



BIOLOGY

BOTANY AND ZOOLOGY FOR NEET AND AIIMS

CHEMICAL COORDINATION AND INTERGRATION

Exercise I

1. identify A and B using the given information

A	B
* It regulates and coordinates the cellular activities.	* It provides a point to point coordination among the organs.
* The coordination is slow and long lasting.	* It is fast but short lived.

A. A-Enzyme coordination,B-hormonal

coordination

B. A-neural coordination,B-hormonal

coordination

C. A-Hormonal

coordination,B-neural

coordination

D. A-Hormona

coordination,B-Enzyme

coordination

Answer: C



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2. Which one of the following statement is correct?

A. Endocrine glands regulate neural activity

but not vice versa

B. Neurons regulate endocrine activity, but

not vice versa

C. Endocrine glands regulate neural activity

, and nervous system regulates endocrine

activity

D. Neither hormones control neural activity

nor the neurons control endocrine

activity

Answer: C



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3. Which of the following hormones is derived from a single amino acid?

A. thyroxine

B. oxytocin

C. estradiol

D. epinephrine

Answer: C



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4. Enzymes, vitamins and hormones can be classified into a single category of biological chemicals, because all of these

A. help in regulating metabolism

B. are exclusively synthesized in the body
of living organism as at present

C. are conjugated proteins

D. enhance oxidative metabolism

Answer: A



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5. Which one of the following hormones is modified amino acid?

A. Epinephrine

B. progesterone

C. Prostaglandin

D. Estrogen

Answer: A



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6. Fill up the blanks A to C correct combination which A act as --B-- messengers and are produced in -----C---amounts.

A. A-nutrient,B-intercellular,C-trace

B. A-non-nutrient,B-intracellular.C-trace

C. A-non-nutrient,B-Intercellular ,C-trace

D. A-non-nutrient,B-intercellular ,C-large

Answer: C



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7. Select the correct answer related to A and B based on their reactions

A	B
* They are consumed in the reaction	* They act as catalyst and remain unchanged
* They are effective only in low concentration	* They are more effective in relatively higher concentration
* The actions controlled by them are not reversible	* The actions controlled by them are reversible

A. A-Hormones,B-vitamins

B. A-Enzymes,B-Hormones

C. A-vitamins,B-Hormones

D. A-vitamins,B-Vitamins

Answer: A



8. "Tropic hormones" Means

A. Pituitary hormones

B. Local hormones

C. Hormones that effect another 'target'
endocrine gland

D. Hormoned that have receptors on
almost all living cells of the body.

Answer: C



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9. Endocrine signaling is always a

A. Electrical

B. Mechanical

C. Chemical

D. Pgysico-chemical

Answer: C



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10. A hormone secreted by non endocrine tissue is

A. Insulin like growth factor (IGF)

B. Calcitriol

C. Cytokine

D. Enzyme

Answer: A



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11. Identify the following bio molecules A,B based on their properties

A	B
* They are rarely synthesized in the body, mostly supplied through food.	* They are synthesized in the body itself.
* In excess they are excreted, but in deficiency they cause diseases.	* Their excess or deficiency may cause health disorders.

A. A-Hormones,B-vitamins

B. A-Enzymes,B-Hormones

C. A-vitamins,B-Hormones

D. A-vitamins,B-cofactors

Answer: C



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12. Match the following columns.

Column - I

- A) Protein hormones
- B) Steroid hormones
- C) Iodothyronines hormones
- D) Amino acid derivative hormones

Column - II

- 1) Epinephrine
- 2) Testosterone, progesterone
- 3) Thyroid
- 4) Insulin and glucagon

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

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

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

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

Answer: C



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13. Chemically hormones are

A. Biogenic amines only

B. Proteins, steroids and biogenic amines

C. Proteins only

D. Steroids only

Answer: B



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14. Hormones are secreted by

A. All living organisms

B. Vertebrates only

C. Invertebrates

D. All metazoans

Answer: D



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15. Select the incorrect statement

A. Invertebrates possess very simple

endocrine system

B. Vertebrates possess a large number of

chemicals act as hormones

- C. Arthropods are the first invertebrates with well organized endocrine system
- D. We get some hormones through the food

Answer: D



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16. Largest endocrine gland in humans

A. Liver

B. Thyroid

C. Thymus

D. Pituitary

Answer: B



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17. Number of endocrine glands related to the brain

A. One

B. Three

C. Two

D. Five

Answer: B



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Exercise I Hypothalamus

1. Gonadotropin releasing Hormone (GnRH) is produced by

A. Pituitary

B. Gonads

C. Hypothalamus

D. Placenta

Answer: C



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2. Somatosotatin produced by hypothalamus

A. Stimulates the release of growth hormone

B. Controls the activity of alpha and beta cells of pancreas

C. Inhibits the release of growth hormone

D. Controls the reabsorption of water in kidney

Answer: C



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3. Hypothalamus contains several group of neurosecretory cells called

A. Tract

B. Pituitary gland

C. Nuclei

D. protoplasm

Answer: C



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4. Somatostatin from hypothalamus gland

- A. Actiates the release of growth hormone
- B. inhibits the release of growth hormone
- C. Inhibits the release of enzymes in the digestive tract
- D. activates the release of enzymes pineal gland

Answer: B



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5. Large number of hormones are secreted by

A. Pituitary hormones

B. Thyroid

C. Hypothalamus

D. Adrenal

Answer: C



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6. Majority of endocrine secretions are released in to

A. Arteries

B. Gut

C. Veins

D. All the above

Answer: C



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7. Mark the correct sequence of synthesis of hormones in human being.

A. GnRh \rightarrow FSH \rightarrow Testosterone

B. GnRH \rightarrow Progesterone \rightarrow LH

C. GnRH \rightarrow LH \rightarrow Testosterone

D. TRH \rightarrow TSH \rightarrow Thyroxine

Answer: C



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Exercise I Pituitary Gland

1. Pituitary gland is located

- A. Above epithalamus
- B. Anterior to pineal body
- C. Ventral to trachea
- D. in sella turcica

Answer: D



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2. Oxytocin and vasopressin are transported to neurohypophysis through

A. Blood

B. interstitial fluid

C. axons

D. lymph

Answer: C



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

- A. Growth hormone
- B. Follicle stimulating hormone
- C. Oxytocin
- D. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone

Answer: C



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4. In human pars intermedia is almost merged with

- A. Pars distalis
- B. pars nervosa
- C. pars tuberalis
- D. posterior pituitary

Answer: A



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5. Identify A to D in the given figure and choose the correct combination



A. A-Hypothalamic neuron, B---
hypothalamus, C-portal circulation, D-

Posterior pituitary

B. A-Hypothalamus, B-Hypothalamic

neuron, C-Portal Circulation, D-Posterior

pituitary

C. A-Hypothalamus , B-Hypothalamic

neuron, C-Posterior pituitary , D-Portal

Circulation

D. A-Hypothalamus , B-Hypothalamic

neuron, C-Posterior pituitary , D-

Neurohypophysis.

Answer: B



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6. Resorption of water and electrolytes by distal tubules of kidney and thereby diuresis reducing the loss of water through urine (diuresis) is done by

A. Oxytocin

B. Vasopressin

C. FSH

D. LH

Answer: B



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7. Functions of oxytocin is/are

A. Smooth muscle contraction

B. Contraction of uterus

C. Milk ejection

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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8. MSH is secreted by

- A. Anterior lobe of pituitary
- B. Middle lobe of pituitary
- C. posterior lobe of pituitary
- D. Endostyle

Answer: B



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9. Mainly which type of hormones control the menstrual cycle in human beings?

A. FSH

B. LH

C. FSH,LH,estrogen

D. Progesterone

Answer: C



10. Which set is similar?

A. Corpus luteum-Graafian follicles

B. Sebum -sweat

C. Bundle of His-pace maker

D. Vitamin B_7 -Niacin

Answer: A



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

A. LH

B. FSH

C. GH

D. Prolactin

Answer: B



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12. Match the following and choose correct one

Column-I	Column-II
A) Hypothalamus	1) Lactation after child birth
B) Anterior pituitary	2) Resorption of water by nephrons
C) ADH	3) FSH and LH
D) Prolactin	4) Gonadotropin releasing hormone

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

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

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

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

Answer: C



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13. Which of the following is synthesized by both brain and endocrine glands?

A. ACTH

B. Cortisol

C. Oxytocin

D. Somatostatin

Answer: D



14. Vigorous contraction of uterus and milk ejection from the mammary glands are due to

A. LH

B. FSH

C. Oxytocin

D. Progesterone

Answer: C



15. Two hormones.....(a).....and
(b).....synthesize in hypothalamus and
transported in pituitary gland through
(C)..... And(d).....respectively.

A. a=oxytocin \rightarrow C=portal circulation

b=ADH \Rightarrow d=direct release

B. a=ADH \Rightarrow C=axonal transport

b=TSHRF \Rightarrow d=portal circulation

C. a=ACTH \Rightarrow =axonal transport

b=MSH \Rightarrow c=portal circulation

D. a=TSHRF \Rightarrow c=axonal transport

b=ADH \Rightarrow d=portal circulation

Answer: B



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16. A person suffers from frequent urination feels thirsty and there is no glucose in the urine ,what may be the cause

A. Hyposecretion of posterior lobe of
pituitary

B. Hypersecretion of posterior lobe of
pituitary

C. Hyposecretion of adrenal gland

D. Hyper secretion of thyroid

Answer: A



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17. Statement -I prolactin has no role in males
statement-II prolactin is a maternity hormone

A. Statement-I and statement -II both are
correct

B. Statement -I is correct and statement -is
wrong

C. Statement -I is wrong and statement -II
is correct

D. Both statement -I and statement -II are
wrong

Answer: C



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

A. Anterior pituitary lobe

B. Posterior pituitary lobe

C. Intermediate lobe of the pituitary

D. Hypothalamus

Answer: B



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19. The hormones acting on mammary glands

A. FSH and LH

B. Oxytocin and prolactin

C. LH, Prolactin and oxytocin

D. Vasopressin and prolactin

Answer: B



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20. Gigantism in children occurs due to the hyper secretion of

A. hGH

B. ACTH

C. LTH

D. ICSH

Answer: A



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21. Secrecion of which of the following antagonistic hormones is not under the control of pituitary gland?

A. PTH-Calcutonin

B. Calcitonin-Calcitriol

C. Glucocorticoids-cortisol

D. LH-FSH

Answer: B



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22. Identify the following hormonal disorders

A and B based on the their characters

A	B
* Due to hypersecretion of GH from an early age.	* Due to hypersecretion of GH after adolescence.
* Characterized by abnormally elongated long bones.	* Disproportionate facial features, gorilla like appearance.

A. A-Acromegaly ,B-Gigantism

B. A-Critinism,B-Acromegaly

C. A-Gigantism,B-Midget

D. A-Gigantism,B-Acromegaly

Answer: D



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23. Diabetes insipidus occurs due to the deficiency of

A. Glucagon

B. Insulin

C. ADH

D. Secretin

Answer: C



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24. Hypersecretion of hGH during adulthood causes

A. Dwarfism

B. Osteoporosis

C. Acromegaly

D. Addison's disease

Answer: C



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25. Disproportionate gigantism is termed

A. Acromegaly

B. Cretinism

C. Dwarfism

D. Myxoedema

Answer: A



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26. Occurrence of diuresis following saline water ingestion is due to

A. Suppression of adrenocorticoid release

B. reduction in the rate of water
absorption by kidney capillaries

C. Suppression of ADH release

D. Reduction of colloidal osmotic pressure
of blood

Answer: C



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27. Pigmentation of skin is influenced by

A. FSH

B. LH

C. MSH

D. ACTH

Answer: C



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28. Corpus luteum is maintained by

A. LH

B. GH

C. ACTH

D. Oxytocin

Answer: A



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29. Fill up the blanks spaces in the table below by selecting correct option

Hormone	Produced by	Stimulates	Result
A	Anterior pituitary	Sertoli cells	Spermio-genesis
GnRH	B	Anterior pituitary	Secretion of gonado-tropins
Oxytocin	Maternal pituitary	C	Parturition
Relaxin	Placenta	Pelvic ligaments	D

A. A-FSH,B-Hypothalamus,C-Uterine

muscles,D-Easy delivery

B. A-LH,B-Hypothalamus,C-Uterus,D-

Mammary glands

C. A-Testosterone,B-Anterior pituitary,C-

Mammary glands,D-milk ejection

D. A-Inhibin,B-Anterior pituitary ,C-Ovaries,D-

prevents ovulation.

Answer: A



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30. 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 smooth muscles
- B. increase merabolic rate
- C. release glucose into the blood
- D. Stimulate ovarv

Answer: A



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31. Corpus luteum is maintained by

A. Luteizing hormone & lactogenic hormone

B. Luteotropic hormone & FSH

C. ICSH & progsterone

D. ICSH & progesterone

Answer: A



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32. Pituitary gland is divided into

- A. Adenohypophysis and neurohypophysis
- B. adenohypophysis and pars distalis
- C. adenohypophysis and pars intermedia
- D. adenohypophysis and anterior pituitary

Answer: A



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33. Gigantism and dwarfism are the diseases related to

- A. Prolactin hormone of mammary gland
- B. growth hormone of adenohypophysis
- C. luteinising hormone of pituitary gland
- D. thyroid stimulating hormone of thyroid

Answer: B



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Exercise I Pineal Gland

1. The function of pineal body is to

- A. lighten the skin colour
- B. control sexual behavior
- C. regulate periods of puberty
- D. all of the above

Answer: D



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2. Diurnal rhythm of our body is maintained by

A. thyroid gland

B. pineal gland

C. pituitary gland

D. Hypothalamus

Answer: B



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3. Melanocyte stimulating hormone is secreted by

A. Pars intermedia

B. pars nervosa

C. pars distalis

D. thymus

Answer: A



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4. Pigmentation of skin is influenced by

A. GH

B. ADH

C. MSH

D. thyroxin

Answer: C



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5. Sleep -wake cycle,menstrual cycle are influenced by

A. thyroxine

B. calcitonin

C. FSH

D. melatonin

Answer: D



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

A. Epinephrine

B. Gastrin

C. Melatonin

D. Insulin

Answer: C



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Exercise I Thyroid Gland

1. Basal Metabolic Rate is influenced by

A. GH

B. Glucagon

C. thyroxine

D. ADH

Answer: C



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2. The thyroid gland is composed of

- A. follicles
- B. stromal tissue
- C. trachea
- D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: D



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3. Cretinism, mental retardation, low intelligence quotient, abnormal skin, deaf-mutism, etc. are the result of

A. hyperthyroidism

B. goitre

C. hypothyroidism

D. Both (2) and (3)

Answer: C



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4. Hypothyroidism during pregnancy leads to

A. cretinism

B. low IQ

C. deaf-mutism

D. all of these

Answer: D



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5. Thymosin is responsible for

- A. raising blood sugar level
- B. raising blood calcium level
- C. maturation of T-lymphocytes
- D. decrease in RBC

Answer: C



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6. Oedema behind the eyes caused by hyperthyroidism is termed

- A. Myxoedema
- B. Simple goiter
- C. Exophthalmos
- D. Acromegaly

Answer: C



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7. Select the incorrect option

A. Thyroid gland is the largest endocrine gland in humans

B. Thyroid secretes T_3 and T_4

C. Thyroid gland is composed of follicle and stromal tissues

D. Thyroid consists of four lobes

Answer: D



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8. Which of the following conditions is not linked to deficiency of thyroid hormones?

A. Cretinism

B. Goitre

C. Myxoedema

D. Exophthalmosis

Answer: D



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9. Which of the following disease is not related to thyroid gland?

A. Myxoedema

B. Acromegaly

C. Cretinism

D. Goitre

Answer: B



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10. Match the following and choose the correct answer

List-I	List-II
A) Cretinism	I) Hypothyroidism in adults
B) Myxoedema	II) Hypothyroidism in children
C) Gigantism	III) Hyper secretion of insulin
D) Acromegaly	IV) Hyper secretion of hGH in children
	V) Hyper secretion of hGH in adults

A. A-II,B-I,C_-III,D-IV

B. A-II,B-I,C-IV,D-V

C. A-IV,B-III,C-V,D-II

D. A-II,B-I,C-IV,D-III

Answer: B



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11. Endemic goitre is a state of

A. Increased thyroid function

B. normal thyroid function

C. decreased thyroid function

D. Moderate thyroid function

Answer: C



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12. Hashimoto disease is an autoimmune disorder that effects

A. brain

B. adrenal cortex

C. Thyroid gland

D. adrenal medulla

Answer: C



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13. Hypothyroidism in adult human beings causes

A. Cretinism

B. Exophthalmos

C. Dwarfism

D. Myxoedema

Answer: D



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14. Hypothyroidism in children causes

- A. Cretinism
- B. Graves's disease
- C. Myxoedema
- D. Endemic goiter

Answer: A



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15. Enlargement of thyroid due to deficiency of iodine is called

A. Tetany

B. Oedema

C. Acromegaly

D. Simple goiter

Answer: D



16. T_3 and T_4 hormones are synthesised by

- A. follicles
- B. stromal tissue
- C. isthmus
- D. Both (1) and (3)

Answer: A



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17. Hyper secretion of thyroxine causes

A. Graves's disease

B. Addison's disease

C. Myxoedema

D. Acromegaly

Answer: A



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18. Which one of the followings is not a function of T_4

A. Erythropoiesis

B. Maintenance of water and electrolyte balance

C. Enhances oxygen consumption

D. Stimulates cell division in epiphyseal plates of bone

Answer: D



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19. Tetany is caused by

A. Hyperparathyroidism

B. Hypoparathyroidism

C. Hyperthyroidism

D. Hypothyroidism

Answer: B



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20. Acromegaly is caused by

- A. Excess of STH
- B. Excess of thyroxine
- C. Deficiency of thyroxine
- D. Excess of adrenaline

Answer: A



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1. PTH is a

- A. hypercalcemic hormone
- B. hypocalcemic hormone
- C. endocalcemic hormone
- D. exocalcemic hormone

Answer: A



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2. Significant role of calcium balance in the body is maintained by

A. PTH and FSH

B. PTH and TCT

C. TCT and FSH

D. TCT and GH

Answer: B



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3. PTH is

- A. Hyperglucemic hormone
- B. hypoglycemic hormone
- C. Hypocalcemic hormone
- D. Hypercalcemic hormone

Answer: D



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4. Gull's disease occurs due to

- A. hyperthyroidism
- B. hypothyroidism
- C. hyperparathyroidism
- D. hypoparathyroidism

Answer: B



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

- A. Relaxin-cretinism
- B. Parathaormone-tetany
- C. Insulin-diabetes insipidus
- D. Prolactin-astigmatism

Answer: B



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6. Which of the following regulate the blood calcium and photsphate level?

A. Glucagon

B. growth hormone

C. Parathyroid hormone

D. Thyroxine

Answer: C



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7. Osteoporosis, osteomalacia, kidney stone formation are due to

A. Hyper parathyroidism

B. Hyperthyroidism

C. Hyper insulinimia

D. Hypothyroidism

Answer: A



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8. Cell division, protein synthesis, growth of muscle and growth to bones are regulated by

A. Growth hormone

B. TSH

C. ACTH

D. None of these

Answer: A



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9. Due to hypersecretion of which hormone, bones become weak in female?

A. PTh

B. TSH

C. Progesterone

D. Estrogen

Answer: A



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10. Match the following and choose the correct combination.

List-1

A) Hypothyroidism

B) Hyperthyroidism

C) Hypoparathyroidism

D) Hyperparathyroidism

List-2

1) Addison's disease

2) Kidney stones

3) Graves's disease

4) Tetany

5) Myxoedema

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

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

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

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

Answer: A**Watch Video Solution**

Exercise I Thymus Gland

1. Thymus gland releases

A. T_4

B. T_3

C. Thymosins

D. TCT

Answer: C



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2. If thymectomy is done during adult hood then what possibility is their

A. Immunosuppressant

B. Die immediately

C. No adverse reaction

D. Myasthenia gravis

Answer: C



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3. Major roles of thymus gland in humans is/are

- A. Differentiation of T-lymphocytes
- B. Differentiation of B-lymphocytes
- C. Promote production of antibodies
- D. Both (1) and (3)

Answer: D



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4. Immune response of old age person becomes weak due to the degeneration of following gland

A. Thyroid

B. Parathyroid

C. thymus

D. hypothalamus

Answer: C



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5. This one plays an important role in immune system

A. Pineal gland

B. thyroid

C. parathyroid

D. Thymus gland

Answer: D



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6. Thymosin plays an important role in differentiation of

A. RBCs

B. T-lymphocytes

C. NK cells

D. Dendritic cells

Answer: B



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7. "Tyrosin" is important in tge formation of

I. T_3 II. T_4 III. Oxytocin IV. PRL

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. IV and I

D. III and I

Answer: A



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8. A child with a weak immune system .Which of the following gland could be the cuase of the problem?

A. Thyroid gland

B. Parathyroid gland

C. Thymus

D. Pituitary gland

Answer: C



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9. Estrogen

- A. Stimulates the growth of ovarian follicle
- B. Stimulate the appearance of secondary sex characters
- C. Stimulate the growth of mammary gland
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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10. Thymosin is responsible for (NCERT Exemplar)

- A. Raising the blood sugar level
- B. Raising the blood calcium level
- C. Differentiation of T lymphocytes
- D. Decrease in blood RBC

Answer: C



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11. Blood calcium level is a resultant of how much dietary calcium is absorbed ,Hoe much calcium is lost in urine,how much bone dissoves releasing calcium into the blood and how much calcium from blood enters tissues.A number of facctors play an important role in these processes.Mask the one which has no role.

A. Vitamin D

B. Parathyroid hormone

C. Thyrocalcitonin

D. Thymosin

Answer: D



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Exercise I Adrenal Gland

1. During emergency piloerection ,sweating ,dilation of pupil are due to

A. thyroxine,insulin

B. insulin, glucagon

C. catecholamines

D. corticoids

Answer: C



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2. Adrenaline and noradrenaline do not promote

A. Breakdown of proteins

B. breakdown of lipids

C. glycogenesis

D. glycogenolysis

Answer: C



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3. Main glucocorticoid is

A. Insulin

B. Glucagon

C. Cortisol

D. Aldosterone

Answer: C



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4. Aldosterone is the main

A. Sexual corticoid

B. glucocorticoid

C. mineralocorticoid

D. androgen

Answer: C



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5. Hormone that helps in maintenance of electrolytes, body fluid volume and osmotic pressure is

A. Cortisol

B. aldosterone

C. Oxytocin

D. thyroxin

Answer: B



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6. A tumour in the adrenal zona glomerulosa can cause hyper secretion of hormones produced in that region. Which of the following might you expect to find in a patient with such a tumour:

- A. Increased blood sodium levels
- B. Increased blood glucose levels
- C. Decreased blood calcium levels
- D. Increased dehydration

Answer: A



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7. Fight (or) Flight responses are due to

A. Release of adrenal medullary hormones
and low sympathetic tone

B. Release of corticoids and low
sympathetic tone

C. Release of adrenal medullary hormones
and high sympathetic tone

D. release of adrenal medullary hormoned
and high parasympathetic tone

Answer: C



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8. Autoimmune endocrine disorder are

A. Exophthalmos & simple goiter

B. Grave's disease & Addison's disease

C. Addison's syndrome & Cushing's syndrome

D. Graves disease & tetany

Answer: B



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9. Statement-I Adrenalin functions differently in different organs like heart and liver
statement-II :Adrenalin receptors differ in different organs

A. Statement-I and statement-II both are correct

B. Statement-I is correct and statement -is wrong

C. Statement-I is wrong and statement -II is correct

D. Statement-I and statement -II Both are wrong

Answer: B



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10. Statement-II: Hormonal action is characterized by amplification of output
statement-II : Hormones are bio-catalysis

A. Statement-I and statement-II both are correct

B. Statement -I is correct and statement -II is wrong

C. Statement-I is wrong and statement-II is correct

D. Both statement -I and statement -II are wrong

Answer: B



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11. Insulin shock is due to

- A. Down-regulation of insulin-receptors
- B. Up-regulation of insulin receptors
- C. injuction of heavy dose of insulin
- D. Total ceasation of insulin secretion

Answer: C



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12. Addison's disease is due to the

A. Hyposecretion of T_3 and T_4 Hormones

B. Hyposecretion of glucocorticoids and mineralocorticoids

C. Hypersecretion of T_3 and T_4 hormones

D. Hypersecretion of glucocorticoids and mineralocorticoids

Answer: B



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13. Identify the wrong statement.

A. Hypersecretion of corticosteroids causes cushing's disease

B. Hypersecretion of thyroxine in adults causes Graves's disease

C. Hyposcretion of adrenal medullary hormones causes addison's disease

D. Simple goiter is an endemic disease

Answer: C



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14. Corticoids are the hormones, which are secreted by

- A. Renal cortex
- B. Adrenal cortex
- C. Adrenal medulla
- D. hypothalamus

Answer: B



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15. Glucocorticoids are the corticoids which

A. are involved in protein metabolism

B. are involved in fat metabolism

C. are involved in glucose metabolism

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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16. Addison's disease is due to the

A. Hypersecretion of PTH and aldosterone

B. Hyposecretion of cortisol and aldosterone

C. Hypersecretion of PTH and Hypersecretion of cortisol

D. Hypersecretion of cortisol and PTH

Answer: B



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17. Addison's disease is due to the

A. hypertrophy of adrenal cortex

B. Hyperophy of thyroid

C. Atrophy of adrenal coretx

D. Atrophy of thyroid

Answer: C



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18. Adrenaline and noradrenaline are hormones that can act as

A. Energy producing agents

B. Neurotransmitter

C. Energy yielding agents

D. Biocatalyst

Answer: B



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19. Hypersecretion of Cortisol by adrenal cortex causes

- A. Cushing's syndrome
- B. Turner's syndrome
- C. Down's syndrome
- D. Klinefelter syndrome

Answer: A



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20. Match the following and choose correct one

Column-I	Column-II
A)Addison's disease	1)Pituitary
B)Tetany	2)Thyroid
C)Acromegaly	3)Adrenal cortex
D)Myxoedema	4)Parathyroid

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

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

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

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

Answer: C



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21. Statement-I (S-I):hyposecretion of aldosterone results in low blood pressure.

Statement -II (S-II):hyposecretion of Aldosterone leads to elevated potassium (K^+),decreased sodium (Na^+) in the blood and dehydration

A. Statement-I and statement -II both are correct

B. Statement-I is wrong Statement -II is correct

C. Statement -I is correct and statement-is wrong

D. Both statement-I and statement-II are wrong

Answer: A



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22. Epinephrine is secreted by

A. Adrenal medulla and increases the heart rate

B. adrenal medulla and decreases the heart rate

C. adrenal cortex and increases the heart rate

D. adrenal cortex and decreases the heart rate

Answer: A



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23. Gluconeogenesis, Lipolysis and proteolysis process are stimulated by

- A. Glucocorticoids
- B. Mineralocorticoids
- C. Both (1) and (2)
- D. None of the above

Answer: A



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24. Match the following about endocrine disorder and choose the correct combination

Symptom	Disorder
A) Hypersecretion of cortisol	1) Flushed facial skin
B) Cushing's Syndrome	2) Skin with bronzed appearance
C) Myxoedema	3) Stretch marks on abdomen
D) Addison's disease	4) Pale skin
	5) Swelling of facial tissue

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

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

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

D. A-2,B-1,C-5,D-2

Answer: D



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25. Match the following and select the correct option

List-I

I) Melatonin

II) Adrenalin

III) Cortisol

IV) Oxytocin

List-II

A) Fight-or-Flight response

B) Milk ejection

C) Sets Biological clock

D) Anti inflammatory effect

A. IC,IIA,IIIB,IVD

B. IC,IIA,IIID,IVB

C. IB,IIA,IIID,IVC

D. I C,IID,IIIA,IV B

Answer: B



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26. Addison's disease results from

- A. hypertrophy of gonad
- B. hyperactivity of Leydig,s cells
- C. hyposecretion of adrenal cortex
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



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

A. insulin

B. melatonin

C. aldosterone

D. testosterone

Answer: C



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28. Which hormone causes dilation of blood vessels, increased oxygen consumption and gluconeogenesis?

A. Glucagon

B. ACTH

C. Insulin

D. Adrenaline

Answer: D



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29. A steroid hormone which regulates glucose metabolism is

A. Cortisone

B. Cortisol

C. Corticosterone

D. 11-Deoxyxorticosterone

Answer: B



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

- A. Acetylcholine
- B. Epinephrine
- C. Norepinephrine
- D. Cortisone

Answer: D



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31. When blood levels of glucocorticoids raises then the secretion of

- A. TSH decreases
- B. Somatocrinin increases
- C. FSH Increases
- D. ACTH decreases

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

32. Adrenaline directly affects

A. S.A node

B. α -cells of Langerhans

C. Dorsal root of spinal nerve

D. Epithelial cells of stomach

Answer: A



Watch Video Solution

33. Statement-I: Adrenal medulla is not essential for life

Statement-II : Nor epinephrine is also secreted by neurons of sympathetic division

A. Statement-I and statement-II both are correct

B. Statement-I is correct and statement-II is wrong

C. Statement -I is wrong and statement-II is correct

D. Both statement-I and statement-II are wrong

Answer: A



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34. 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. Estrogen and Progesterone
- B. Oxytocin and vasopressin
- C. Adrenaline and noradrenaline
- D. Insulin and glucagon

Answer: C



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

A. Insulin like growth factor (IGF)

B. Melatonin

C. Testosterone

D. Aldosterone

Answer: D



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36. Costisol is secreted from gland called

A. Pancreas

B. Thyroid

C. Adrenal

D. Thymus

Answer: C



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Exercise I Pancreas

1. Hyperglycemia is due to

A. Hypersecretion of glucocorticoids and hyposecretion of insulin

B. Hypersecretion of glucocorticoids and hyposecretion of glucagon

C. Hyposecretion of glucagon and hypersecretion of Insulin

D. Hypersecretion of glucocorticoids and insulin

Answer: A



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2. Choose the correct sequence of events that occur during regulation of blood glucose

(i) Increase in blood glucose

(ii) Increase in circulating glucagon

(iii) Release of glucose from glycogen

A. ,iii,ii,i

B. iii,i,ii

C. ,ii,iii,i

D. i,ii,iii

Answer: B



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3. Hyperglycemic hormone is

A. Cortisol

B. Adrenaline

C. Insulin

D. Glucagon

Answer: D



Watch Video Solution

4. Rapid movement of glucose into hepatocytes and adipocytes is due to

- A. Cortisol
- B. Adrenaline
- C. Insulin
- D. Glucagon

Answer: C



5. Diabetes mellitus is characterized by

A. Loss of appetite

B. Loss of growth

C. loss of glucose

D. All of those

Answer: C



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

A. Luteizing hormone-Failure of ovulation

B. Insulin-Diabetes insipidus

C. Thyroxine-Tetany

D. Parathyroid hormone-Diabetes mellitus

Answer: A



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

A. Relaxin-Gigantism

B. Prolactin-Cretinism

C. Parathyroid hormone-Tetany

D. Insulin-Diabetes insipidus

Answer: C



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8. Find the odd one out

A. Parathyroid-Tetany

B. Pancreas-Diabetes insipidus

C. Adrenal cortex-cushing's syndrome

D. thyroid -goitre

Answer: B



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9. Enterogastrone is

- A. A hormone secreted by gastric mucosa
- B. Enzyme secreted by gastric mucosa
- C. A hormone secreted by duodenal mucosa
- D. Secreted by exocrine gland related to digestions

Answer: C



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10. How insulin lowers blood sugar ?

- A. By increasing myoglobin formation
- B. By increasing blood pressure
- C. By enhancing liver glycogen formation
- D. All of these

Answer: C



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11. Fill up the blanks A to D with correct combination of term. Insulin is a-A- Hormone, which plays a major role in the regulation of -B-homeostasis major acts mainly on -C- and -D-

A. A -protein, B-glucose, C-hepatocytes, D-adipocytes

B. A-peptide, B-lipid, C-hepatocytes, D-myocytes

C. A-protein, B-glucose, C-osteocytes, D-adipocytes

D. A-peptide,B-glucose,C-hepatocytes,D-adipocytes

Answer: A



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12. Statement-I:Pancrease is a mixed gland

statement-II ,pancreatic eaztmes help in digestion

A. Statement-I and statement -II both are correct

B. Statement-I is correct and statement-II is wrong

C. Statement-I is wrong and statement -II is correct

D. Both statement-I and statement-II are wrong

Answer: A



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

A. Fats are catabolised to form glucose

B. Amino acids are catabolised in liver

C. Amino acids are discharged into blood stream from liver

D. Glycogen from muscles are released into the blood stream

Answer: A



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14.)llow metabolic rate

II)Increase in body weight

III)Tendency to retain water in tissue

Which of the following disease shows the above given symptoms?

A. Gigantism

B. Cretenism

C. Myxoedema

D. Acromegaly

Answer: C



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15. Islets of Langerhans in a normal human pancreas comprise only

A. 2-3% of pancreatic tissue

B. 1-2% of pancreatic tissue

C. 2-4% of pancreatic tissue

D. 4-5 % of pancreatic tissue

Answer: B



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16. Glucagon is

A. Protein hormone

B. Increases the blood sugar

C. Hyperglycemic hormone

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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17. Insulin is

A. Protein hormone

B. Decreases the blood sugar

C. act on adipose tissue and hepatocytes

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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18. Match correctly

A. Thyroxine-tetanus

B. insulin-diabetes insipidus

C. aderenaline-heptatitis

D. MSH-metachrosis

Answer: D



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19. Statement-I:pancrease is considered a dual (mixed) gland.

Statement-II :Pancreas produces enzymes and hormones.

- A. Both S-I and S-II are correct
- B. S-I is incorrect S-II is correct
- C. Both S-I and S-II are incorrect
- D. S-I is correct S-II is correct

Answer: A



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20. Loss of glucose in the urine occurs only when the blood glucose concentration is above

A. 180 mg/100 ml

B. 100mg/100 ml

C. 80 mg/100ml

D. 30 mg/100 ml

Answer: A



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21. Diabetes mellitus causes

- A. Hypocalcaemia
- B. Hypocalcaemia
- C. Hypoglycemia
- D. Hyperglycaemia

Answer: D



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22. How many Islets of Langerhans are present in normal human pancreas?

A. 1 to 2 million

B. 2 to 3 million

C. 3 to 4 million

D. 4 to 5 million

Answer: A



23. Hypoglycemia is associated with

- A. Hyperinsulinism
- B. hypothyroidism
- C. Cushing's disease
- D. Diabetes insipidus

Answer: A



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Exercise I Testis

1. Development of epididymis, vas deferens, seminal vesicles, prostate glands and urethra is controlled by

- A. estrogen
- B. Progesterone
- C. androgen
- D. Pituitary hormone

Answer: C



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2. Not a function with androgen influence is

A. Libido

B. Catabolism of proteins

C. Spermatogenesis

D. Anabolism of proteins

Answer: B



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3. Androgens regulates

A. Development of accessory sex organs

B. Myscular growth

C. Maturation of accessory sex organs

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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4. Statement-I: Androgens are secreted only in males

Statement-II : Progesterone is secreted only in females

A. Statement-I and statement -II both are correct

B. Statement-I is correct and statement is wrong

C. Statement -I is wrong and statement-II is correct

D. Statement-I and statement -II Both are
wrong

Answer: C



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5. Leydig cells secrete

A. Intermedian

B. Inhibin

C. Testosterone

D. Fertilizin

Answer: C



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6. Choose the correct option among the following

Column-A	Column-B
A) Epinephrine	I) Stimulates in muscle growth
B) Testosterone	II) Decrease in blood pressure
C) Glucagon	III) Decrease in liver glycogen content
D) Atrial natriuretic factor	IV) Increase heart beat

A. A-II,B-I,C-II,D-IV

B. A-IV,B-I,C-II,D-IV

C. A-I,B-II,C-III,D-IV

D. S-I,B-IV,C-II,D-III

Answer: B



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Exercise I Ovary

1. Match the following and choose correct one.

Column-I	Column-II
A) Testis	1) Pigmentation
B) Ovaries	2) Circadian rhythm
C) Pineal body	3) Estrogen
D) Melanin	4) Testosterone

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

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

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

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

Answer: C



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2. Leydig cells produce a group of hormones called

A. Androgens

B. Estrogens

C. aldosterone

D. Gondotropins

Answer: A



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3. The progesterone is a hormone which is

A. a protein useful for morphogenesis

B. helpful in relaxing uterus during parturition

C. an enzyme helpful for growth

D. Responsible for growth and maintenance of deciduas

Answer: D



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4. The female hormone inhibin is secreted by

A. Zona pellucida

B. Ovary

C. Corpus luteum

D. Uterine epithelium

Answer: C



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5. Progesterone is secreted by the cells of

- A. Corpus luteum
- B. Corpus callosum
- C. Corpus albicans
- D. Macula lutea

Answer: A



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6. Fill up the blanks A to C with correct combination of terms, Estrogens produce wide ranging actions such as stimulation of growth and activities of -A- secondary sex organs, development of growing - B-, appearance of female secondary sex characters (e.g., high pitch of voice ,etc), -C- gland development.

A. A-female, B-ovarian follicles, C-mammary

B. A-male, B-ovarian follicles, C-mammary

C. A-female, B-thyroid follicles, C-mammary

D. A-female ,B-varian follicles,C-uterine

Answer: A



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7. Which one of the following is anti abortion hormone?

A. Relaxin

B. Progesterone

C. Estrogen

D. epinephrine

Answer: B



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8. Progesterone

A. Supports the pregnancy

B. Acts on the mammary gland and
stimulate the formation of alveoli

C. Both (1) and (2)

D. Controls secondary sexual characters in females

Answer: C



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9. Select the right match of endocrine gland and their hormone among the options given below.

A)Pineal I)Epinephrine

B)Thyroid II) Melatonin

C)Ovary III)Estrogen

D)Adrenal medulla IV)Tetraiodothyronine

A. A-iv,B-ii,C-iii,D-i

B. A-ii,B-iv,C-I,D-iii

C. A-iv,B-ii,C-I,D-iii

D. A-ii,B-iv,C-iii,D-i

Answer: D



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1. Gastrointestinal hormone are

- A. Steroidal in nature
- B. Proteinaceous in nature
- C. Glycoproteinaceous in nature
- D. Both (1) and (2)

Answer: B



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2. Corpus luteum secretes a

A. Prolactin

B. Progesterone

C. Aldosterone

D. testosterone

Answer: B



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3. Which of the following organs in mammals does not consist of central "medullary" region surrounded by a cortical region

A. Ovary

B. Adrenal

C. Liver

D. Kidney

Answer: C



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4. GIP (Gastric inhibitory peptide)

A. Inhibits the gastric secretion and motility

B. Inhibits the gastric secretion only

C. Activates the gastric secretion and motility

D. Activates the gastric secretion only

Answer: A



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5. ANF has exactly opposite function of which of hormone secreted .

A. PTH

B. Estrogen

C. aldosterone

D. androgen

Answer: C



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6. JG cells kidney produces

A. Rennin

B. Renin

C. erythropoitin

D. Both (2) and (3)

Answer: D



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7. Match the following and choose correct one.

Column-I	Column-II
A) Testosterone	1) Increase in muscle growth
B) Atrial natriuretic factor	2) Decrease in blood pressure
C) Glucagon	3) Decrease in liver glycogen content
D) Epinephrine	4) Increase in heart beat

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

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

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

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

Answer: A



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8. Statement-I :Erythropoietin is produced from the JG cells of kidney in response to high blood volume

Statement II:Erythropoietin stimulates erythroclasia.

A. Both statement I & statement II are wrong

B. Statement I is true & statement II is wrong

C. Both statement I & statement II are correct

D. Statement I is wrong & statement II is correct

Answer: A



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9. ANF, Is secrets by

A. Venous wall of heart

B. atrial wall of heart

C. Both (1) and (2)

D. None of these

Answer: B



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10. ANF' is

- A. Steroidal in nature
- B. Peptide hormone
- C. Glucocorticoid hormone
- D. Mineralocorticoid hormone

Answer: B



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11. ANF' is a hormone ,Which

A. is secreted when BP is increased

B. decreases BP

C. Causes vasodilation

D. All of above

Answer: D



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12. Erythropoietin

- A. Stimulates erythropoiesis
- B. inhibits erythropoiesis
- C. inhibits platelets formation
- D. stimulates platelets formation

Answer: A



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13. CCK acts on

A. Pancreas

B. gall bladder

C. Both (1) and (2)

D. Liver

Answer: C



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14. The given table enlists various hormones and their chemical nature. Select the option which completes the table.

Hormone		Chemical composition	
(i)		Protein	
Testosterone		(ii)	
Thyroxine		(iii)	
(iv)		Amino-acid derivative	
	(i)	(ii)	(iii) (iv)
1) Cortisol	Steroid	Polypeptide	Estradiol
2) Insulin	Protein	Polypeptide	Epinephrine
3) Cortisol	Protein	Iodothyronine	Estradiol
4) Insulin	Steroid	Iodothyronine	Epinephrine



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15. The same hormone can be known by various names given in which set

A. secretin ,enterokin,gastrin

B. Gametokinetic factor ,testosterone,LTH

C. ADH,Pitressin,and vasopressin

D. Oxytocin ,tri-iodo=thyronine,thyroxine

Answer: C



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16. Atrial natriuretic peptide is produced by

A. lungs

B. heart

C. Kidney

D. JG cells

Answer: B



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17. Secretin acts on the

A. liver

B. stomach

C. pancreas

D. small intestine

Answer: C



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18. Which of the following hormones is not a secretion of human placenta?

A. Prolactin

B. Estrogen

C. Progesterone

D. Human chorionic gonadotropin

Answer: A



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Exercise I Mechanism Of Hormonal Action

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

A. cAMP

B. vGMP

C. Calcium

D. Sodium

Answer: D



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2. Hormone receptors on the target tissue are made up of

A. lipids

B. carbohydrates

C. Proteins

D. All of these

Answer: C



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3. Steroid hormones typically alters the activity of target cells by

- A. activating primary messenger
- B. activating secondary messenger
- C. interacting with intracellular receptors
- D. None of the above

Answer: C



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4. Lipid soluble hormone works by interacting with

A. Intracellular receptors

B. Intercellular receptors

C. Enzymes

D. producing enzymes

Answer: A



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5. Statement-I Boy/girl who is blind by birth attains sexual maturity early

Statement-II: Darkness stimulate the release of melatonin

A. Statement-I and statement-II both are correct

B. Statement-I is correct and statement -is wrong

C. Statement-I is wrong and statement-II is correct

D. Both statement -I

Answer: A



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6. Some hormones need the secondary messenger because

A. they need activator

B. They can't cross cell membrane

C. They can cross cell membrane

D. They need a prosthetic group

Answer: B



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

A. Calcium

B. Sodium

C. cAMP

D. IP_3

Answer: B



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8. Estrogen and testosterone hormones bind to

A. cytoplasmic receptors

B. G-protein membrane proteins

C. Enzyme linked proteins

D. membrane receptors

Answer: A



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9. Steroid hormones work as

A. They enter into target cells and binds with specific receptor and activate specific genes to form protein

B. they bind to cell membrane

C. they catalyse formation of AMP

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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10. Insulin receptors are

A. extrinsic protein

B. interinsic protein

C. G-protein

D. trimetic protein

Answer: A



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

A. Not respond to the hormone

B. Continue to respond to the hormone without any difference

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

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

Answer: A



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12. Hormone that is having receptor on the surface of cell membrane is

A. estrogen

B. iodothyronines

C. FSH

D. testosterone

Answer: C



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13. Hormone that maintains the blood glucose level within the limit is

A. II,IV and VI

B. I,III and V

C. I,IV and VI

D. II,III and V

Answer: A



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14. Secretion of aldosterone is under the control of

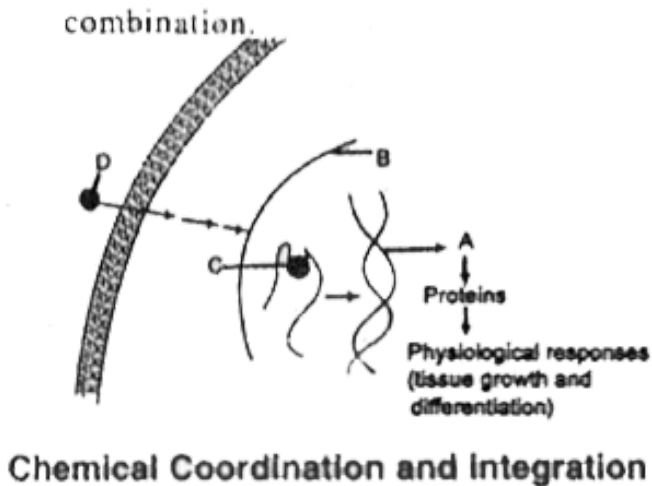
- A. Hypothalamic portal system
- B. Hypothalamo-hypophyseal tract
- C. RAAS pathway
- D. Adrenal cortex

Answer: C



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15. Identify A to D and choose the correct combination



A. A-DNA,B-Nucleus,C-Hormone receptor

complex,D-Hormone

B. A-mRNA,B-Nucleus,C-Hormone receptor

complex,D-Hormone

C. A-mRNA ,B-Nucleus ,C-Hormone receptor
complex,D-Protein

D. A-DNA,B-Nucleus,C-Hormone receptor
complex ,D-protein

Answer: B



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16. 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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17. Hormones are called chemical signals that stimulate specific target .Which is the correct

location of these receptors in case of protein hormones

A. Extra cellular matrix

B. Blood

C. Plasma membrane

D. Nucleus

Answer: C



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1. Which of the following hormones is a derivative of amino acid?

A. Prostaglandin

B. Progesterone

C. Epinephrine

D. Estrogen

Answer: C



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2. Father of Endocrinology

A. Huxley

B. Thomas Addison

C. Abel

D. Kimball and Murlin

Answer: B



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3. Heterocrine glands are the glands .which

A. Work as exocrine glands

B. Work as endocrine glands

C. Have dual (exo and endocrine) mode of
function

D. are present in the hypothalamus region
of brain

Answer: C



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4. Read the following statements

I) All hormone receptors are proteins

II) All hormones are protein hormones

III) The hormone function is generally close to the site its release

The incorrect statements are

A. All except I

B. All except II

C. All except III

D. I, II and III

Answer: A



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5. Local hormone of the following is

A. Somatostatin

B. ACTH

C. Thyrocalcitonin

D. Thyroxine

Answer: A



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Exercise II Human Endocrine System

1. Which of the following can be true regarding epinephrine

A)Protein hormone B)Catecholamine

C)Lipid soluble D)Water soluble

E)Bind to intracellular hormone receptor

F)Steroid hormone

G)Amine hormone

A. A,B,E,G

B. B,D,E,G

C. B,C,E,G

D. B,D,G

Answer: D



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2. This one becomes neuro-hypophysis

A. Rathke's pouch

B. Outgrowth of oral region

C. Intundibular process

D. Hypophyseal portal system

Answer: C



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3. Match the following columns

List-I

- A) V-shaped chromosome
- B) L-shaped chromosome
- C) J-shaped chromosome
- D) I-shaped chromosome

List-II

- I) telocentric
- II) metacentric
- III) sub-metacentric
- IV) acrocentric

A. A & B

B. B & D

C. C & D

D. E & F

Answer: B



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4. Suprachiasmatic nucleus is influenced by

- A. Cochlea
- B. Vestibular apparatus
- C. Hypophysis
- D. Epiphysis cerebri

Answer: D



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5. Estradiol is a

- A. Glucocorticoid
- B. Mineralo corticoid
- C. Gonadotropin
- D. Oestrogen

Answer: D



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6. Read the following hormone

A)Epinephrine B)Thyroid hormone

C)Nor-epinephrine D)Melatonin

Identify the hormones that considered as catecholamines

A. A and B

B. A and C

C. B and C

D. C and D

Answer: B



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7. Study the following and choose the correct statements

I)Hormones produced by adenohipophysis are protein hormones

II)Hormones stores by neurohypophysis are peptide hormones

III)Catecholamines are water soluble hormones

IV)Thyroid hormone is derived from aminoacid
the tyrosine

A. I and II

B. I,II and III and IV

C. II,III and IV

D. III and IV

Answer: B



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8. Identify the mismatched combination from the following

A. Peptide hormone-vasopressin

B. Protein hormone-Insulin

C. Amine hormone-Melatonin

D. Oestrogen-Protein hormone

Answer: D



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9. Which one of the following is termed temporary gland?

A. Pineal

B. Thymus

C. Placenta

D. Kidney

Answer: C



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Exercise II Hypothalamus

1. The main function of hypothalamus

- A. Acts as biological cycle
- B. To act an interface between nervous and endocrine systems
- C. To form neurohypophysis
- D. All the above

Answer: B



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2. Hypothalamus secrete

- A. Peptide hormone only
- B. Amine hormones only
- C. Inhibiting and releasing hormones
- D. Gonadotropins

Answer: C



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Exercise II Pituitary Gland

1. Prolactin controlling agent is

A. Ach

B. Dopamine

C. GABA

D. Prostaglandins

Answer: B



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2. A 10 yr child with deficient anterior pituitary function is likely to

A. Develop acromegaly

B. be a short stature but have relatively normal body

C. be a constant danger of becoming dehydrated

D. Have a high basal metabolic rate

Answer: B



3. The posterior pituitary is under the

A. direct neural regulation of the
adenohypophysis

B. direct neural regulation of the
hypothalamus

C. direct axonal regulation of the
adenohypophysis

D. direct axonal regulation of the neurohypophysis

Answer: B



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4. In fish culture which pair of hormones is most important?

A. TSH and ACTH

B. FSH and LH

C. Estrogen and progesterone

D. Vasopressin and oxytocin

Answer: B



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5. If the pituitary gland of an adult rat is removed surgically, which of the following endocrine glands will be least affected?

A. Adrenal cortex

B. Adrenal medulla

C. Thyroid

D. Gonad

Answer: B



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6. Congenital hypothyroidism results in

A. Myxoedema

B. Exophthalmos

C. Dwarfism

D. Cretinism

Answer: D



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7. Hyposecretion of ADH causes

A. Type 1 diabetes mellitus

B. Diabetes insipidus

C. Type II diabetes mellitus

D. Hyperinsulinism

Answer: B



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8. Diabetes insipidus occurs due to the hyposecretion of

A. Thymosine

B. Oxytocine

C. Insulin

D. Vasopressin

Answer: D



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9. Secretion of which of the following is under neurosecretory nerve axons?

A. Pineal

B. Adrenal cortex

C. Anterior pituitary

D. posterior pituitary

Answer: D



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10. GnRH (Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone)
Stimulates the

A. Pituitary to release the gonadotropin

B. Pituitary for synthesis and release of
gonadotropin

C. Testis to release the gonadotropin

D. hypothalamus to release the
gonadotropin

Answer: B



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11. Which hormone secretion is under nervous control

A. Adrenal cortex

B. Anterior pituitary

C. Posterior pituitary

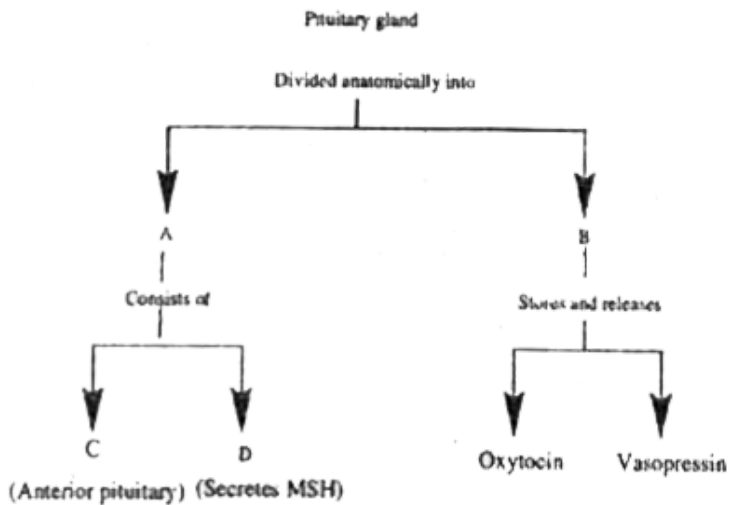
D. Pineal body

Answer: C



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12. identify A,B,C and D in the given flowchart and select the correct option.



A. A-neurohypophysis,B-

Adenohypophysis,C-pars distalis,D-pars

intermedia

B. A-Adenohypophysis,B-Nurohypophysis,C-

Pars intermedia,D-Pars distalis

C. A-Adenohypophysis

,B-

Neurohypophysis,D-Pars distalis ,Pars

intermedia

D. A-Neurohypophysis,B-Adenohypophysis,C-

Pars intermedia,D-Pars distalis

Answer: C



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Exercise II Pineal Gland

1. Which one is derived from the aminoacid tryptophan

A. Melanion

B. Melatonin

C. Insulin

D. Thyroxine

Answer: B



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2. Darkness stimulates the release of the following hormone

A. A water soluble causing ageing in adults

B. A hormone that maintains menstrual cycle

C. A hormone that prevents diuresis

D. A hormone that stimulates uterine muscle contractions

Answer: B



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3. Which of the following is responsible for sleep wake cycle movement?

A. Dopamine

B. Melatonin

C. Serotonin

D. Adrenalin

Answer: B



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4. Darkness stimulates the release of the following hormone

A. A water soluble causing ageing in adults

B. A hormone that maintains menstrual cycle

C. A hormone that prevents diuresis

D. A hormone that stimulates uterine muscle contractions

Answer: B



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Exercise II Thyroid Gland

1. A patient has swelling around eyes and large as well as popping eye balls. This patient is probably suffering from

A. excessive secretion of thyroxine

B. excessive secretion of calcitonin

C. less secretion of thyroxine

D. less secretion of calcitonin

Answer: A



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2. Toxic agents present in food which interfere with thyroxine synthesis lead to the development of

A. toxic goitre

B. cretinism

C. simple goitre

D. thyrotoxicosis

Answer: C



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3. Read the following statements

I) Congenital hypothyroidism results in cretinism

II) Myxoedema is characterised by accumula-

tion of interstitial fluid below the skin

III) Eyes protrude in the patient suffering from Grave's disease

The correct statements are

A. I and II only

B. II and III only

C. I, II and III

D. I and III only

Answer: A



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4. The hormone which inhibits bone resorption is/are

A. Calcitonin

B. Calcitriol

C. Parathromone

D. (1) and (2)

Answer: A



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5. Identify the incorrect matching

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| A. | Endocrine gland | Hormone |
| | Pars distalis | Growth Hormone |
| B. | Endocrine gland | Hormone |
| | Parsintermedia | Oxytocin |
| C. | Endocrine gland | Hormone |
| | Pars nervos | Vasopressin |
| D. | Endocrine gland | Hormone |
| | Thyroid | T ₃ , T ₄ |

Answer: B



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6. Facial tissues swell and look puffy in case of

A. Grestinism

B. Graves's disease

C. Myxoedema

D. Endemic goiter

Answer: C



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7. The vitamin which works along with para thyroid hormone is

A. Vitamine C

B. Calciferol

C. Tocopherol

D. Vitamin- B_{12}

Answer: B



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8. One of the following is correct statement

A. T_4 is more active than T_3

B. T_3 is more active than T_4

C. T_3 and T_4 are the same

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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9. Match the following and choose the correct one

Structure	Related feature
A) Epiphysis cerebri	1) Maintain proper levels of Ca^{2+} and phosphates
B) Follicular cells of thyroid	2) Regulates pigmentation
C) Pars intermedia	3) Circadian rhythms
D) Parafoollicular cells of thyroid	4) Influences menstrual cycle
	5) Basal metabolic rate

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

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

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

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

Answer: B



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Exercise II Parathyroid Gland

1. Hormone that stimulates the process of bone resorption is

A. Parathyroid hormone

B. Calorigenic hormone

C. Thyroxine

D. Catechloramines

Answer: A



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2. Parathormone

A. Stimulate Vitamin A in liver

B. Stimulate Vitamin B_{12} in liver

C. Stimulate Vitamin D in Kidney

D. Stimulate Vitamin K in Kidney

Answer: C



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3. Increase in bleeding time and delay in blood coagulation is due to the deficiency of

- A. Adrenalin
- B. Noradrenalin
- C. Parathormone
- D. thyroxine

Answer: C



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Exercise II Thymus

1. Maturation of T-Cells promoted by the hormone

A. Estradiole

B. Melatonin

C. Thymosin

D. Thyroxine

Answer: C



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2. Which gland atrophies in adults?

A. Pancreas gland

B. Thymus gland

C. Adrenal gland

D. Thyroid gland

Answer: B



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3. Development of breast tissue in males called

- A. Eunuchoidism
- B. Precocious puberty
- C. Hypogonadism
- D. Gynecomastia

Answer: D



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4. When both ovaries are removed from rat then which hormone is decreased in blood?

A. Oxytocin

B. Prolactin

C. Estrogen

D. Gonadotropin releasing factor

Answer: C



5. Maturation of T-cells require

- A. Thyroid hormone
- B. Calcitonin hormone
- C. Thymosin hormone
- D. Vitamin-D

Answer: C



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Exercise II Adrenal Gland

1. Cortisol is involved in

A. Maintaining cardio -vascular system

B. Kidney functions

C. RBC production

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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2. Spindly arms and legs, pot belly, moon face, buffalo hump are some manifestations of

A. Cushing's syndrome

B. Addison's disease

C. Parkinson's disease

D. Graves disease

Answer: A



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3. Which gland is called 4S and 3F?

- A. Thyroid gland
- B. Parathyroid gland
- C. Adrenal gland
- D. Hypothalamus

Answer: C



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4. Addison's disease results from

- A. Hyposecretion of adrenal
- B. Hypertrophy of gonads
- C. Hyperactivity of cells of Leydig
- D. None of these

Answer: A



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5. The heartbeat increase at the time of interview due to

- A. Secretion of adrenaline
- B. Corticotropic hormone
- C. Hypersecretion of renin
- D. Antidiuretic hormone secretion

Answer: A



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6. Conn's disease is caused by the over secretion of

A. Aldosterone

B. ADH

C. ACTH

D. None of these

Answer: A



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7. Life saving hormone are secreted by

A. Pituitary

B. Pineal

C. Adrenal

D. Thyroid

Answer: C



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8. The following are the hormones secreted by suprarenal glands

A) Cortisol

B) Catecholamines

C)Aldosterone

D)Androgens

Arrange them in a correct sequence as secrete by the concerned zones of the glands from outside to inside

A. C-S-A-B

B. C-A-D-B

C. A-D-C-B

D. A-C-D-B

Answer: B





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9. The hormone which regulates homeostasis of minerals is secreted by

- A. Zona reticularis of adrenal cortex
- B. Zone glomerulosa of adrenal cortex
- C. Zona fasciculata of adrenal cortex
- D. Adrenal medulla

Answer: B



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Exercise II Pancreas

1. Elevated levels of ketone bodies in blood is the clinical symptom of

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Diabetes insipidus
- C. Myxoedema
- D. Endemic goiter

Answer: A



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2. Prolonged hyperglycemia leads to

- A. Diabetes insipidus
- B. Diabetes mellitus
- C. Increase in ketone bodies
- D. Both (2) and (3)

Answer: D



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3. Set of hormones that play a vital role in growth

A. Insulin ,epinephrine ,calcitonin

B. Thyroxine,corticoids,MSH,

C. hGH,ADH,TSH

D. Insulin,thyroxine ,hGH

Answer: D



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Exercise II Testis

1. Eunuchoidism is due to

- A. Failure of testosterone
- B. Hyper secretion of testosterone
- C. Hyper secretion of cortisol
- D. Hyper secretion of estrogen

Answer: A



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2. In males, the spermatogenesis is regulated by

A. FSH

B. androgens

C. Both (1) and (2)

D. Hypothalamus

Answer: C



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3. Compared in a bull a bullock is docile because of

- A. Higher level of thyroxin
- B. Higher levels of cortisone
- C. Lower levels of blood testosterone
- D. Lower levels of adrenalin/noradrenalin in its blood

Answer: C



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Exercise II Ovary

1. Match the following

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) Estrogen | 1) Maintains corpus luteum |
| b) Progesterone | 2) Spermatogenesis |
| c) Follicular stimulating hormone | 3) Supports pregnancy |
| d) Luteinizing hormone | 4) Growth of ovarian follicles |

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

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

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

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

Answer: C



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2. Read the following activities

A)Oogenesis B)Ovulation

C)Milk secretion D) Milk ejection

A. A-B-C-D

B. B-A-C-D

C. A-B-D-C

D. B-A-D-C

Answer: B



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Exercise II Other Endocrine Structures

1. Hormones stimulate production of erythrocytes are

A. Aldosterone, Calcitonin, Cortisol

B. Erythropoietin, Thyrocalcitonin, Growth

Horomone

C. Cortisol,Thyroxine,Erythropoietin

D. Thyroxine ,Epinephrine,Erythropoietin

Answer: C



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2. Bombycol,a pheromone secreted by

A. cat

B. muskdeer

C. Silkmoth

D. Honey bee

Answer: C



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3. Geraniol ,an aggregation pheromone is produced by

A. Honeybee

B. Silkworm

C. Muskdeer

D. Cat

Answer: A



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4. Match the following

List-I	List-II
A) Cholecystokinin	1) Stimulates secretion of gastric juice
B) Enterogastrone	2) Stimulates bicarbonate secretion by pancreas
C) Gastrin	3) Contraction of gall bladder
D) Secretin	4) Inhibits secretion of gastric juice

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

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

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

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

Answer: B



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5. Which of the following help in communication with the other members of the same species

A. Hormones

B. Automones

C. Pheromones

D. Autocoids

Answer: C



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6. Which of the following is not an example of sex pheromone

A. Bombicol

B. Muskone

C. Formic acid

D. Civetone

Answer: C



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7. Presence of fats and chyme in the food causes duodenum to produce this polypeptide hormone

A. secretin

B. Gastric inhibitory peptide

C. Gastrin

D. Cholecystokinin

Answer: D



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Exercise II Mechanism Of Hormonal Action

1. Which of the following is not involved as second messenger in Ca^{2+} mediated hormones?

A. cAMP

B. DAG

C. Phospholipase

D. IP_3

Answer: A



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2. Read the following arrange them in a correct sequence in the activity of Epinephrine on the liver cells

A)Formation of cAMP

B)Epinephrine binds to membrane receptor

C)Activation of phosphorylase

D)G protein binds to GTP and activates adenylate cyclase

E)Activation of protein kinase A

F)Phosphorylation of glycogen to glucose-6 phosphate

A. BADECF

B. BDAECF

C. BADFCE

D. BDAFCE

Answer: B



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3. Second messengers are activated in response to

- A. Steroid hormones
- B. thyroxine
- C. hydrophilic hormones
- D. all of these

Answer: C



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Exercise Iii Previous Aipmt Neet Questions

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 lose their sensitivity of Growth hormone in adults

D. Muscle fibres do not grow in size after birth

Answer: B



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2. GnRH, a hypothalamic hormone, needed in reproduction acts on:

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

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

C. Poserior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of ozytocin and FSH

D. Poserior pitutary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and relaxin

Answer: B



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

A. Gastrin and insulin

B. Cholecystokinin and secretin

C. insulin and glucagon

D. Angiotensin and epinephrine

Answer: B



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4. grave's disease is caused due to

- A. Hypersecretion of thyroid gland
- B. hyposecretion of adrenal gland
- C. hypersecretion of adrenal gland
- D. hyposecretion of thyroid gland

Answer: A



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5. Name a peptide hormone which acts mainly on hepatocytes adipocyt and enhances cellular glucose uptake and utilization

A. Glucagon

B. Secretion

C. Gastrin

D. Insulin

Answer: D



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6. Osteoporosis, an age-related disease of skeletal system may occur due to

- A. High concentration of Ca^{++} and Na^{+}
- B. Decreased level of estrogen
- C. accumulation of uric acid leading to inflammation of joints
- D. immune disorder affecting neuromuscular junction leading to fatigue

Answer: B



7. The posterior pituitary gland is not a true endocrine gland because

A. it only stores and releases hormones

B. it is under the regulation of hypothalamus

C. it secretes enzymes

D. it is provided with a duct

Answer: A



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

A. Placenta

B. Fallopian tube

C. pituitary

D. ovary

Answer: A



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

A. Parathormone-Calcitonin

B. Insulin-Glucagon

C. Aldosterone-Atrial Natriuretic factor

D. Relaxin-Inhibin

Answer: D



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10. Select the incorrect statement

- A. FSH stimulates the sertoli cells which help in sperminogenesis
- B. LH triggers ovulation in ovary
- C. LH and FSH decrease gradually during the follicular phase
- D. LH trigger secretion of andogens from the Leydig cells

Answer: C



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

A. estrogen and progesterone

B. estrogen and inhibin

C. progesterone only

D. progesterone and inhibin

Answer: A



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12. Identify the correct statement on inhibin

A. Inhibits the secretion of LH, FSH and prolactin

B. Is produced by granulosa cells in ovary and inhibits the secretion of FSH

C. Is produced by granulosa cells in ovary
and inhibits the secretion of LH

D. Is produced by nurse cells in tests and
inhibits the secretion of LH

Answer: B



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13. The amino acid Tryptophan is the precursor
for the synthesis of

A. Melatonin and serotonin

B. thyroxine and triiodothyronine

C. estrogen and progesterone

D. cortisol and cortisone

Answer: A



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

A. Cortisol

B. Melatonin

C. Calcitonin

D. Epinephrine

Answer: D



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

A. Glucagon

B. Cortisone

C. Aldosterone

D. Insulin

Answer: C



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16. Which of the following events is not associated with ovulation in human female

A. LH surge

B. Decrease in estradiol

C. Full development of Graafian follicle

D. Release of secondary oocyte

Answer: B



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17. Which one of the following hormones though synthesised elsewhere ,is stored and released by the master gland?

A. Melanocyte stimulating hormone

B. Antidiuretic hormone

C. Luteinizing hormone

D. Prolactin

Answer: B



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18. Identify the hormone with is correct matching 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 sex organs

D. Atrial natriuretic factor-ventricular wall, increase the blood pressure

Answer: B



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19. Fight-or-flight reactions cause activation of

- A. The parathyroid glands ,leading to increased metabolic rate
- B. The kidney ,leading to suppression of reninangiotensin-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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20. A pregnant female delivers a baby who suffers from stunted growth, Mental retardation, low intelligence quotient and abnormal skin. This is a result of

- A. Cancer of the thyroid gland
- B. Oversecretion of pars distalis
- C. Deficiency of iodine in diet
- D. Low secretion of growth hormone

Answer: C



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

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

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

C. Adenohypophysis is under neural regulation of the hypothalamus

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

produce any hormones

Answer: A



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

A. {("Endocrine","Hormone","Function

deficiency

symptoms"),

("1)Thyroid","thyroxine","Lack of iodine in
diet result in goitre");}

B. {("Endocrine","Hormone","Function
deficiency symptoms"),("2)Corpus
luteum","Testos","stimulates spermatogenesis
terone");}

C. {("Endocrine","Hormone","Function
deficiency symptoms"),("3)Anterior
pituitary","Oxytocin

contraction","Stimulates uterus during
child birth");}

D. {("Endocrine","Hormone","Function

deficiency symptoms"),("4)Posterior
pituitary","Growth

hormone","Oversecretion stimulates
abnormal growth");}

Answer: A



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23. Name the endocrine gland which is present on the kidneys.

A. {("Endocrine

gland","Hormone","Function"),

("1)Placenta","Estrogen","Initiates

secretion of the milk");}

B. {("Endocrine

gland","Hormone","Function"),("2)Corpus

luteum","Estrogen","Essential formain

tenance of endometrium");}

C. {("Endocrine

gland","Hormone","Function"),

("3)Leydig's","Androgen","Initiates the
production of sperms");}

D. {("Endocrine

gland","Hormone","Function"),

("4)Ovary","FSH","Stimulates follicular
development and the secretion of
estrogens");}

Answer: C



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24. Norepinephrine

(i) Is released by sympathetic fibres

(ii) Is released by parasympathetic fibres

(iii) Increases the heart rate

(iv) Decreases blood pressure

Which of the above statements are correct?

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (ii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iv)

Answer: A



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25. Which of the following represents the action of insulin?

A. Increases blood glucose level by stimulating glucagon production

B. Decreases blood glucose levels by forming glycogen

C. Increases blood glucose levels by promoting cellular of glucose

D. increses blood glucose levels by hydrolysis of glycogen

Answer: B



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26. 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,glucagon

B. Thyroxine,insulin

C. Somatostatin,oxytocin

D. Cortisol,testosterone

Answer: D



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

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

B. Neurotransmitters diffuse rapidly across the cleft and transmit a nerve impulse

C. Hypothalamus activates the parasympathetic division of brain

D. Sympathetic nervous system is activated releasing epinephrine and norepinephrine from adrenal cortex

Answer: A



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28. What is correct to say about the hormone action in human?

A. Glucagon is secreted by β cells of islets of Langerhans and stimulates glycogenolysis

B. Secretion of thymosins is stimulated with aging

C. In females ,FSH first binds with specific receptors on ovarian cell membrane

D. FSH stimulates the secretion of estrogen
and progesterone

Answer: C



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29. Match the source gland with its respective hormone and function and select the correct

option

Source gland	Hormone	Function
1) Anterior pituitary	Oxytocin hormone	Contraction of uterus muscles during child birth
2) Posterior pituitary	Vasopressin	stimulates resorption of water in the tubules in nephron
3) Corpus luteum	Oestrogen	Supports pregnancy
4) Thyroid	Thyroxine	Regulates blood calcium level



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30. Given below is an incomplete table on hormones ,their source and one major effect

of each human body. Identify the option representing correct grouping of hormone its gland effect

Gland	Secretion	Effect on body
A	Oestrogen	Maintenance of secondary sexual characters
Alpha cells of Islets of Langerhans	B	Raises blood Sugar level
Anterior Pituitary	C	Over secretion leads to gigantism

- | A | B | C |
|-------------|----------|----------------|
| 1) Ovary | Glucagon | Growth hormone |
| 2) Placenta | Insulin | Vasopressin |
| 3) Ovary | Insulin | Calcitonin |
| 4) Placenta | Glucagon | Calcitonin |



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

- A. Calcitonin
- B. Prolactin
- C. Adrenaline
- D. Melatonin

Answer: D



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

A. Aldosterone

B. Both androstenedione and dehydro
epiandro-sterone

C. Adrenaline

D. Cortisol

Answer: C



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

A. Tetany

B. Anaemia

C. Angina pectoris

D. Gout

Answer: A



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

A. Glucagon-beta cells(source)

B. Somtostatin-delta cells(source)

C. Corpus luteum-relaxin(secretion)

D. Insulin -Diabetes mellitus(disease)

Answer: A



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35. Toxic agents present in food which interfere with thyroxine synthesis lead to the development of

- A. toxic goitre
- B. cretinism
- C. simple goitre
- D. thyrotoxicosis

Answer: D



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

Hormone	Source	Function
1) Vasopressin pituitary	posterior	increases loss of water through urine
2) Norepine- phrine	adrenal medulla	Increases heartbeat, rate of respiration and alertness
3) Glucagon	beta-cells of Islets of Langerhans	stimulates glycogenolysis
4) Prolactin	posterior pituitary	regulates growth of mammary glands and milk formation in females



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37. A health disorder that results from the deficiency of thyroxine in adults and characterised by

(i) a low metabolic rate,

(ii) Increase in body weight and

(iii) tendency to retain water in tissues is

A. Simple goitre

B. Myxoedema

C. Cretinism

D. Hypothyroidism

Answer: B



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38. Which one of the following pair of organs includes only the endocrine glands?

- A. Thymus and testes
- B. Adrenal and ovary
- C. Parathyroid and adrenal
- D. Pancreas and parathyroid

Answer: C



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39. The blood calcium is lowered by the deficiency of

- A. Both calcitonin and parathormone
- B. Calcitonin
- C. Parathormone
- D. Thyroxine

Answer: C



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40. Feeling the tremors of an earthquake, a scared resident of seventh floor of a multi-storied building starts climbing down the stairs rapidly which hormone initiated this action?

A. Adrenaline

B. Glucagon

C. Gastrin

D. Thyroxine

Answer: A



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41. 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. Parotid

B. pancreas

C. Thyroid

D. Parathyroid

Answer: D



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