BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

CHEMICAL COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION

Check Point 29 1

1. Ductless glands are called

A. alveolar glands

B. tubular glands

C. exocrine glands

D. endocrine glands

Answer: D

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2. Hormones are produced by

A. exocrine glands

B. endocrine glands

C. holocrine glands

D. apocrine glands

Answer: B

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3. Term 'hormone' was coined by

A. W M Bayliss

B. E H Schally

C. E H starling

D. G W Horris

Answer: C

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4. Secretin was the first hormone to be discovered. It is present in the

A. intestinal mucosa

B. hypophysial axis

C. heart

D. liver

Answer: A

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5. Which of the following is an amino acid derivative?

A. Oestrogen

B. Cortisol

C. Andrenaline

D. Testosterone

Answer: C

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6. The primary target of the hormones of hypothalamus is

A. pineal gland

B. thymus

C. pituitary

D. testis

Answer: C

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7. GnRH (Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone) stimulates the

A. pancreas to release the gonadotropin

B. pituitary for synthesis and release of gonadotropin

C. testis is to release the gonadotropin

D. hypothalamus to release the gonadotropin

Answer: B

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8. Pituitary gland lies in the ..... .

A. sella turcica

B. buccal cavity

C. diencephalon

D. None of these

Answer: A

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9. Functionally, the adenohypophysis of pituitary gland includes

A. anterior lobe

B. posterior lobe

C. intermediate lobe

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: D

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10. STH (somatotrophic hormone) is also known as

A. TSH

B. LTH

C. ADH

D. GH

Answer: D

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11. The abbreviation TSH stands for

A. Thyroxine Stimulate Hormone

B. Thymin Stimulating Hormone

C. Thyroxine Secreting Hormone

D. Thyroid Stimulating Hormone

Answer: D

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12. Degeneration of anterior lobe of pituitary gland causes

A. Addison's disease

B. Cushing's disease

C. Dwarfism

D. Simmond's disease

Answer: D

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13. The hormone secreted by neurohypophysis is

A. ACTH

B. ADH

C. GH

D. TSH

Answer: B

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14. What is the other name of vasopressin ?

A. ADH

B. ACTH

C. LH

D. FSH

Answer: A

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15. Diabetes insipidus is due to

A. hyposecretion of ADH

B. hyposecretlon of oxytocin

C. hypersecretion of ADH

D. hypersecretion of oxytocin

Answer: A

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Check Point 29 2

1. Thyroid is

A. a bone in thorax

B. a waste material produced in intestine

C. an endocrine gland located at the base of the neck

D. an endocrine gland located near the kidneys

Answer: B

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2. Thyroxine is a hormone secreted by

A. thymus

B. hypothalamus

C. thyroid

D. pituitary

Answer: C

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3. The hormone mainly concerned with thermoregulation in the body is

A. T_3 hormone

B. T_4 hormone

C. thyroxin

D. All of these

Answer: A

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4. Thyrocalcitonin

A. elevates K^+ level in blood

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

C. elevates Cl^- level in blood

D. None of the above

Answer: B

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5. In Plummer's disease

A. BMR is increased

B. BMR is decreased

C. calcium level decreases

D. protrusion of eye balls takes place

Answer: A

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6. Thyroid deficiency in infants leads to

A. hypothyroidism

B. myxoedema

C. cretinism

D. thyrotoxicosis

Answer: C

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7. Which of the following conditions is not linked to deficiency of thyroid hormone?

A. Cretinism

B. Goitre

C. myxoedema

D. Exophthalmia

Answer: D

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8. The cells that secrete the parathyroid hormone are known as

A. chief cells

B. oxyphil cells

C. goblet cells

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D

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9. Adrenal gland is located in association with

A. pharynx

B. pancreas

C. kidney

D. brain

Answer: B

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10. A hormone secreted by adrenal gland and called life- saving hormone 1s

A. adrenal

B. cortisone

C. collips hormone

D. cortisol

Answer: D

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11. Androgens are sexcorticoids secreted from

A. zona glomerulus

B. zona fasciculata

C. zona reticularis

D. None of these

Answer: C

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12. The adrenal medulla produces

A. cortisone

B. ACTH

C. epinephrine

D. corticosterone

Answer: C

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13. The hormone which may increase the blood pressure is

A. adrenaline

B. prolactin

C. ACTH

D. thyroxine

Answer: A

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14. Which is correct?

A. Glucagon and insulin are secreted by adrenal gland

B. Glucagon and insulin are exocrine secretions

C. Glucagon and insulin both target hepatocytes

D. None of the above

Answer: C

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15. Injection of glucagon will

A. cause hypoglycaemia

B. cause galactosemia

C. increase blood sugar

D. cause goitre

Answer: C

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Check Point 29 3

1. A gland which is well-developed in newborn child and reduces continuously from adulthood to old age is .....

A. thyroid gland

B. parathyroid gland

C. thymus

D. gonads

Answer: C

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2. Thymosin is responsible for

A. raising the blood sugar level

B. raising the blood calcium level

C. maturation of T-lymphocytes

D. decrease in blood RBCs

Answer: C

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3. Brain sand occurs in

A. thymus

B. pineal

C. thyroid

D. pituitary

Answer: B

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4. The male sex hormone is called

A. vasopressin

B. gonadotropic hormone

C. FSH

D. testosterone

Answer: D

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5. Progesterone is secreted by

A. corpus luteum

B. pituitary

C. adrenal cortex

D. pineal

Answer: A

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6. Progesterone

A. supports the pregnancy

B. acts on the mammary gland and stimulates the formation of alveoli

C. cause temporary changes in endometrial lining

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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7. Relaxin is secreted by

A. corpus luteum

B. pituitary

C. pineal

D. ovary

Answer: A

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8. Presence of which of these in urine, indicates pregnancy

A. progesterone

B. luteinizing hormone

C. FSH

D. human chorionic gonadotropin

Answer: D

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9. Deficiency of testosterone secretion may cause

A. acromegaly

B. eunuchoidism

C. diabetes

D. cretinism

Answer: B

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10. A peptide hormone having 28 amino acids and secreted by heart is

A. atrial natriuretic factor

B. erythropoietin

C. oestrogen

D. duocrinin

Answer: A

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Check Point 29 4

1. Intracellular receptors are mostly

A. cytoplasmic receptors only

B. membrane receptors

C. nuclear receptors

D. ER receptors

Answer: C

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2. The peptide hormone mechanism was discovered by

A. EW Sutherland

B. Thomas Addison

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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3. Secondary messenger in peptide hormone action is

A. ATP

B. cAMP

C. GTP

D. ATP and AMP

Answer: B

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

A. are water soluble

B. contain carbon and hydrogen

C. enter through pores

D. are lipid soluble

Answer: D

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5. Which one is responsible for the synthesis of new enzymes?

A. Peptide Hormone

B. Steroid hormone

C. Primary messenger

D. Secondary messenger

Answer: C

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6. The feed back control mechanism is related with

A. bile secretion

B. HCI secretion

C. hormonal secretion

D. Hering-Breuer reflex

Answer: B

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7. Feedback control may occur by means of

A. hormones

B. metabolites

C. nerves

D. All of these

Answer: D

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8. What will be the reaction according to feedback control mechanisrn if the level of thyroxine is less than found?

A. It will produce rnore TSH-RF

B. It will produce less TSH-RF

C. No effect seen

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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9. After a meal, glucose level of blood rises stimulating release of .....

A. insulin

B. parathyroid hormone

C. calcitonin

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: C

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10. Which of the following takes part in feedback control by nerves?

A. RBCs

B. Adrenaline

C. Histamine

D. All of these

Answer: B

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Section A Taking It Together

1. Hormone is a /an

A. enzyme

B. chemical messenger

C. excreatory product

D. exocrine protiens

Answer: B

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2. Steroids hormones are produced from

A. ovaries

B. adrenal cortex

C. testes

D. All of these

Answer: D

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3. Maximum number of hormones are produced by

A. hypothalamus

B. pituitary gland

C. adrenal gland

D. None of these

Answer: B

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4. Who gave the molecular structure of thyroxine hormone?

A. Gudernatsch

B. Kendall

C. WB Canon

D. Harrington and Barger

Answer: D

View Text Solution

5. Hormones are called chemical signals that stimulate specific target tissues. Which is the corret location of these receptors in case of protein hormones?

A. Extracellular matrix

B. Blood

C. Plasma membrane

D. Nucleus

Answer: C

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6. Symptoms of fluctuating body temperature, intense thirst and insomnia might indicate that a patient has dysfunction of the

A. hypothalamus

B. pons

C. medulla oblongata

D. pituitary gland

Answer: A

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7. Gonadotropin releasing hormone is formed by

A. posterior part of thyroid

B. adrenal cortex

C. hypothalamus

D. interstitial cells of testis

Answer: C

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8. A globular protein made up of 188 amino acids and secreted by anterior pituitary is

A. growth hormone

B. ACTH

C. prolactin

D. progesterone

Answer: A

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9. A hormone responsible for normal sleep- wake cycle is

A. epinephrine

B. gastrin

C. melatonin

D. insulin

Answer: C

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

A. thyroid

B. parathyroid

C. adrenal cortex

D. gonads

Answer: A

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11. Which one show an opposite effect to parathormone?

A. ADH

B. Insulin

C. Thyroxine

D. Thyrocalcitonin

Answer: D

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

A. Simmonds disease

B. cretinism

C. Hashimotos disease

D. myxoedema

Answer: C

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13. Proper development of the bone depends

A. epinephrine

B. thyroxine

C. parathormone

D. vasopressin

Answer: C

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14. Which of the following diseases is not related to thyroid gland?

A. Myxoedema

B. Acromegaly

C. Cretinism

D. Goitre

Answer: B

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15. Blood pressure is controlled by

A. adrenal

B. thyroid

C. thymus

D. corpus luteum

Answer: A

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16. Hypersecretion of cortisol (corticoids) produces a disease known as

A. cushings syndrome

B. haemophilia

C. anaemia

D. mental retardation

Answer: A

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17. Hormone produced against allergic reactions is:

A. glucocorticoid

B. mineralocorticoid

C. norepinephrine

D. epinephrine

Answer: D

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18. Conn's syndrome is characterised by

A. muscular weakness

B. hypertension

C. retention of sodium

D. All of these

Answer: D

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19. Cortisol is secreted from

A. pancreas

B. thyroid

C. adrena

D. thymus

Answer: C

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20. The excess of sex corticoids cause a disease in females

A. adrenal virillism

B. aldosteronism

C. Addison's disease

D. All of these

Answer: A

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21. The gland, which are both exocrine and endocrine in nature is

A. adrenal

B. pituitary

C. pancreas

D. liver

Answer: C

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22. The steroid responsible for balance of water and electrolytes in our body is

A. insulin

B. melatonin

C. testosterone

D. aldosterone

Answer: D

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

A. calcitonin

B. aldosterone

C. parathormone

D. vasopressin

Answer: D

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24. Which of the following does not play any role in calcium balnce in the human body?

A. Vitamin-D

B. Parathyroid hormone

C. Thyrocalcitonin

D. Thymosin

Answer: D

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25. Hypoglycaemic hormone is

A. insulin

B. glucagon

C. thyroxine

D. ACTH

Answer: A

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26. A symptom of diabetes mellitus is

A. glyconemia

B. polydypsia

C. weight gain

D. hypoglycemia

Answer: B

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27. Which hormone possesses anti-insulin effect'?

A. Glucagon

B. Calcitonin

C. Oxytocin

D. Aldosterone

Answer: A

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28. Which of the following conditions is not linked to deficiency of thyroid hormone?

A. Cretinism

B. Goitre

C. Myxoedema

D. Exophthalmia

Answer: D

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29. Leydig cells produce a group of hormones called

A. androgens

B. oestrogens

C. aldosterone

D. gonadotropins

Answer: A

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30. Contraction of gall bladder is induced by

A. oxytocin

B. gastrin

C. cholecystokinin

D. secretin

Answer: C

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31. Which one controls the secretion of oestrogen

A. hCG

B. Progesterone

C. LH

D. FSH

Answer: D

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

A. corpus uteri

B. corpus albicans

C. corpus callosum

D. corpus luteum

Answer: D

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33. Which part of ovary in mammals acts as an endocrine gland after ovulation ?

A. Graafian follicle

B. Stroma

C. Germinal epithelium

D. Vitelline membrane

Answer: A

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34. Which of the following pair of hormones is responsible for the growth and maturation of the graafin follicle

A. GH-ADH

B. ACTH-LH

C. FSH-LH

D. FSH-LTH

Answer: C

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35. Corpus lutcum is a part of

A. mammalian lung

B. mammalian ovary

C. mammalian liver

D. brain

Answer: B

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36. Corpus luteum secretes a hormone called

A. prolactin

B. progesterone

C. aldosterone

D. testosterone

Answer: B

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37. At puberty, young boys start growing facial hair. It represents

A. mimicry

B. metamorphosis

C. atavism

D. secondary sexual trait

Answer: D

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38. The hormone which is not produced at the end of gestation period only is

A. relaxin

B. oxytocin

C. estrogen

D. prolactin

Answer: C

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39. Most of the contraceptive pills contain

A. oestrogen and FSH

B. progesterone and LH

C. FSH and LH

D. oestrogen and progesterone

Answer: D

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

A. temperature

B. ultraviolet radiation

C. hormone

D. pollution

Answer: C

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41. Which of the following does not secrete any hormone?

A. Ovary

B. Testis

C. Spleen

D. Pancreas

Answer: C

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

A. Pituitary gland

B. Pancreas

C. Sebaceous gland

D. Thyroid gland

Answer: C

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43. Receptors of protein hormones are found

A. inside nucleus

B. inside cytoplasm

C. on surface of ER

D. on cell surface

Answer: D

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44. Osteoporosis is caused by

A. Ca^{2+} deficiency

B. Na^{2+} deficiency

C. K^{+} deficiency

D. Mg^{2+} deificiency

Answer: A

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45. Which of the following is true for the effect of steroid hormone?

A. Fast and short term

B. Fast and long lasting

C. Slow and short term

D. Slow and long lasting

Answer: D

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

A. Pneumonia

B. Typhoid

C. Goitre

D. Jaundice

Answer: C

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47. Which of the following acts as precursor for steroid hormones?

A. Amino acids

B. Cholesterol

C. Mucoprotein

D. Nucleic acids

Answer: B

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48. In the mechanism of action of a protein hormone, one of the second messengers is

A. cyclic AMP

B. insulin

C. T_3

D. gastrin

Answer: A

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49. Intercellular communication in multicellular organism occurs through

A. digestive system only

B. respiratory system only

C. nervous system only

D. Both nervous and endocrine systems

Answer: D

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50. A heterocrine gland is one which

A. has two distinct parts

B. serves a double function of exocrine and endocrine glands

C. produces two types of bormones

D. produces two types of bormones

Answer: B

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51. Hypothalanus is

A. helpful in sleep

B. has centre for thirst and hunger

C. involved in controlling body temperature

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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52. Hormone having stimulatory effect on heart is

A. thyroxine

B. gastrin

C. glucagon

D. adrenaline

Answer: D

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53. Which of the following hormones is not secreted by anterior pituitary?

A. Growth hormone

B. Follicle stimulating hormone

C. Oxytocin

D. Adrenacorticotropic hormone

Answer: C

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54. Prolactin is secreted by

A. adenohypophysis

B. neurohypophysis

C. adrenal cortex

D. adrenal medulla

Answer: A

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55. A small peptide hormone released by posterior lobe of pituitary is concerned with

A. metabolisin of carbohydrates

B. stimulation of thyroid

C. secondary sexual characters

D. contraction of uterus

Answer: D

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

A. thyroid

B. pituitary

C. thyroid and pitutary

D. thyroid, pituitary and thymus

Answer: B

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57. The secretion of ACTH from the pituitary stimulates the release of

A. aldosterone from the adrenal medulla

B. cortisol from the adrenal cortex

C. epinephrine from the adrenal medulla

D. renin from the kidney

Answer: B

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

A. increase

B. decrease

C. first increase then decrease

D. will remain unchanged

Answer: B

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59. Which of the following hormones originates from the supraoptic and paraventricular nuclei of the

A. Prolactin

B. Oestrogen

C. Antidiuretic hormone

D. Luteinizing hormone

Answer: C

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60. A man has an I.Q equivalent to that of a boy 5 years old, that is due to defeciency of which hormone

A. Thyroxine

B. Adrenaline

C. Aldosterone

D. Somatotropin

Answer: A

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

A. Parathormone and calcitonin

B. FSH and LH

C. Oestrogen and progesterone

D. ADH and melatonin

Answer: A

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62. What is the proper sequence of adrenal cortex zones, from the outside?

A. Zona glomerulosa, zona fasciculata, zona reticularis

B. Zona glomerulosa, zona reticularis, zona fasciculata

C. Zona reticularis, zona fasciculata, zona glomerulosa

D. Zona fasciculata, zona reticularis, zona glomerulosa

Answer: A

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63. 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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64. 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

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65. The secretion of aldosterone by adrenal cortex functions to regulate the

A. plasma Na^+ concentration

B. plasma Ca^{2+} concentration

C. growth

D. uterus contractions

Answer: A

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66. Angliotensin is derived from plasma protein "angiotensinogen" by the action of renin and other nervous stimull. Angiotensin stimulates the following.

A. thyroid

B. adrenal

C. ovary

D. thymus

Answer: B

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67. If adrenal cortex function is impaired, it results in decreased concentration of one of the following in the

A. ammonium salts

B. sodium salts

C. glucose

D. calcium salts

Answer: B

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68. Cushing's syndrome and myxoedema are associated with these glands respectively

A. thyroid, adrenal

B. adrenal, thyroid

C. parathyroid, thyroid

D. adrenal, pituitary

Answer: B

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69. Hypokalemia means

A. high level of potassium in blood

B. high level of sodiun in blood

C. low level of potassium in blood

D. low level of sodium in blood

Answer: C

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70. Which of the following is not under direct control of piluitary gland wih respect to the regulation of its secretory function?

A. Adrenal cortex

B. Adrenal medulla

C. Thyroid

D. Testis

Answer: B

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71. 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: A

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72. Thymosin is responsible for

A. raising the blood sugar level

B. raising the blood calcium level

C. differentiation of T-lymphocytes

D. decrease in blood RBCs

Answer: C

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73. Progesterone is

A. enzyme for digesting proteins

B. hormone to initiate uterine contraction

C. amino acid which may be cause of alkaptonuria

D. hormone concerned wilh retention and maintenance of pregnancy

Answer: D

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74. Which ovarian hormone is proteinaceous ?

A. Oestradiol

B. Progesterone

C. Relaxin

D. Human chorionic gonadotropin

Answer: C

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75. Correct hormonal sequence in the case of menstruation is

A. oestrogen, FSH, progesterone

B. oestrogen, progesterone, FSH

C. FSH, progesterone, oestrogen

D. FSH, oestrogen, progesterone

Answer: D

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76. In a pregnant woman having prolonged labour pains, if child birth has to be hastened i.e. to aid parturition, it is advisable to administer a hormone that can

A. activate the smooth muscles

B. increase the metabolic rate

C. tighten the pelvic ligament

D. stimulate the ovary

Answer: A

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77. Secretion of large quantities of oestrogen causes

A. growth of Fallopian tube

B. growth of mammary gland

C. enlargement of female external genitalia

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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78. Grown up individual may lack sexual traits due to

A. castration

B. decreased secretion of sex hormone

C. excess secretion of sex hormone

D.

Answer: B

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79. Pheromone is

A. a product of endocrine gland

B. used for animal communication

C. messenger RNA

D. always protein

Answer: B

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80. There are three endocrine glands involved in carbohydrate metabolism, mark the correct set.

A. Pancreas, neurohypophysis and adrenal

B. Pancreas, pituitary and thyroid

C. Pancreas, pituitary and liver

D. Pancreas, adenohypophysis and adrenal

Answer: D

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

A. Ovary

B. Adrenal

C. Liver

D. Kidney

Answer: C

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82. Hormones of posterior lobes of pituitary gland are

A. peptides

B. steroids

C. iodo thyronines

D. amines

Answer: A

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83. Transport of hormones occurs through axons from

A. hypothalamus -adenohypophysis

B. adenohypophysis - target organ/tissue

C. hypothalamus -neurohypophysis

D. neurohypophysis target organ/tissue

Answer: C

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84. In an accident the anterior pituitary of a four year old boy was severely damaged but the boy survived. What is likely to happen

A. High levels of thyroxine will be released

B. Spermatogenesis will be stimulated

C. The boy will not grow much in height

D. The growth of mammary glands will be stimulated

Answer: C

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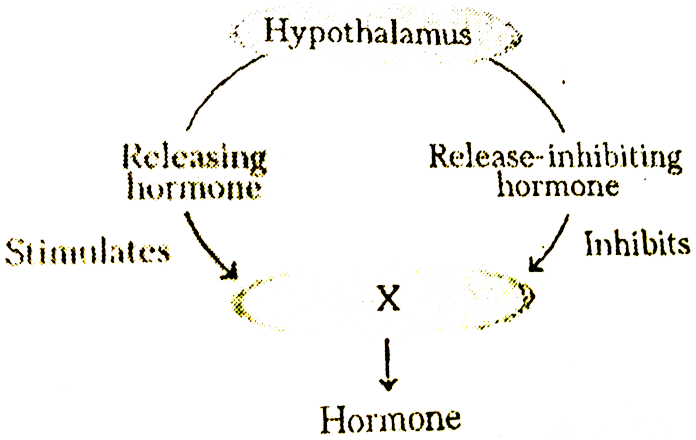
85. In the given figure, what is indicated as 'X'?



A. Thyroid

B. Parathyroid

C. Anterior pituitary

D. Gonads

Answer: C

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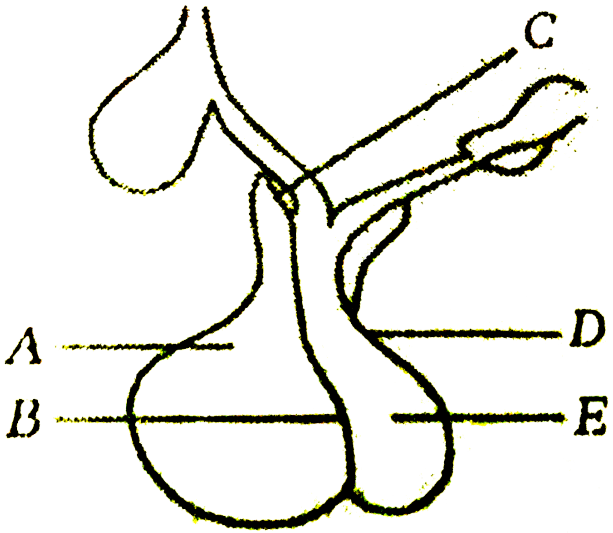
86. Find out the correct labelling of the given figure.



A. A-Adenohypophysis, B-Pars intermedia, C-Hypothalamus, D-Infundibulum, E-Neurohypophysis

B. A-Neurohypophysis, B-Pars intermedia,C-Hypothalamus, D-Infundibulum, E-Adenohypophysis

C. A-Adenohypophysis, B-Infundibulum, C-Hypothalamus, D-Pars intermedia, E-Neurohypophysis

D. A-Neurohypophysis, B-Infundibulum, C-Hypothalamus, D-Pars interimedia, E-Adenohypophysis

Answer: A

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87. What is true about neurohypophysis?

A. Stores hormones produced by adenohypophysis

B. Functionless in humans

C. Stores and releases neurohormones secreted by hypothalamus

D. Secretes its own hormone

Answer: C

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88. In the homeostatic control of blood sugar level, which organs function respectively as modulator and effector

A. Liver and islets of Langerhans

B. Hypothalamus and liver

C. Hypothalamus and islets of Langerhans

D. Islets of Langerhans and hypothalamus

Answer: C

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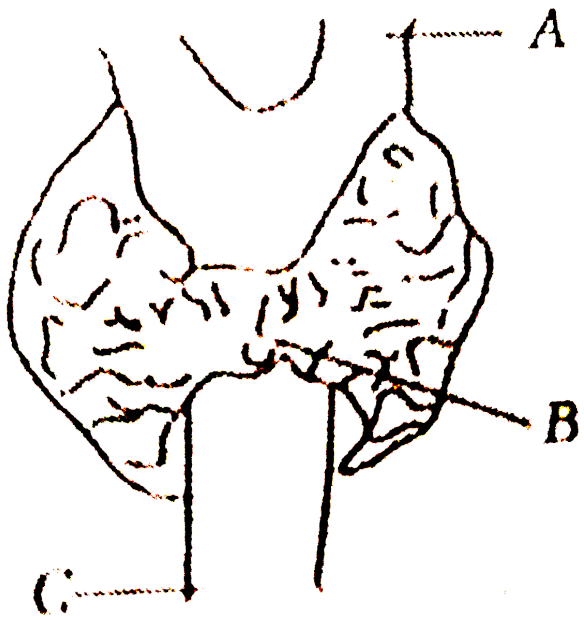
89. Which of the following is correct labelling of the given figure?



A. A-Thyroid cartilage, B-Thyroid, C-Trachea

B. A-Thyroid, B-Isthmus, C-Trachea

C. A-Trachea, B-Isthmus, C-Thyroid

D. A-Trachea, B-Thyroid, C-Isthmus

Answer: A

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90. Which of the following statements is not false?

A. Hormone produced by thyroid stimulates metabolism

B. Hormone produced by ovary affects the uterine contraction

C. Hormone produced by small intestine stimulates heart

D. Hormone produced by adrenal cortex stimulates heart beat

Answer: A

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91. The functioning of adrenal medulla gland is similar to those of nerves because adrenal medulla

A. and nervous system are derived from embryonic mesoderm

B. and neurons secrete similar chemicals such as adrenaline and noradrenaline

C. does not secrete any hormnone

D. is made up of nervous tissue

Answer: B

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92. Mary is about to face an interview . But during the first five minutes before the interview she experiences sweating, increased rate of heart beat , respiration etc. Which hormone is responsible for her restlessness

A. Oestrogen and progesterane

B. Oxytocin and vasopressin

C. Adrenaline and noradrenaline

D. Insulin and glucagon

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. It is the result of deficiency of insulin

B. Blood has excess of glucose

C. Cells fail to pick up glucose from blood

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

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

94. Which one of the following pairs is the correctly matched pair of the organ and the hormone it secretes?

A. Thyroid - Epinephrine

B. Alpha cells of pancreas - Glucagon

C. Anterior pituitary - Adrenaline

D. Stomach epithelium - Secratin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

95. Choose the true statements about a person with type-1 (insulin-dependent) diabetes mellitus.

A. There is little or no insulin secretion

B. Dietary treatment may not be sufficent

C. There is hyperglycaemia

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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96. An overdose of intravenous insulin may lead to the death of an individual due to

A. excessive increase of blood glucose

B. excessive decrease of blood glucose

C. inbibition of glucagon secretion

D. over production of histamine

Answer: B

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

A. converts glucose to glycogen

B. converts glycogen to glucose

C. decreases the concentiation of glucose in blood

D. None of the above

Answer: B

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98. A decrease in the level of estrogen and progesterone causes

A. growth and dilation of myometrium

B. growth of endometrium

C. constriction of uterine blood vessels leading to sloughing of uterine epithelium

D. release of ovum from the ovary

Answer: C

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99. Pick out the incorrect statement

A. Vasopressin is an antidiuretic hormone

B. Sex hormones are protein in nature

C. LH and ICSH are the same hormones

D. Glucagon is a catabolic hormone

Answer: B

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100. In case the islets of Langerhans stop functioning which hormone will be in short supply and what will be its effect

A. Insulin - Blood glucose level will rise

B. Adrenaline - Heartbeat will increase

C. Thyroxine - Growth will be retarded

D. Cortine - Tetany will develop

Answer: A

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

A. continue to respond but requires higher concentration of hormone

B. continue to respond but in opposite way

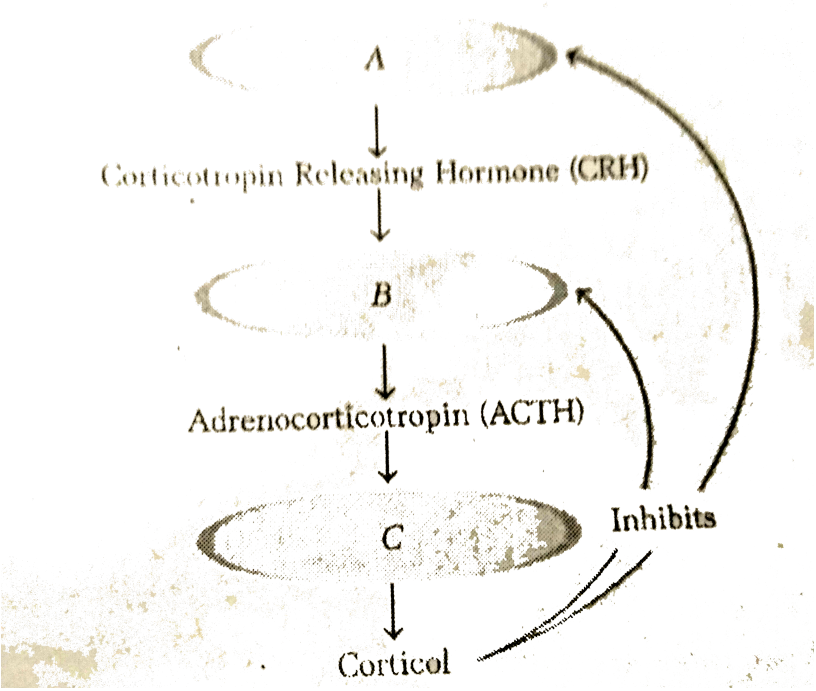
C. continue to respond without any difference

D. not respond to hormone

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

102. Which glands are indicated as A, B and C in the given figure?



A. A-Hypothalamus, B-Anterior pituitary, C-Adrenal cortex

B. A-Hypothalamus, B-Anterior pituitary, C-Posterior pituitary

C. A-Pituitary, B-Thyroid, C-Pineal

D. A-Pituitary, B-Thyroid, C-Parathyroid

Answer: A

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103. Through negative feedback, a hormone may shut off the secretion of an anterior pituitary hormone by

A. stimulating the release of a (hypothalamic) releasing hormone

B. inhibiting the release of a (hypothalamic) inhibiting hormone

C. inhibiting the release of a (hypothalamic) releasing hormone

D. All of the above

Answer: C

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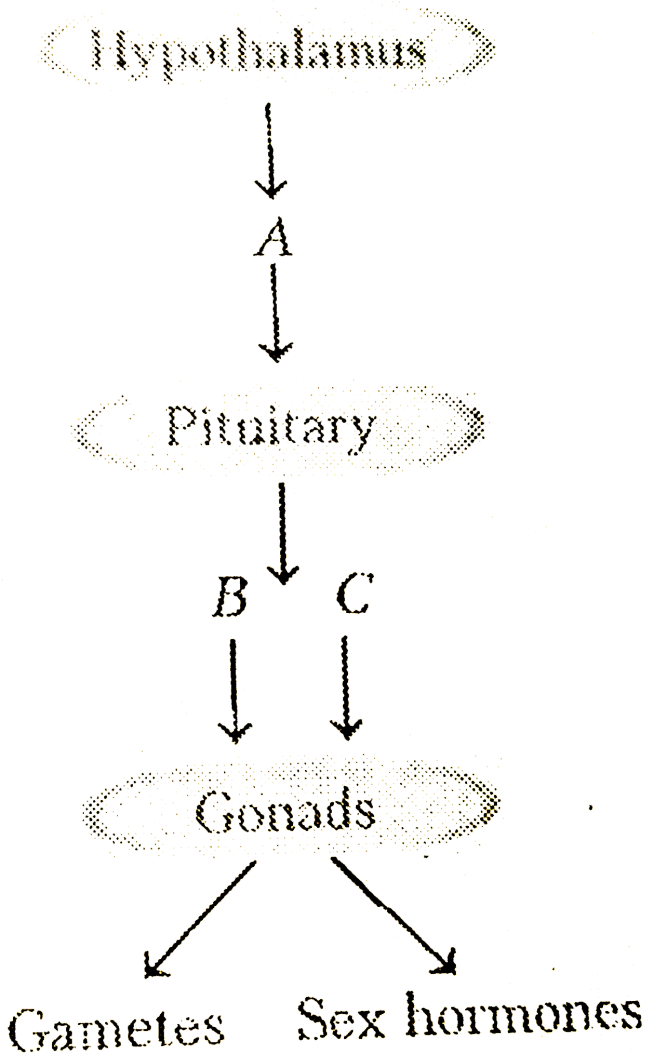
104. Identify the hormones, labelled as A, B and C in the following figure.



A. A-GH, B-FSH, C-LH

B. A-GnRH, B-FSH, C-LH

C. A-GH,B-GnRH, C-PRT

D. A-GnRH, B-GH, C-PRT

Answer: B

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105. Find the incorrect match

A. β-cells of pancreas - insulin

B. Zone fasciculata of adrenal cortex - Cortisol

C. Follicular cells of thyroid gland - Thyrocalcitonin

D. Juxtaglomerular cells of kidney - Erythropoietin

Answer: C

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106. How many of these are peptide hormones

Erythropoietin, Gastrin, Secretin, CCK, Insulin, Glucagon, Thymosin, Parathyroid hormone, ANF, Gastroinhibitory peptide

A. Seven

B. Eight

C. Nine

D. Ten

Answer: D

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107. Select the total number of hormones from the following which bind to intracellular receptors.

Cortisol, testosterone, T_3, Glucagon, Oxytocin, FSH, Progesteronc, ICSH, Estrogen, GH

A. Four

B. Five

C. Six

D. Seven

Answer: B

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108. A woman gave birth to a baby who suffers from stunted growth, mental retardation/low intelligence quotient and abnormal skin. This is the result of

A. low secretion of growth hormone

B. cancer of thyroid gland

C. over secretion of pars dorsalis

D. deficiency of iodine in diet

Answer: D

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109. Which of the following hormones produces anti-inflammatory reactions, suppresses immune response, stimulates RBC production and is also involved in maintaining cardiovascular system and kidney functions?

A. Aldosterone

B. Epinephrine

C. Cortisol

D. Nor-epinephrin

Answer: C

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110. Why do some hormones need to trigger a 'second messenger' to activate a target cell?

A. The hormone needs activation of ATP

B. The first messenger can not cross a plasma membrane

C. There are no specific cell surface receptors for hormones

D. The first messenger is not a water soluble molecule

Answer: B

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111. A steroid hormone typically alters the activity of its target cells by

A. rnaking holes in the members of the target cells

B. entering the cell and altering gene expression

C. making holes in the lysosome of target cells

D. activation of CAMP

Answer: B

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112. Match the source gland with its respective hormone and function.

	Source gland	Hormone	Function
(a)	Anterior pituitary	Oxytocin	Contraction of uterus muscles during child birth
(b)	Posterior pituitary	Vasopressin	Stimulates reabsorption of water in the distal tubules in nephron
(c)	Corpus luteum	Oestrogen	Supports pregnancy
(d)	Thyroid	Thyroxine	Regulates blood calcium level

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Medical Entrances Special Format Questions

1. Hypoparathyroidism causes

I. reduction in absorption of calcium.

II. parathyroid tetany.

II. calcification of soft tissues.

IV. Muscle weakness

Choose the correct option.

A. I and III

B. III and IV

C. I and III

D. All of the above

Answer: A

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2. Which of the following are correct combinations regarding the cells of islets of Langerhans and their secretions?

I. α-cells Glucagon

II. F-cells Somatostatin

III. β-cells Insulin

IV. S-cells - Polypeptides

Choose the correct option.

A. I and IV are correct

B. III is correct

C. I and III are correct

D. II, III and IV are correct

Answer: C

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3. What is/are the function (s) of oxytocin hormone?

I. Ejection of milk from mammary glands.

II.Contraction of uterus during child birth.

III. Maintenance of corpus luteum.

IV. Stimulates reproductive system.

Choose the correct option.

A. Only IV

B. I and II

C. III and IV

D. II and IV

Answer: B

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4. Functions of thyroid hormone are

I. fat and protein metabolism.

II. maintains the IQ and BMR

III.maintain blood calcium levels.

IV. thermoregulation.

Choose the correct option.

A. I and III

B. II and IV

C. I, II and IV

D. I, III and IV

Answer: C

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5. Which of the following are concerned with thymus gland?

I. It is well-developed in new borns but reduces from adulthood to old age after sexual maturity.

II. It is located in the posterior portion of the root of the third ventricle.

III. It secretes hormone thymosin, which promotes immune competence in young T-lymphocytes.

IV. It functions as biological clock.

Choose the correct option.

A. I, II and III

B. II, III and IV

C. II and IV

D. I and III

Answer: D

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6. Which of the following hormones are secreted by hypothalamus?

I. Thyrotropin releasing hormone

II. Gonadotropin releasing hormone

III. Prolactin inhibiting hormone

IV. Follicle stimulating releasing hormone

Choose the correct option.

A. I and II

B. Only IV

C. II and III

D. I, II, III and IV

Answer: D

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Match The Columns

1. Match the following columns

Column I (Hormone)		Column II (Target tissue organ)
A.	Thyroid stimulating hormone	1. Mammary glands
B.	Adrenocorticotropic hormone	2. Thyroid gland
C.	Prolactin	3. Bones
D.	Growth hormone	4. Adrenal cortex

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{matrix}$

Answer: D

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2. Match the following columns

Column I	Column II
A. Dwarfism	1. Hyposecretion of thyroxine
B. Grave's disease	2. Hypersecretion of thyroxine
C. Precocious puberty in males	3. Hyposecretion of somatostatin
D. Cretinism	4. Hypersecretion of somatostatin

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 3 & 2 & 4 & 1 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

3. Match the following columns

	Column I		Column II
A.	Oestrogen	1.	Gonads
B.	FSH and LH	2.	Anterior pituitary
C.	Androgens	3.	Testis
D.	Gonadotropin releasing hormone	4.	Ovary

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 3 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 \end{matrix}$

Answer: B

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4. Match the following columns

	Column I	Column II
A.	Tetany	1. Hyposecretion of parathyroid
B.	Diabetes mellitus	2. Hyposectretion of insulin
C.	Diabetes insipidus	3. Hyposecretion of ADH
D.	Acromegaly	4. Hypersecretion of somatostatin

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 2 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{matrix}$

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

5. Match the following columns

Column I	Column II
A. Calcitonin	1. Diabetes mellitus
B. Gonadotropin	2. Rickets
C. Erythropoietin	3. Diabetes insipidus
D. Insulin	4. Formation of erythrocytes
E. ADH	5. Infertility

A.

A	B	C	D	E
3	1	4	2	5

B.

A	B	C	D	E
3	2	1	5	4

C.

A	B	C	D	E
4	3	2	1	5

D.

A	B	C	D	E
2	5	4	1	3

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

6. Match the following columns

Column I	Column II
A. Epinephrine	1. Regulates blood calcium levels
B. Testosterone	2. Decreases blood pressure
C. Glucagon	3. Pigmentation
D. Atrial natriuretic factor	4. Increases heartbeat

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 1 & 4 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix}$

Answer: B

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7. Match the following columns

Column I	Column II
A. Pineal	1. Epinephrine
B. Thyroid	2. Melatonin
C. Ovary	3. Oestrogen
D. Adrenal medulla	4. Tetraiodothyronine

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 2 & 4 & 3 & 1 \end{matrix}$

Answer: D

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Assertion And Reason

1. Assertion : Hypoglycaemia disorder is due to the imbalance of glucagon and insulin hormones.

Reason : In hypoglycaemia, the level of insulin decreases and glucagon increases.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: C

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2. Assertion : The name master gland of body is given to pituitary gland.

Reason : Hypothalamus exerts control over the master gland.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: B

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3. Assertion : Pitocin or oxytocin is also called as 'birth hormone'.

Reason : Pitocin helps in contractionn of uterine muscles.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: A

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4. Assertion : Osteoporosis is related to parathyroid glands.

Reason : Osteoporosis is the result of softening and bending of bones.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: A

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5. Assertion : The regulation of RBC production is accomplished by FSH. Reason : Erythropoietin, hormone circulates to red bone marrow where it increases stem cell mitosis and speed up development of RBCs.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

6. 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 and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: B

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7. Assertion : Collip's hormone is secreted by the chief cells of parathyroid gland.

Reason : It regulates calcium and phosphate level between blood and tissues.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. If Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: B

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8. Assertion : Peptides and polypeptide hormones directly pass across the lipid bilayer of plasma membrane.

Reason : Oxytocin hormones can pass across the plasma membrane.

A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer: D

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1. 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

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

A. insulin

B. glucagon

C. secretin

D. gastrin

Answer: A

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

A. estrogen and inhibin

B. progesterone only

C. progesterone and inhibin

D. estrogen and progesterone

Answer: D

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4. Identify the correct statement on 'inhibin'

A. It is produced by granulosa cells in ovary and inhibits the secretion of FSH

B. It is produced by granula cells in ovary and inhibits the secretion of LH

C. It is produced by nurse cells in testes and inhibits the secretion of LH

D. It inhibits the secretion of LH, FSH and prolactin

Answer: A

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5. Match and find the correct combination.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Addison's disease	1.	Hypothyroidism in adult
B.	Cushing syndrome	2.	Hypersecretion of somatotropin in adult
C.	Cretinism	3.	Hyposecretion of glucocorticoids
D.	Myxoedema	4.	Hypothyroidism during pregnancy
E.	Acromegaly	5.	Overproduction of glucocorticoids

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & E \\ 3 & 5 & 4 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & E \\ 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & E \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 & 5 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & E \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 1 & 2 \end{matrix}$

Answer: A

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

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

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

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

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false and R is true

Answer: B

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7. Select the mismatched pair from the following.

A. Glucagon - Glycogenolysis

B. Prolactin - Milk production

C. Insulin - Gluconeogenesis

D. Oxytocin - Contraction of uterine muscles

Answer: C

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

Or

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

A. Oxytocin

B. Relaxin

C. Prolactin

D. Progesterone

Answer: A

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9. Melatonin is produced from

A. pineal gland

B. adrenal gland

C. parathyroid gland

D. ovary

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

10. Ecotopically transplanted pituitary secretes following hormone abundantly

A. Oxytocin

B. vasopressin

C. Prolactin

D. Inhibin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

11. Secretion of which hormone is not pituitary dependent

A. Triiodothyronine

B. Testosterone

C. Glucocorticoids

D. Parathyroid hormone

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

12. The following hormone is not a steroid

A. Testosterone

B. Progesterone

C. Corticosterone

D. Adrenocorticotropic hormone

Answer: D

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

A. Oestrogen, human chorionic gonadotropin, human placental lactogen

B. Oestrogen, progesterone, oxytocin

C. Human placental lactogen, human chorionic gonadotropin, relaxin

D. Human placental Iactogen, human chorionic gonadotropin, thyroxine

Answer: C

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

A. Rat

B. Rabbit

C. Horse

D. Elephant

Answer: A

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

A. thalamus

B. hypothalamus

C. epithalamus

D. colliculus

Answer: B

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16. Atrial Natriuretic Factor (ANF) decreases

A. blood pressure

B. secretion of renin

C. Na^+ secretion

D. vasodilation

Answer: A

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17. Serotonin and Melatonin are hormones, secreted by

A. pancreas

B. pineal body

C. pituitary gland

D. thymus

Answer: B

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18. Tetraiodothyronine refers to

A. T_3

B. Thyroxine

C. TSH

D. TRH

Answer: B

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19. Find out the correct layers in TS adrenal gland from outside to inside

A. Medulla- Zona reticularis-Zona fasciculata-Zona glomerulosa

B. Zona glomerulosa-Medulla- Zona reticulris-Zona fasciculata

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

D. Zona-reticularis-Zona fasiculata-zona glomerulosa-Medulla

Answer: C

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20. Function of somatostatin is to

A. slimulate pituitary synthesis and release gonadotropins

B. inhibit the release of gonadotropins from pituitary

C. stimulate pituitary and promotes secretion of growth hormone

D. inhibit the release of growth hormone from pituitary

Answer: D

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

I. Melanocyte stimulating hormone

II. Vasopressin

III. Prolactin

IV. Growth hormone

A. Only III

B. I and IV

C. II and IV

D. I and II

Answer: D

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22. which is the inhibitory hormone of GH

A. Insulin

B. Somatostatin

C. Parathormone

D. Testosterone

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

23. Which is not involved in sugar metabolism?

A. Cortisone

B. Aldosterone

C. Insulin

D. Glucagon

Answer: B

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

A. Mineralocorticocoids

B. Sex corticoids

C. Glucocorticoids

D. Noradrenaline

Answer: C

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25. The leydig cells as found in the human body are the secretory source of

A. glucagon

B. androgens

C. progesterone

D. intestinal mucus

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

26. Which one of the following secretes glucagon?

A. βcells of islets of Langerhans

B. αcells of islets of Langerhans

C. Acidophilic cells of adenohypophysis

D. Basophilic cells of adenohypophysis

Answer: B

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

A. Pheromones

B. Prostaglandins

C. Corticotropin

D. Catecholamines

Answer: A

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

A. Catecholamine- O - methyl transferase

B. Phenylalanine-N-methyl transferase

C. DOPA carboxylase

D. Monomine oxidase

Answer: B

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29. Steroid hormones

A. work via second messenger

B. trigger rapid, short term response in cells

C. alter the activity of genes

D. initiate open channels in plasma membrane

Answer: C

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30. Injury localized to the hypothalamus would most likely disrupt

A. short term 'memory'

B. coordination during locomotion

C. relaxin

D. regulation of body temperature

Answer: D

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31. 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 sleep-wake 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

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32. Fight-or-flight reactions cause activation of

A. the parathyroid glands, leading to increased metabolic

B. the kidney, leading to suppression of renin angiotensin 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

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33. The diurnal rhythms are regulated by

A. adrenaline

B. melatonin

C. serotonin

D. vasopressin

Answer: B

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34. Match the hormone secreted by various endocrine structures and choose the correct option

Column I	Column II
A. Hypothalamus	1. Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone (MSH)
B. Pars intermedia	2. Aldosterone
C. Pineal gland	3. Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone (GnRH)
D. Adrenal medulla	4. Melatonin
E. Adrenal cortex	5. Catecholamines

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & E \\ 5 & 1 & 4 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & E \\ 5 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 3 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D & E \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 & 5 \end{matrix}$

D.

A	B	C	D	E
3	1	4	5	2

Answer: D

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35. Which of the following statements ia incorrect?

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

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

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

D. The middle layer of adrenal cortex is zona fasciculata

Answer: B

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

A. Gastrin

B. Thyroxine

C. Oestrogen

D. Prostaglandins

Answer: D

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37. Which of the following pituitary hormones is secreted without the involvement of a Releasing Hormone (RH)?

A. Thyroid Stimulating Homone (TSH)

B. Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH)

C. Oxytocin

D. Prolactin

Answer: C

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38. An endocrine gland in human, which plays an important role in the regulation of rhythm of the body is

A. adrenal gland

B. pineal gland

C. thymus gland

D. thyroid gland

Answer: B

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

A. hyperglycemia

B. hypoglycemia

C. diabetes

D. None of these

Answer: B

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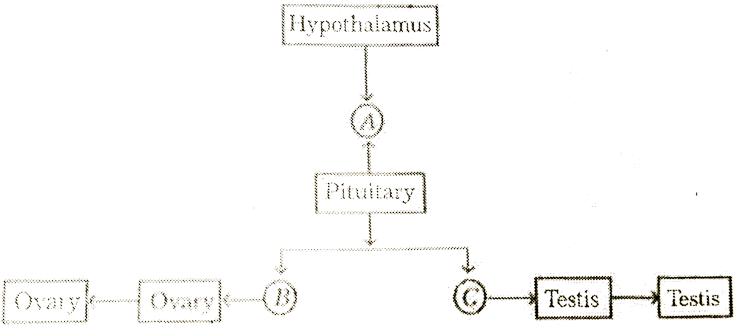
40. Identify the hormones, A, B and C that are labelled in the given flowchart.



A. $A \quad B \quad C$
$GnRH \quad ICSH \quad FSH$

B. $A \quad B \quad C$
$GH \quad FSH \quad LH$

C.
A	B	C
$GnRH$	PRL	$ICSH$

D.
A	B	C
$GnRH$	FSH	LH

Answer: D

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

A. Cortisol

B. Thymosin

C. Thyrocalcitonin

D. Erythropoietin

Answer: A

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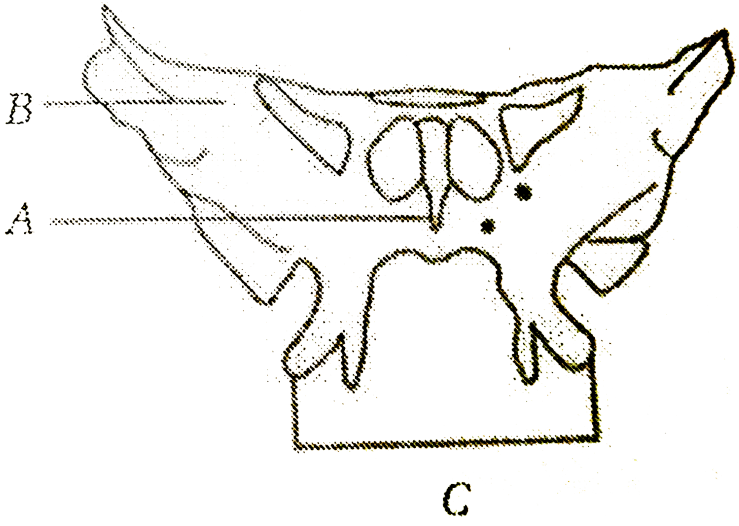
42. Pituitary gland is located in A, which is B of C bone?



A. A-Rathke's pouch

B-Depression

C-Nasal

B. A-Sella turcica

B-Raised surface

C-Ethmoid

C. A-Sella turcica

B-Depression

C-Sphenoid

D. A-Rathke's pouch

B-Depression

C-Sphenoid

Answer: C

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43. 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 growth hormone

B. cancer of the thyroid gland

C. over secretion of pars distalis

D. deficiency of iodine in diet

Answer: D

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

A.

Enodocrine gland	Hormone	Function/Deficiency s
Posterior pituitary	Growth hormone (GH)	Oversecretion stimula

B.

Enodocrine gland	Hormone	Function/Deficiency symptom
Thyroid gland	Thyroxine	Lack of iodine in diet results in goitre

C.

Enodocrine gland	Hormone	Function/Deficiency symptom
Corpus luteum	Testosterone	Stimulates spermatogenesis

D.

Endocrine gland	Hormone	Function/Deficiency symptom
Anterior pituitary	Oxytocin	Stimulates uterus contraction during

Answer: B

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

A. Adenohypophysis is under direct neural regulation of the hypothalamus

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

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

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

Answer: C

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46. Match the following Columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Adrenaline	1. Anger, fear and danger
B. Oestrogen	2. Attracting partners through sense of smell
C. Insulin	3. Females
D. Pheromones	4. Glucose

A. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 4 & 1 & 3 & 2 \end{matrix}$

B. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 \end{matrix}$

C. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 1 & 3 & 4 & 2 \end{matrix}$

D. $\begin{matrix} A & B & C & D \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 4 \end{matrix}$

Answer: C

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47. Mammalian thymus' is mainly concerned with

A. regulation of body temperatme

B. regulation of body growth

C. immunological functions

D. secretion of thyrotropin

Answer: C

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48. 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. Insulin and glucagon

B. Thyroxin and insulin

C. Somatostatin and oxytocin

D. Cortisol and testosterone

Answer: D

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49. The hormone responsible for fight and flight response is

A. adrenaline

B. thyroxin

C. ADH

D. oxytocin

Answer: A

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50. Given below is an incomplete table about certain hormones , their source glands and one major effect of each on the body in humans . Identify the correct option for the three blanks A, B and C :

Gland	secretion	Effect on Body
A	Oestrogen	Maintenance of secondary sex
Alpha cells of Islets of	B	Raises blood sugar level
Langerhans Anterior pituitary	C	Over secretion leads to gigant

A. A Placenta B Insulin C Vasopressin

B. A Ovary B Insulin C Calcitonin

C. A Placenta B Glucagon C Calcitonin

D. A Ovary B Glucagon C Growth hormone

Answer: D

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51. Match the following Columns.

Column I	Column II
A. ANF	1. Regulates blood calcium levels
B. MSH	2. Decreases blood pressure
C. GIP	3. Pigmentation
D. TCT	4. Inhibits gastric secretion

A. A B C D
4 1 2 3

B. A B C D
2 1 4 3

C.
A	B	C	D
4	1	3	2

D.
A	B	C	D
2	3	4	1

Answer: D

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52. The amino acid derivative among the following hormone is

A. insulin

B. epinephrine

C. oeastradiol

D. testosterone

Answer: B

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53. Which of the following hormones of the human body regulates the blood calcium and phosphate?

A. Glucagon

B. Growth hormone

C. Parathyroid hormone

D. Thyroxine

Answer: C

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54. The gland which performs both endocrine and exocrine functions is

A. adrenal

B. thyroid

C. pancreas

D. pituitary

Answer: C

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55. Which is not a symptom of exophthalmic goitre?

A. Degenerating sex organs

B. Protrusion of eyeball

C. Frightened look to the patient

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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56. Which gland secretes the most kinds of hormones?

A. Adrenal

B. Hypothalamus

C. Pituitary

D. Thyroid

Answer: C

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57. Which hormone/gland acts in biological clocks?

A. Thyroid

B. Thymus

C. Adrenal

D. Pineal

Answer: D

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58. The releasing hormones are produced by

A. testis

B. pancreas

C. pituitary

D. hypothalamus

Answer: D

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59. Somatostatin

A. stimulates glucagon release while inhibits insulin release

B. stimulates the release of insulin and glucagon

C. inhibits the release of insulin and glucagon

D. inhibits glucagon release while stimulates insulin release

Answer: C

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60. Insufficient quantities of antidiuretic hormone in blood lead to

A. diabetes mellitus

B. glycosuria

C. diabetes insipidus

D. uremia

Answer: C

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61. Thymosin hormone is secreted by

A. thyroid gland

B. parathyroid gland

C. thymus gland

D. hypothalamus

Answer: C

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

A. Calcium

B. Sodium

C. cAMP

D. GMP

Answer: B

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63. The cause of cretinism is

A. hypothyroidism

B. hypoparathyroidism

C. hyperthyroidism

D. hyperparathyroidism

Answer: A

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64. Which of the following is a mineralocorticoid ?

A. Testosterone

B. Progesterone

C. Adrenaline

D. Aldosterone

Answer: D

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65. Calcium level decreases in the blood due to the hyposecretion of

A. parathyroid hormone

B. calcitonin

C. thyroxine

D. Adrenaline

Answer: A

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66. Tetany is caused by

A. hyperparathyroidism

B. hypoparathyroidism

C. hyperthyroidism

D. hypothyroidism

Answer: B

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67. Which of the following is a gastrointestinal hormone?

A. Prolactin

B. Enterogastrone

C. GH

D. FSH

Answer: B

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

A. less secretion of thyroxine in adult

B. excessive secretion of thyroxine

C. excessive secretion of calcitonin

D. less secretion of thyroxine right from birth

Answer: B

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69. Which hormone regulates cell division, protein synthesis and growth of the bone?

A. Prolactin

B. Somatotropic hormone

C. TSH

D. MSH

Answer: B

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

A. ACTH

B. TSH

C. Progesterone

D. Oestrogen

Answer: D

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71. Which one is not a placental hormone

A. hCG

B. hCS

C. Progesterone

D. Melatonin

Answer: D

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72. ADH deficiency shows the following condition

A. Polydipsia

B. Polyuria

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. Glucosuria

Answer: C

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73. Which of the following hormones is correctly matched with its deficiency disease ?

A. Relaxin - Cretinism

B. Parathormone - Tetany

C. Insulin - Diabetes insipidus

D. Prolactin - Astigmatism

Answer: B

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74. Function of ADH is

A. reabsorption of water

B. reabsorption of sodium

C. diluting the urine

D. increasing sugar level in urine

Answer: A

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75. Placenta present in mammals acts as an endocrine tissue and produces

A. human chorionic gonadotropin

B. oestrogen

C. progesterone

D. testosterone

Answer: A

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

A. Posterior pituitary lobe

B. Intermediate lobe of the pituitary

C. Hypothalamus

D. Anterior pituitary lobe

Answer: A

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77. Which of the following gland plays a key role in metamorphosis of frog's tadpole

A. Adrenal

B. Thyroid

C. Thymus

D. Pancreas

Answer: B

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78. Gonadotropic hormone is secreted by

A. pituitary gland

B. adrenal gland

C. thyroid gland

D. None of these

Answer: A

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79. Acromegaly is due to hypersecretion of

A. insulin

B. thyroxine

C. growth hormone

D. None of these

Answer: C

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80. Folicle stimulating hormone is secreted by

A. anterior lobe of pituitary

B. hypothalamus

C. gonads

D. posterior lobe of pituitary

Answer: A

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81. Corpus luteum secretes

A. progesterone

B. oestrogen

C. luteinizing hormone

D. follicle stimulating hormone

Answer: A

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82. Insulin and glucagon are transported to target organ by

A. lymph

B. blood

C. pancreatic duct

D. cystic duct

Answer: B

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83. The immediate cause of induction of ovulation in female is the large plasma surge of:

A. progesterone

B. oestradiol

C. LH

D. FSH

Answer: C

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84. Contraction of smooth muscles of arterioles is influenced by

A. PRL

B. ACTH

C. ADH

D. FSH

Answer: C

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85. The person showing low BMR, possibly Will be suffering from

A. myxoedema

B. cretinism

C. Hashimotos disease

D. Graves disease

Answer: B

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86. Most important component of oral contraceptive is :

A. progesterone

B. growth hormone

C. thyroxine

D. luteinizing hormone

Answer: A

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87. Calcitonin is a thyroid hormone which

A. elevates potassium level in blood

B. lowers calcium level in blood

C. elevates calcium level in blood

D. has no effect on calcium

Answer: B

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88. Human chorionic gonadotrophin is secreted by

A. chorion

B. amnion

C. corpus luteum

D. placenta

Answer: D

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

A. hypothyroidism

B. simple goitre

C. myxoedema

D. cretinism

Answer: C

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90. Gigantism and acromegaly are due to

A. hypothyroidism

B. hyperthyroidism

C. hypopituitarism

D. hyperpituitarism

Answer: D

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91. In human adult females, oxytocin

A. is secreted by anterior pituitary

B. stimulates growth of mammary glands

C. stimulates pituitary to secrete vasopressin

D. causes strong uterine contractions during parturition

Answer: D

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

A. Parathyroid and adrenal

B. Pancreas and parathyroid

C. Thymus and testes

D. Adrenal and ovary

Answer: A

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93. 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. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: B

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94. 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 the movement of calcium ions from the blood into bones during calcification.

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

Answer: B

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95. The function of pineal body is to

A. lighten the skin colour

B. control sexual behaviour

C. regulate the period of puberty

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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96. Which is aminated hormone?

A. Progesterone

B. epinephrine

C. Oestrogen

D. Relaxin

Answer: B

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97. 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. Parathyroid

B. Parotid

C. Pancreas

D. Thyroid

Answer: A

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98. Melanocyte Stimulating Hormone(MSH) is produced by

A. anterior pituitary

B. posterior pituitary

C. pars intermedia of pituitary

D. parathyroid

Answer: C

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99. Glucagon is secreted by

A. beta cells of pancreas

B. beta cells of islets of Langerhans

C. alpha cells of pancreas

D. adrenal cortex

Answer: C

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100. Which of the following pairs correctly matches a hormone with the disease resulting from its deficiency ?

A. Luteinizing hormone - Failure of ovulation

B. Insulin - Diabetes insipidus

C. Thyroxine - Tetany

D. Parathyroid harmone - diabetes mellitus

Answer: A

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