterior pituitary	Growth Hormone (GH)	Oversecreation s

B.

	Endocrine gland	Hormone	Function/deficency/symptoms
(2)	Thyroid-gland	Thyroxine	Lack of iodine iiet results in goit

C.

	Endocrine gland	Hormone	Function/deficency/sympton
(3)	Cropus luteum	Testosterone	Stimulates spermatogen esis

D.

	Endocrine gland	Hormone	Function/deficency/symptoms
(4)	Anterior pituitary	Oxytocin	Stimulates uterus contraction d

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Somatostatin, oxytocin

B. Cortisol, testosterone

C. Insulin, glucagon

D. Thyroxin, Insulin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

18. Which one of the following paris of chemical substances, is correctly categorised ?

A. Secretin and rhodopsin-Polypeptide hormones

B. Calcitonin and thymosin-Thyroid hormones

C. Pepsin and prolactin-Two digestive enzymes secreted in stomach

D. Troponin and myosin-complex proteins in straited muscles

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

19. Match the source gland with its respective hormone as well as the function.

Watch Video Solution

20. Given beow is an incomplete table about certain hormones, their source glands and one major effect on each one the body in humans.

Identify the correct option for the three blanks A, B and C

Glands	Secretion	Effect on body
A	Oestrogen	Maintenance of secondary sexual character
Alpha cells of Islets of Langerhans	B	Raises blood sugar level
Anterior pituitary	C	Over secretion leads to gigantism

A. A Placenta B Glucagon C Calcitionin

B.

C. A Placenta B Insulin C Vasopressin

D. A Ovary B Insulin C Calcitonin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

Or

Which hormone is secreted more in dark condition

A. Adrenaline

B. melatonin

C. Calcitonin

D. Prolactin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Cortiso

B. Aldosterone

C. Both androstenedione and dehydroepiandrosterone

D. Adrenaline

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. insulin-Diabetes mellitus (disease)

B. Glucagon - Beta cells (source)

C. Somatostatin - Delta cells (source)

D. Corpus luteum - Relaxin (secretion)

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Thyrotoxicosis

B. Toxic goitre

C. Cretinism

D. Simple goitre

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

25. Select the correct matching pair of a hormone alongwith its source and function

Watch Video Solution

26. The letter "T" in T-lymphocyte refers to

A. Thalamus

B. Tonsil

C. Thymus

D. Thyroid

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

27. 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. simplegoitre

B. myxoedema

C. cretinism

D. hypothyroidism

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

28. Which of the following is an amine hormone ?

A. Progesterone

B. thyroxine

C. Oxypurin

D. Insulin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

29. The blood calcium level is lowered by the deficiency of

A. Calcitonin

B. Parathormone

C. Thyroxine

D. Both Calcitonin and Parathormone

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Adrenal and Ovary

B. Parathyroid and Adrenal

C. Pancreas and Parathyroid

D. Thymus and Testes

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Lower levels of adrenalin / noradrenalin in its blood

B. Higher levels of thyroxin

C. Higher levels of cortisone

D. Lower levels of blood testosterone

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

32. Feeling the tremors of an earthquake a scared resident of seventh floor of a multistoryed building starts climbing down the stairs rapidly. Which hormone initiated this action

Or

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

A. Gastrin

B. Thyroxin

C. Adrenaline

D. Glucagon

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

33. A person is having problems with calcium and phosphorus metabolism in his body. Which one of the following glands may not be functioning properly ?

A. Thyroid

B. Paarathyroid

C. Parotid

D. Pancreas

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

34. A steriod hormone which regulates glucose metabolism is

Or

Excess of which of the following hormones causes Cushing's syndrome

A. Cortisol

B. Corticosterone

C. 11-deoxycorticosterone

D. Cortisone

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

35. Which one of the following is not a second messenger in hormone action

A. cGMP

B. CALCIUM

C. Sodium

D. cAMP

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. PosterTor pituitary lobe

B. Intermediate lobe of the pituitary

C. Hypothalamus

D. Anterior pituitary lobe

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. ACTH

B. Insulin

C. Adrenalin

D. Glucagon

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

38. Damage to thymus in a child may lead to

A. A reduction in stem cell production

B. Loss of antibody mediated immunity

C. Loss of antibody mediated immunity

D. Loss of cell mediated immunity

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

39. Thymosin hormone is secreted by

A. Thyroid gland

B. Parathyroid gland

C. hymus gland

D. Hypothalamus

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

40. Insufficient quantities of antidiuretic hormone in blood lead to

A. Diabetes mellitus

B. Glycosuria

C. Diabetes insipidus

D. Uremia

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

41. The hormone which regulates the basal metabolism in our body is secretd from

A. Adrenal cortex

B. Pancreas

C. Pituitary

D. Thyroid

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

42. Calcitonin is a thyroid hormone which

A. Elevates calcium level in blood

B. Has no effect on calcium

C. Elevates potassium level in-blood

D. lowers calcium level in blood

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

43. Which of the following hormones stimulates the secretion of milk from female ?

A. Oxytocin

B. Progesterone

C. LH

D. Prolactin

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

44. Secretion of progesterone by corpus luteum is initiated by

A. Testosterone

B. Thyroxine

C. MSH

D. LH

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

45. The function of oxytocin is to help in

A. Child birth

B. Gametogenesls

C. Growth

D. Lactation

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

46. Melatonin is secreted by

A. Pineal body

B. skin

C. Pituitary gland

D. Thyroid

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

47. The gonadotropic hormones are secreted by

A. Anterior lobe of pituitary

B. Interstitial cells of testes

C. Adrenal cortex

D. Posterior part of thyroid

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Testis

B. Thyroid

C. Pancreas

D. Adrenal

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

49. Acromegaly/Gigantism is caused by

A. Excess of S.T.H.

B. Excess of thyroxin

C. Deficiency of thyroxin

D. Excess of adrenalin

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

50. Which of the following pair is correct match of a hormone with a disease resulting from its deficiency ?

A. Relaxin - Gigantism

B. Prolactin - Cretinism

C. Parathyroid hormone - Tetany

D. Insulin - Diabetes insipid us

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

51. Which of the following hormones is modified amino acid ?

A. Epinephrine

B. Progesterone

C. Prostagladin

D. Estrogen

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

52. Adrenaline directly affects

A. S.A. node

B. β-cells of Langerhans

C. Dorsal root of spinal nerve

D. Epithelial cells of stomach

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

53. Diabetes is due to

A. Enzyme deficiency

B. Iodine deficiency

C. Na^+ deficiency

D. Hormonal deficiency

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

54. If diabetes mellitus is not-controlled increased oxkiation of_____produces ketone bodies such as acetoacetate and acetone

A. Carbohydrates

B. Fats

C. Proteins

D. Nucleic acids

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

55. Individuals with type-I diabetes

A. Lack β-cells in the islets of Langerhans

B. Produce enough insulin bat lack functional receptors on their cells

C. Can control their diabetes with with diet and exercise

D. All of these are correct

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

56. Mark the correct statement w.r.t. erythropoietin.

A. Secreted by juxta glomerular cells

B. secrected in response to hypoxia

C. Activates bone marrow cells to produce more RBCs

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

57. What happens when the tadpole larva is kept in iodine deficient pond water ?

A. Development of giant frog

B. Accelerated metamorphosis

C. inhibition of metamorphosis

D. Development of miniature frog

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

58. Which of the following hormone is a derivative of tyrosine?

A. Thyroxine

B. Epinephrine

C. Nor epinephrine

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

59. Adrenaline is relased from the adrenal medulla under stress conditon. Which of the following can't be taken as a character of it?

A. Elevates blood glucose by converting liver glycogen to glucose

B. Acceleration of rate and force of heart beat

C. Increase in breakdown of lipids

D. Constriction in arterioles of skeletal muscle

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

60. Which of the following is not caused by hyperactivity of endocrine gland ?

A. Conn's syndrome

B. Cushing's syndrome

C. Addison's disease

D. Adrenal virilism

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

61. Which of the following hormones plays a very important role in the regulation of a 24 hour (diurnal) rhythm of our body. It helps in maintaining the normal rhythms of sleep-wake cycle, body temperature. It influences pigmentation, the menstrual cycle as well as our defense capability?

A. Estrogen

B. Progesterone

C. Cortisol

D. Melatonin

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

A. cAMP

B. cGMP

C. Inositol triphosphate

D. Diacylglycerol

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

63. Which of the following is a paracrine hormone?

A. Insulin

B. Glucagon

C. Somatostatin of pancreas

D. GH (Growth hormone)

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

64. Which of the following is an auto-immune disorder in which the person produces antibodies that mimic the action of TSH, but are not regulated by the normal negative feedback controls?

A. Myxoedema

B. grave's diseas

C. Cretinism

D. Hypocalcemic tetany

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

65. Which of the folloing hormones is used in transplantation surgery to suppess immunity, and thus, chances of organ rejection by recipient's body is decreased ?

A. Thyroxine

B. Cortisol

C. Aldosterone

D. Steroid hormone

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

66. A destruction of adrenal cortex by diseases like tuberculosis produces

A. Cushing syndrome

B. Adrenal virilism

C. Addison's disease

D. Aldosteronism

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

67. Which of the following is an action not produced by sympathetico-adrenal system ?

A. Constriction of skin and visceral smooth muscle

B. Dilation of arterioles of heart and skeletal muscles

C. Constriction of puplis

D. Dilation of bronchioles

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

68. Eunuchoidism is due to

A. Perturbation of estrogen to androgen ratio

B. Failure of testosterone secretion

C. Tumor in testis

D. Tumor in ovaries

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. In females, FSH first binds with specific receptros on ovarian cell membrane

B. FSH stimulates the secretion of estrogen and progesterone

C. Glucagon is secreted by β-cells of Islets of langerhans and stimulates glycogenolysis

D. Secretion of thymosins is stimulated with aging

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

70. According to the accepted concept of hormone action, if receptor molecules are removed from target organs, then the target organ will

A. Continue to respond to the hormone without any difference

B. Not respond to the hormone

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

D. Continue to respond to the hormone but in the opposite way

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Tyrosine

B. Proline

C. Tryptophan

D. Glycine

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

72. A sequential expression of a set of human genes occurs when a steroid molecule binds to the

A. Messenger RNA

B. DNA sequence

C. Ribosome

D. Transfer RNA

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

73. Which of the following set of hormones can easily pass through the cell membrane of a target cell and bind to specific intracellular receptros ?

a. Placental progesterone

b. Aldosterone

c. Estrogen

d. Thyroxine

Mark the correct set

A. b & c

B. A, b & c

C. a & c

D. a, b, c & d

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

74. Insulin receptor is

A. Trimeric protein

B. Membrane bound protein

C. Intrinsic protein

D. Intracellular receptor protein present in the cytoplasm

Answer: B

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75. 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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76. Find the odd one out.

A. Glucocorticoids, Mineralocorticoids, Sexcorticoids

B. Nor-epinephrine, Epinephrine, Adrenaline

C. Relaxin, Oestrogen, Progestrone

D. Insulin, Glucagon, Thymosin

Answer: D

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77. The hormones produced during emotional stress is

A. Melatonin

B. Thyroxine

C. Calcitonin

D. Adrenalin

Answer: D

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Assignment Section D

1. Assertion : Diabetes insipidus iS marked by excessive urination and too much thirst for water .

Reason : Anti-diuretic hormone (ADH) is secreted by the posterior lobe of pituitary gland .

A. If both Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion then mark (2).

C. If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark (3).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark (4)

Answer: B

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2. Assertion : Insulin is not given orally.

Reason : Insulin hormone is lipid-soluble and directily enters inside the cell membrane.

A. If both Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion then mark (2).

C. If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark (3).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark (4)

Answer: C

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3. Assertion : Chorionic gonadotrophin prevents corpus luteum from involuting.

Reason : It has the property similar to luteinzing hormone.

A. If both Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion then mark (2).

C. If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark (3).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark (4)

Answer: A

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4. Assertion : Thyroxine shows calorigenic effect.

Reason : Thyroxine increases catabolism, produces energy and increases body temperature.

A. If both Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion then mark (2).

C. If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark (3).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark (4)

Answer: A

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5. Assertion : Inhibin is secreted by the corpus luteum.

Reason : They inhibit the FSH and GnRH production.

A. If both Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion then mark (2).

C. If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark (3).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark (4)

Answer: B

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6. Assertion: Our body secretes adrenaline in intense cold.

Reason: Adrenaline raises metabolic rate.

A. If both Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion then mark (2).

C. If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark (3).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark (4)

Answer: A

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7. A: Occasionally mammary glands are functional in males and the condition is called gynaecomastia.

R: Oecreased testosterone in later life may also lead to gynaecomastia. It is usually due to Perturbation of estrogen to androgen ratio.

A. If both Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion then mark (2).

C. If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark (3).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark (4)

Answer: A

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8. A : Prolactin is unique among the pituitary hormones as it is under predominant inhibitory control of hypothalamus.

R: The controlling agent is neurotransmitter-· dopamine produced by tuberoinfundibular neuron.

A. If both Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion then mark (2).

C. If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark (3).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark (4)

Answer: B

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9. A: Ethanol is a diuretic agent.

R: It inhibits vasopressin secretion.

A. If both Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion then mark (2).

C. If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark (3).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark (4)

Answer: A

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10. A: Oxytocin stimulates contraction-of uterine muscles during birth and initiates ejection of milk.

R : It is synthesjzed in the posterior lobe of pituitary.

A. If both Assertion & Reason are true and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion, then mark (1).

B. If both Assertion & Reason are true but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion then mark (2).

C. If Assertion is true statement but Reason is false, then mark (3).

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false statements, then mark (4)

Answer: C

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