



## BIOLOGY

### BOOKS - CENGAGE BIOLOGY (ENGLISH)

#### CHEMICAL COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION

##### Exercise

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

- A. Somatochrinin
- B. Vasopressin
- C. Oxytocin
- D. Both (2) and (3)

**Answer: D**



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2. Which of the following is an incorrect match?

- A. Thyroxine - Iodinated tyrosine
- B. Aldosterone - Polypeptide hormone
- C. Estrogen - Steroid hormone
- D. Thyrotropin - Glycoprotein hormone

**Answer: B**



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

- A. Oxytocin
- B. Vasopressin
- C. Somatocrinin

D. Somatostatin

**Answer: B**



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4. Which of the following lobe of the pituitary atrophies during foetal development and is smaller in adults ?

A. Pars distalis

B. Pars intermedia

C. Adenohypophysis

D. Neuronhypophysis

**Answer: B**



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

- A. Somatotropin
- B. Somatocrinin
- C. Somatostatin
- D. Pitocin

**Answer: A**



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

- A. TSH
- B. LH
- C. GH

D. PRL

**Answer: C**



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**7. Pituitary gland is lodged in a bony cavity of which skull bone ?**

A. Temporal

B. Occipital

C. Sphenoid

D. Parietal

**Answer: C**



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**8. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?**

- A. Pars intermedia atrophies during fetal development.
- B. Pituitary gland is lodged in sella turcica.
- C. Neurohypophysis synthesizes two hormones.
- D. Herring bodies are present in neurohypophysis.

**Answer: A**



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

- A. ADH
- B. Oxytocin
- C. Pitocin
- D. Both (2) and (3)

**Answer: A**



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

- A. ACTH
- B. MSH
- C. PRL
- D. Both (1) and (2)

**Answer: D**



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

- A. Thyroid
- B. Pineal gland
- C. Gonads

D. Thymus

**Answer: C**



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**12.** Which of the following technique is used to measure the hormones, their precursor, and their metabolic and products quantitatively in the living body ?

A. RIA

B. Chromatography

C. Oscilloscope

D. None of these

**Answer: A**



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13. Hypophysis is linked with hypothalamus through

- A. Isthmus
- B. Infundibulum
- C. Epiphysis
- D. Intermediate lobe

**Answer: B**



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14. Regulating hormones from hypothalamus reach Adeno-hypophysis through

- A. Neuron
- B. Neuroendocrine cells
- C. Portal blood vessel
- D. Diffusion

**Answer: C**



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**15.** Cell type responsible for the release of MSH is

- A. Somatotroph
- B. Lactotroph
- C. Corticotroph
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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**16.** The disproportionate growth of bones of body parts due to the over secretion of GH after adolescence is known as

- A. Gigantism
- B. Acromegaly
- C. Dwarfism
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**17. The primary target of the hormones of hypothalamus is**

- A. Pineal gland
- B. Thymus
- C. Pituitary
- D. Testis

**Answer: C**



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18. The anterior pituitary hormone that does not stimulate another endocrine gland is

- A. Somatotrophin
- B. Thyrotrophin
- C. Gonadotrophin
- D. Adrenocorticotrophin

**Answer: A**



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19. Luteinising hormone (LH) in female

- A. Helps in the appearance of secondary sexual characters
- B. Stimulates ovary to secrete oestradiol
- C. Helps in release of the ovum from the ovary

D. Controls the blood pressure

**Answer: C**



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

- A. Oxytocin is no longer available from pituitary
- B. Atrophy of adrenal medulla
- C. Atrophy of adrenal cortex
- D. LTH from pituitary is no longer available

**Answer: C**



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**21.** Continued secretion of milk is maintained by

A. Prolactin

B. LH

C. Relaxin

D. STH

**Answer: A**



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**22.** Which one of the following is called as milk ejection hormone and birth hormone ?

A. Vasopressin

B. Oxytocin

C. Somatotrophic hormone

D. Pancreozymin

**Answer: B**



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

A. ACTH

B. Somatotropin

C. ADH

D. LTH

**Answer: C**



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**24.** Which of the following is the largest endocrine gland ?

A. Thyroid gland

B. Adrenal gland

C. Thymus

D. Pituitary gland

**Answer: A**



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**25. Maximum iodine is stored in**

A. Parathyroid

B. Thyroid

C. Pituitary

D. All of these

**Answer: B**



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26. Failure of thyroid secretion from infancy leading to dwarfism and mental retardation is included under

- A. Grave's disease
- B. Cretinism
- C. Simple goiter
- D. Myxedema

**Answer: B**



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27. Name the non-iodinised hormone secreted by parafollicular cells of thyroid

- A. Calcitonin
- B. Oxytocin

C. Vasopression

D. Gonadotropin

**Answer: A**



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**28.** Exophthalmic goitre is caused due to

A. Hyperthyroidism

B. Hypothyroidism

C. Hyperparathyroidism

D. Hypoparathyroidism

**Answer: A**



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29. Symptoms like pot-bellied, pigeon like chest, protruding tongue and mental retardation are of

- A. Myxedema
- B. Cretinism
- C. Cushing's syndrome
- D. Addison's disease

**Answer: B**



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30. Hyposecretion of which hormone is responsible for cretinism?

- A. Thyroxine
- B. Parathormone
- C. Growth Hormone
- D. Calcitonin

**Answer: A**



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**31.** Excessive amount of calcium is regulated by

- A. Thyroxine
- B. Calcitonin
- C. Epinephrine
- D. Progesterone

**Answer: B**



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

- A. Hyperactivity of thyroid
- B. Hyperactivity of parathyroid
- C. Hypoactivity of thyroid
- D. Hypoactivity of parathyroid

**Answer: D**



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**33. Hormone secreted during allergy is**

- A. Glucocorticoid
- B. Mineralocorticoid
- C. Insulin
- D. Thyroxine

**Answer: A**



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**34.** Deficiency of the adrenal cortex activity leads to

- A. Cushing's disease
- B. Conn's syndrome
- C. Addison's disease
- D. Simmonds's disease

**Answer: C**



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

- A. Low plasma  $Na^+$ , high plasma  $K^+$ , increased urinary  $Na^+$ , low blood sugar, vomiting, nausea, and diarrhea.

- B. High blood sugar, obesity, wasting of limb muscles, fall in plasma  $K^+$ , high blood  $Na^+$ , rise in blood volume, and high blood pressure.
- C. Stunted growth, retarded sexual development, and mental backwardness.
- D. Increased heart beat, rise in blood pressure, nervousness, bulging eyes, and warm skin.

**Answer: A**



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**36. Adrenal virilism results due to**

- A. Poor secretion of sex corticoids
- B. Excess secretion of sex corticoids
- C. Excess secretion of aldosterone

D. Poor secretion of aldosterone

**Answer: B**



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

- A. Fall in the concentration of  $Na^+$  in blood plasma
- B. Rise in the concentration of  $K^+$  in blood plasma
- C. Both (1) and (2)
- D. Fall in the  $Ca^{++}$  concentration in blood plasma

**Answer: C**



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

- A. Diseased adrenal medulla
- B. Diseased adrenal cortex
- C. Diseased pancreas
- D. Diseased thymus

**Answer: B**



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

- A. Oxytocin
- B. Adrenaline
- C. Insulin
- D. Thyroxine

**Answer: B**



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**40.** The hormones produced during emotional stress is

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

**Answer: D**



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

- A. Systolic arrest
- B. Decreased rate
- C. Sustained increased rate
- D. First increased then normal rate

**Answer: D**



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**42.** The hormone somatostatin is responsible for inhibiting the motility and absorption in the digestive tract. It also inhibits the release of insulin and glucagon hormone and is released by which type of cells of pancreas ?

- A. Alpha
- B. Beta
- C. Delta
- D. F cells

**Answer: C**



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**43.** Which of the following is the function of Insulin?

- A. Promotes synthesis of fats from glucose by adipose tissue
- B. Promotes protein sythesis by promoting the uptake of amino acids  
by liver and muscle cells
- C. Promotes the conversion of glucose into glycogen
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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**44.** The organ which was considered vestigial till recently but now confirmed to be endocrine gland is

- A. Thymus
- B. Pancreas
- C. Pineal
- D. Pituitary

**Answer: C**



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**45. Which of the statement is incorrect w.r.t. melatonin hormone?**

- A. Shows diurnal variation
- B. Antigonadial hormone
- C. Secreted by pineal body
- D. Poorly vascularized

**Answer: D**



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**46.** Mammatian thymus is mainly concerned with

- A. Regulation of body temperature
- B. Regulation of body growth
- C. Immunological functions
- D. Secretion of thyrotropin

**Answer: C**



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**47.** Which of the following gland grows to the maximum size at puberty and then diminishes gradually?

- A. Thymus
- B. Pituitary
- C. Thyroid

D. Adrenal

**Answer: A**



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**48.** Relaxin is secreted by which endocrine gland?

A. Corpus luteum

B. Pituitary

C. Pineal

D. Ovary

**Answer: A**



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**49.** Gynaecomastia condition can develop due to

- A. Temporary increase in circulating estrogen in neonates
- B. Temporary increase in circulating estrogen at puberty
- C. Decreased testosterone in later life
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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

- A. Proteinaceous in nature
- B. Steroid in nature
- C. Biogenic amine
- D. Both (1) and (2)

**Answer: D**





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51. High pitch juvenile voice in males can be retained by

- A. Ovariectomy
- B. Castration
- C. Synorchidism
- D. Eunuchoidism

**Answer: B**



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52. Find the odd one out with respect to the site of hormone production

- A. Epinephrine, nor -epinephrine, thyroxine
- B. FSH, STH, TSH
- C. Progesterone, testosterone, mineralocorticoid

D. Insulin, glucagon, oxytocin

**Answer: B**



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**53.** Find the odd one out

A. Glucocorticoids, mineralocorticoids, sex corticoids

B. Nor-epinephrine, epinephrine, adrenaline

C. Relaxin, oestrogen, progestrone

D. Insulin, glucagon, thymosin

**Answer: D**



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**54.** Which of the following act as secondary messenger ?

A. cAMP

B. ATP

C. ADP

D. DNA

**Answer: A**



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**55.** Which of the following product of  $PIP_2$  diffuses into the cytoplasm triggering the release of  $Ca^{2+}$  for intracellular calcium-mediated processes ?

A.  $IP_3$

B. DG

C. cAMP

D. Protein kinase

**Answer: A**



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

A.  $Ca^{2+}$

B. Inositol triphosphate ( $IP_3$ )

C. DAG

D. c-GMP

**Answer: D**



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**57.** The hormone which acts through intracellular receptor protein is

A. Growth hormone

B. Prolactin

C. Thyroxine

D. Adrenaline

**Answer: C**



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**58.** During mechanism of action of insulin, protein kinase C is activated by

(a)  $PIP_2$

(b)  $IP_3$

(c)  $DG$

(d)  $Ca^{2+}$

A.  $PIP_2$

B.  $IP_3$

C.  $DG$

D.  $Ca^{2+}$

**Answer: C**



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**59.** Which of the following act as secondary messenger ?

A. DG

B.  $IP_3$

C. cAMP

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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

- A. Estrogen
- B. Progesterone
- C. Oxytocin
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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61. Which of the following hormone is used in transplantation surgery to suppress immunity and the chances of organ rejection by recipient's body is decreased?

- A. Thyroxine
- B. Cortisol

C. Aldosterone

D. Steriod hormone

**Answer: B**



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**62.** Which of the following diseases is not related with hyper or hyposecretion of hormones ?

A. IDDM

B. NIDDM

C. Grave's disease

D. Gull's disease

**Answer: B**



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63. Mark incorrect match.

- |    | Hormone category       | Characteristic           |
|----|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. | (1) Cortisol steroid   | Anti inflammatory        |
| B. | (2) FSH glycoprotein   | second messenger is cAMP |
| C. | (3) Thyroxine phenolic | Water- soluble hormone   |
| D. | (4) Estrogen           | Lipid soluble            |

Answer: C



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64. Which of the following character is not related to adrenal virilism ?

- A. Male-type external sex characters in female
- B. Deep voice
- C. Gynecomastia
- D. Appearance of beard and moustaches

**Answer: C**



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

- A. Osteitis fibrosa cystica
- B. Grave's disease
- C. Cushing's syndrome
- D. Addison's disease

**Answer: D**



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**66.** Mark the second messenger in case of heart in response to parasympathetic nervous system.

A. cAMP

B. cGMP

C.  $IP_3$

D.  $DG$

**Answer: B**



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**67. Effect of thyroxine on B.M.R is**

A. Increase

B. Decrease

C. Uncertain

D. No effect

**Answer: A**



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**68.** Neurohypophysis secretes-

- A. Vasopressin and growth hormone
- B. Oxytocin and estrogen
- C. Vasopressin and oxytocin
- D. Vasopressin and estrogen

**Answer: C**



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**69.** When parathyroid gland degenerates, which activity is disturbed ?

- A. Growth
- B. Calcium concentration
- C. Potassium concentration

D. Sodium concentration

**Answer: B**



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**70.** Effect of prolactin hormone is on

A. Liver

B. Parcreas

C. Mammary glands

D. Bones

**Answer: C**



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**71.** How are the following disorders caused : Cretinism, Addison's disease, Acromegaly, Diabetes insipidus, Dwarfism?

- A. Absence of insulin
- B. Hyposecretion of GH during childhood
- C. Hyposecretion of GH during adult stage
- D. Excessive secretion of adrenaline

**Answer: B**



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**72.** Which of the following pancreatic cells produce glucagon ?

- A. Peptic cell
- B. Oxyntic cells
- C. Alpha cells
- D. Beta cells

**Answer: C**



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**73.** The female sex hormone is

- A. Estrogen
- B. Androgen
- C. Insulin
- D. Adrenaline

**Answer: A**



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**74.** State the role of thymus as a lymphoid organ. Name the cells that are released from it and mention their function.

- A. Immunity
- B. Growth
- C. Formation of RBCs
- D. Emergency hormone

**Answer: A**



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**75. Vasopressin performs**

- A. Muscle contraction
- B. Increases blood pressure
- C. Decreases in blood pressure
- D. Both (1) and (2)

**Answer: B**



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76. Progesterone is secreted by

- A. Corpus luteum
- B. Thyroid
- C. Thymus
- D. Testis

**Answer: A**



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77. Insulin is secreted by :

- A. Pituitary
- B. Adrenels
- C. Thyroid

D. Islets of Langerhans

**Answer: D**



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**78.** Calcium level is not regulated by

A. Thyroid

B. Hypothalamus

C. Pituitary

D. Thyroid and parathyroids

**Answer: D**



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**79.** Which of the following is secreted by the pituitary ?

A. Thyroxine

B. FSH

C. GH

D. ACTH

**Answer: A**



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**80.** Iodine is present in the secretion of

A. Adrenal

B. Thyroid

C. Pancreas

D. Pituitary

**Answer: B**



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**81.** Which is correct

- A. Glucagon and insulin are secreted by same cells
- B. Glucagon and insulin are secreted by different cells.
- C. Glucagon and insulin are secreted by different cells and have opposite effect.
- D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**82.** Which gland is often referred to in connection with AIDS ?

- A. Thymus
- B. Thyroid

C. Adrenal

D. Pancreas

**Answer: A**



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**83.** Which temporary endocrine gland forms in ovary after ovulation ?

A. Corpus uteri

B. Corpus albicans

C. Corpus callosum

D. Corpus luteum

**Answer: D**



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**84.** Endocrine gland for combating emergency is

- A. Adrenal cortex
- B. Adrenal medulla
- C. Pancreas
- D. Parathyroid

**Answer: B**



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**85.** Glucagon produced by  $\alpha$ -cells of islets of Langerhans

- A. Converts glucose to glycogen
- B. Converts glycogen to glucose
- C. Decreases concentration of glucose in blood
- D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**86.** Basal metabolic rate is under control of

- A. Glucagon
- B. Insulin
- C. Thyroxine
- D. Both (1) and (2)

**Answer: C**



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**87.** Hormones involved in carbohydrate metabolism are

- A. Insulin, glucagon, epinephrine, and parathormone

- B. Insulin, glucagon, epinephrine, and glucocorticoids
- C. Insulin, glucagon, glucocorticoids, and calcitonin
- D. Insulin, glucagon, nor-epinephrine, and melatonin

**Answer: B**



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**88.** Blood calcium is increased by administration of

- A. Glucagon
- B. Thyroxine
- C. Parathormone
- D. Calcitonin

**Answer: C**



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**89.** Parathormone deficiency causes

- A. Goiter
- B. Hypocalcemia
- C. Hypercalcemia
- D. All of the above

**Answer: B**



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**90.** Why is human placenta referred to as haemochorial type? Name the hormone it secretes to facilitate parturition.

- A. Oxytocin
- B. FSH
- C. LH
- D. Prolactin

**Answer: A**



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**91.** Chemically, insulin is a

- A. Vitamin
- B. Proteinaceous hormone
- C. Amine hormone
- D. Steroid

**Answer: B**



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**92.** FSH from anterior pituitary causes:

- A. Ovulation

B. Spermatogenesis

C. Control of blood sugar

D. Growth

**Answer: B**



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**93. GH controls growth through**

A. rRNA

B. tRNA

C. mRNA

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**94.** Thyroxine is

- A. Vitamin
- B. Enzyme
- C. Hormone
- D. Excretory product

**Answer: C**



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**95.** Hormone is a /an

- A. Enzyme
- B. Chemical messenger
- C. Excretory product
- D. Glandular secretion

**Answer: B**



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**96.** Pituitary gland is found in

- A. Trachea
- B. Abdomen
- C. Gonads
- D. Brain

**Answer: D**



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**97.** Thyrocalcitonin

- A. Elevates  $K^+$  level in blood

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

C. Elevates  $Ca^{2+}$  level in blood

D. None of the above

**Answer: B**



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**98.** Hormone connected with increased rate of gluconeogenesis, blood pressure and heart beat is

A. Insulin

B. Glucagon

C. Adrenaline

D. FSH

**Answer: C**



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

- A. Lack of lymphocytes
- B. Lack of antibodies
- C. Lack of lymph nodes
- D. All the above

**Answer: A**



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**100.** Which one controls the secretion of estrogen

- A. HCG
- B. Progesterone
- C. LH
- D. FSH

**Answer: D**



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**101.** Adrenal gland is derived from

- A. Ectoderm
- B. Mesoderm
- C. Endoderm
- D. Both (1) and (3)

**Answer: A**



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**102.** Removal of thymus gland in the early life of an experimental mammal will cause



- A. Lack of lymphocytes
- B. Lack of antibodies
- C. Lack of lymph nodes and lymph vessels
- D. All of the above

**Answer: A**



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**103.** The hormones controlling secondary sexual characters include

- A. Thyroxine
- B. FSH and LH
- C. GH and FSH
- D. Testosterone and estrogen

**Answer: D**



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**104.** Endocrine gland responsible for immunity is

- A. Pineal
- B. Thymus
- C. Pituitary
- D. Adrenal

**Answer: B**



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

- A. ADH
- B. ACTH
- C. PTH

D. GH

**Answer: D**



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**106.** Which of the following takes part in salt balancing?

A. Mineralocorticoid

B. Glucocorticoid

C. Somatotrophin

D. None

**Answer: A**



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**107.** Which one exclusively comprises endocrine glands

A. Pituitary, salivary, adrenals, ovary, testis

B. Pituitary, thyroid, adrenals, ovary, testis

C. Salivary, thyroid, adrenals, ovary, testis

D. Adrenels, ovary, testis, salivar, liver

**Answer: B**



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**108.** Thyroxin is secreted by which gland ?

A. Adrenel

B. Parathyroid

C. Pituitary

D. Thyroid gland

**Answer: D**



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**109.** Thymosin stimulates

- A. Milk secretion
- B. Erythrocytes
- C. T-lymphocytes
- D. Melanocytes

**Answer: C**



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**110.** Which gland is concerned with salt equilibrium in body

- A. Anterior pituitary
- B. Pancreas
- C. Adrenal

D. Thyroid

**Answer: C**



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**111. Steroid hormones**

- A. have only cell surface receptors
- B. are lipophobic
- C. act through altering the activity of proteins in the target cell
- D. are produced by only adrenal cortex

**Answer: C**



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**112. A temporary endocrine gland formed in ovary after ovulation is**

A. Corpus callosum

B. Corpus albicans

C. Corpus luteum

D. Corpus striata

**Answer: C**



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**113.** Insulin differs from Growth hormone in

A. Increases activity of m-RNA and ribosomes

B. Increases the permeability of cell membrane

C. Affects the metabolism of fats by inducing lipogenesis

D. Increases protein synthesis

**Answer: C**



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**114.** Melanin protect from :-

- A. UV rays
- B. Visible rays
- C. Infrared rays
- D. X-rays

**Answer: A**



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**115.** Which of the following act as local messenger ?

- A. Carrier protein
- B. Glycoprotein
- C. Phospholipid



D. Glycolipid

**Answer: A**



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

- A. Insulin-Diabetes insipidus
- B. Thyroxine - Tetany
- C. Parathyroid hormone - Diabetes mellitus
- D. Luteinizing hormone - Failure of ovulation

**Answer: D**



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**117.** Which hormone causes dilation of blood vessels, increased oxygen consumption and gluconeogenesis

- A. Adrenalin
- B. Glucagon
- C. ACTH
- D. Insulin

**Answer: A**



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**118.** Sertoli cells are regulated by pituitary hormone known as

- A. Prolactin
- B. LH
- C. FSH
- D. GH

**Answer: C**



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

A. Sodium

B. cAMP

C. cGMP

D. Calcium

**Answer: A**



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**120.** Insulin is secreted by

A.  $\alpha$ -cell of islets of Langerhans

B.  $\beta$ -cell of islets of Langerhans

C.  $\delta$ -cell of islets of Langerhan

D. Pancreatic acinar cell

**Answer: C**



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**121.** ADH responsible for the reabsorption of water and reduction of urine secretion is synthesized by

A. (a) Posterior pituitary gland

B. (b) Juxtaglomerular apparatus

C. (c) Anterior pituitary gland

D. (d) Hypothalamus

**Answer: D**



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**122.** In heart cells, which one serves as a second messenger, speeding up muscle cell contraction in response to adrenaline ?

A. cAMP

B. cGMP

C. GTP

D. ATP

**Answer: A**



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**123.** Which one of the following endocrine glands functions as a biological clock ?

A. Adrenal gland

B. Thyroid gland

C. Pineal gland

D. Thymus gland

**Answer: C**



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**124.** Match the hormones in column I with their functions in column II.

<b>Column I</b>	<b>Column II</b>
(a) FSH	(i) Prepare endometrium for implantation
(b) LH	(ii) Develop female secondary Sexual characters
(c) Progesterone	(iii) Contraction of uterine wall
(d) Estrogen	(iv) Development of corpus luteum
	(v) Maturation of Graafian follicle

A. (a) (a) - (v), (b) - (iv), (c) - (i), (d) - (ii)

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

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

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

**Answer: A**



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**125.** LH and FSH are collectively called

A. Oxytocin

B. Somatotrophins

C. Luteotrophic

D. Gonadotropin

**Answer: D**



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**126.** Mammatian thymus is mainly concerned with

A. Regulation of body temperature

B. Regulation of body growth

C. Immunological functions

D. Secretion of thyrotropin

**Answer: C**



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**127.** During emergency , which of the following hormones is secreted ?

A. Aldosterone

B. Thyroxine

C. Adrenaline

D. Calcitonin

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**



**128.** Hormone prolactin is secreted by

- A. Adenohypophysis
- B. Neurohypophysis
- C. Adrenal cortex
- D. Adrenal mudulla

**Answer: A**



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**129.** Flight and fight hormone is

- A. Thyroid gland
- B. Thymus gland
- C. Adrenal gland

D. Parathyroid gland

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**130.** Blood pressure is controlled by

A. Thyroid gland

B. Thymus gland

C. Adrenal gland

D. Parathyroid gland

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**131.** Hormone responsible for ovulation is

A. LH

B. GSH

C. Progesterone

D. Testosterone

**Answer: A**



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**132.** Match the items in column I with those given in column II.

**Column I**

- a. *ADH*
- b. *ACTH*
- c. *Aldosterone*
- d. *Insulin*
- e. *Testosterone*

**Column II**

- i. *Pituitary*
- ii. *Mineralocorticoid*
- iii. *Diabetes mellitus*
- iv. *Diabetes insipidus*
- v. *Vasodilator*

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

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

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

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

**Answer: C**



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

- A. Fats are catabolized to form glucose
- B. Amino acids are catabolized in liver
- C. Amino acids are discharged in blood stream from liver
- D. Glycogen from muscles are discharged in blood stream from liver

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**134.** Placenta produces which hormone ?

- A. GH
- B. Gastrin
- C. ACTH
- D. Progesterone

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**135.** The hormone that controls the level of calcium and phosphorus in the blood is secreted by

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

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**136.** FSH is secreted by

- A. Adrenal cortex
- B. Anterior lobe of pituitary gland
- C. Middle lobe of pituitary gland
- D. Posterior lobe of pituitary gland

**Answer: B**



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**137.** Which hormone is responsible for maintenance of pregnancy ?

- A. HCG

B. Progesterone

C. Estrogen

D. Prostaglandin

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**138.** If ADH level of blood is less, then

A. Volume of urine increases

B. Volume of urine decreases

C. Volume of normal

D. Volume of urine is unaffected

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**139.** Increased glucose level in human is called

- A. (a) Hypoglycemia
- B. (b) Hyperglycemia
- C. (c) Hyposuria
- D. (d) Hypersuria

**Answer: B**



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**140.** Spermatogenesis is influenced by

- A. (a) Progesterone
- B. (b) FSH
- C. (c) TSH
- D. (d) LTH



**Answer: B**



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**141.** Hormone responsible for ovulation is

- A. FSH
- B. LH
- C. Testosterone
- D. Oestrogen

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**142.** Progesterone is secreted by

- A. Corpus luteum

B. Corpus albicans

C. Corpus callosum

D. Corpus striatum

**Answer: A**



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**143.** The female sex hormone is

A. Progesterone

B. Estrogen

C. Estradiol

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



**Watch Video Solution**

**144.** Blood pressure is controlled by

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

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**145.** The non-nutrient chemicals which acts as intercellular messengers and are produced in trace amounts are known as

- A. Enzymes
- B. Mucous
- C. Hormones
- D. None

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**146.** The effect caused by non-functioning of islets of Langerhans is

- A. Heart beat rate increase
- B. Increased BMR
- C. Hyperglycaemia
- D. Tetany

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**147.** The emergency hormone is

- A. Throxine

B. Adrenaline

C. Insulin

D. Progesterone

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**148.** Parathormone induces

A. Increase in blood sugar level

B. Decrease in serum calcium level

C. Increase in serum calcium level

D. Decrease in blood sugar level

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**149.** Which one secretes fight and flight hormone ?

- A. Pituitary gland
- B. Pineal gland
- C. Adrenal gland
- D. Thyroid gland

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**150.** Secondary messenger is

- A. ATP
- B. Cyclic AMP
- C. AMP
- D. Both ATP and AMP

**Answer: B**



**Watch Video Solution**

**151.** The function of glucagon hormone is

- A. To increase glyconogenesis
- B. To decrease blood sugar level
- C. To release glucose from liver cells and glycogenolysis promotion
- D. To increase the absorbtion of glucose and fatty acids through cell

**Answer: C**



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**152.** Which of the following pituitary hormone is a direct action hormone ?

A. (a) MSH

B. (b) ICSH

C. (c) ACTH

D. (d) TSH

**Answer: A**



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**153.** Adrenal gland is derived from

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Ectoderm and mesoderm

D. Ectoderm and endoderm

**Answer: C**



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**154.** We know that thyroxine controls metabolism body. An autoimmune disease where the body owns antibodies attack the cells of the thyroid is called

- A. Hyperthyroidism
- B. Hashimoto's disease
- C. Grave's disease
- D. Turner syndrome

**Answer: B**



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

- A. Cretinism
- B. Myxedema
- C. Simple goiter
- D. Hypothyroidism

**Answer: B**



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**156.** Goitre can occur as a consequence of all the following except

- A. Grave's disease
- B. Iodine deficiency
- C. Pituitary adenoma
- D. Excessive intake of exogenous thyroxine

**Answer: D**



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**157.** The hormone that increases the blood calcium level and decreases its excretion by kidneys is

- A. insulin
- B. thyroxine
- C. calcitonin
- D. parathormone

**Answer: D**



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**158.** Which of the following hormones does not contain a polypeptide ?

- A. Insulin
- B. Oxytocin
- C. Prostaglandin

D. Antidiuretic hormone

**Answer: C**



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**159.** Steroid hormones easily pass through plasma membrane by simple diffusions because by

- A. Are lipid-soluble
- B. Are water-soluble
- C. Enter through pores
- D. Contains carbon and hydrogen

**Answer: A**



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**160.** Estrogen and testosterone are steroid hormones, and most likely bind to

- A. Cytoplasmic receptors
- B. Membrane ions channels
- C. Enzyme-linked membrane receptors
- D. G-protein liked membrane receptors

**Answer: A**



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**161.** Which is a 32-amino acid water-soluble peptide hormone ?

- A. (a) Gastrin
- B. (b) Calcitonin
- C. (c) Glucagon
- D. (d) Insulin

**Answer: B**



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**162.** Parathormone influences calcium absorption in the small intestine by regulating the metabolism of

- A. Vitamin C
- B. Vitamin D
- C. Vitamin  $B_6$
- D. Enterogastrone

**Answer: B**



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

- A. Toxic goiter
- B. Cretinism
- C. Simple goiter
- D. Thyrotoxicosis

**Answer: C**



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**164.** Endemic goitre is a state of

- A. Increased thyroid function
- B. Normal thyroid function
- C. Decreased thyroid function
- D. Moderate thyroid function

**Answer: C**



**Watch Video Solution**

**165.** The hormone which regulates sleep-wake cycle in man is

- A. Oxytocin
- B. Vasopressin
- C. Thyroxine
- D. Melatonin

**Answer: D**



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**166.** Which one of the following pairs is incorrectly matched ?

- A. Glucagon-Beta cells (Source)
- B. Somatostatin-Delta cells (Source)
- C. Corpus luteum - Relaxin (Secretion )



D. Diabetes mellitus (Disease)

**Answer: A**



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**167.** Which one of the following is not the function of insulin?

- A. Increases the permeability of cell membrane to glucose
- B. Increases the oxidation of glucose in the cells
- C. Initiates the conversion of glycogen to glucose
- D. Initiates the formation of helatic glycogen from excess of glucose

**Answer: C**



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**168.** Human chorionic gonadotropin is secreted by

- A. Chorion
- B. Amnion
- C. Corpus luteum
- D. Placenta

**Answer: D**



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**169.** Which of the following hormones helps in the contraction of uterus during child birth ?

- A. ADH
- B. Androgen
- C. Oxytocin
- D. Glucocorticoid

**Answer: C**



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**170.** Which hormone stimulates the formation and secretion of milk in female ?

- A. LH
- B. Prolactin
- C. Oxytocin
- D. Progesterone

**Answer: B**



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**171.** Parathormone is secreted during

- A. Increased blood calcium level
- B. Decreased blood calcium level

C. Increased blood sugar level

D. Decrease blood sugar level

**Answer: B**



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**172.** The formation of egg and sperm is affected by `

A. LH

B. MSH

C. TSH

D. FSH

**Answer: D**



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173. The hormone ACTH is secreted by :

- A. Thyroid gland
- B. Thymus gland
- C. Pituitary gland
- D. Islets of Langerhans

Answer: C



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174. Study the following table and select the correct option.

	<b>Endocrine Gland</b>	<b>Hormone</b>	<b>Deficiency Disorder</b>
I.	Neurohypophysis	Vasopressin	Diabetes insipidus
II.	Adrenal cortex	Corticosteroids	Addison disease
III.	Parathyroid gland	Parathorone	Myxoedema
IV.	Thyroid gland	Calcitonin	Acromegaly

- A. (a) II and III
- B. (b) I and II

C. (c) III and IV

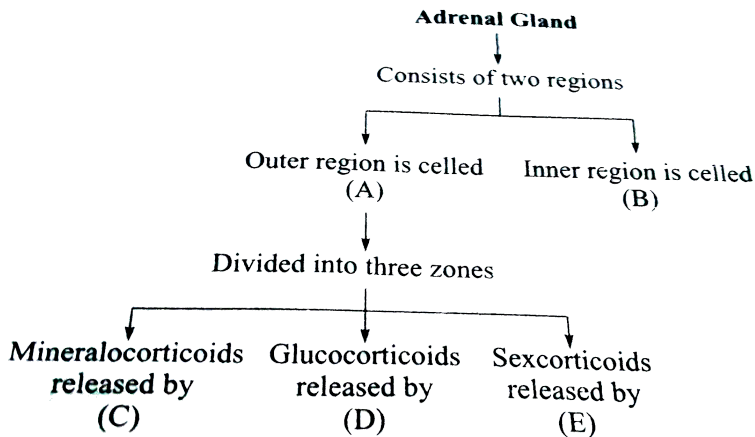
D. (d) I and IV

**Answer: B**



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**175.** Study the given flow chart, and identify A, B, C, D and E.



A. A-Cortex, B- Medulla, C-Zona glomoerulosa, D- Zona reticulata, E-  
Zona fasciculata

B. A-Cortex, B- Medulla, C-Zona glomerulosa, D- Zona fasciculata, E-

Zona reticulata

C. A-Medulla, B-Cortex , C-Zona glomerulosa, D- Zona fasciculata , E-

Zona reticulata

D. A-Medulla, B-Cortex , C-Zona glomerulosa, D- Zona reticulata, E-

Zona fasciculata

**Answer: B**



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**176.** Mark the correct matching regarding the hormone chemical nature and function :

A.

Hormone	Chemical nature	Function
(1) Gonadotrophins	Steroid	Development of follicle

B.

	Hormone	Chemical nature	Function
(2)	Collip's hormone	Catecholamine	Stimulate bone resorption

C.

	Hormone	Chemical nature	Function
(3)	Somatostatin	Peptide	Stimulate secretion of GH

D.

	Hormone	Chemical nature	Function
(4)	Cortisol	Steroid	Stimulate gluconeogenesis lipogenesis

**Answer: D**



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**177.** Two hormones ..... (a) ..... and ..... (b) ..... synthesize in hypothalamus and transport 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  $\Rightarrow$  c = axonal transport

b = MSH  $\Rightarrow$  d = portal circulation

D. a = TSHRF  $\Rightarrow$  c = axonal transport

b = ADH  $\Rightarrow$  d = portal circulation

**Answer: B**



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**178.** Assertion : Diabetes insipidus is marked by excessive urination and too much thirst for water.

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

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

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

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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**179.** Assertion : Insulin is not given orally.

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

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

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

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: C**



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**180.** A: Chorionic gonadotrophin prevents the corpus luteum from involuting.

R: It has property similar to luteinizing hormone.

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

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

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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**181.** A: Thyroxine shows calorogenic effect.

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

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: A**



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**182.** A: Inhibin is secreted by the corpus luteum.

R: They inhibit the FSH and GnRH production.

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

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

C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: B**



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**183.** Assertion : Adrenal gland have dual origin.

Reason : The adrenal cortex develops from endoderm while adrenal medulla develops from mesoderm.

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: C**



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**184.** Assertion : Vasopressin is also called as antidiuretic hormone.

Reason : Vasopressin reduces the loss of water in urine by increasing water reabsorption in nephrons.

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

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

**Answer: A**



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**185.** Assertion : Oxytocin is also known as anti-diuretic hormone (ADH).

Reason : Oxytocin can cause an increase in the renal reabsorption of water.

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

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: D**



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**186.** Assertion : The failure of secretion of hormone vasopressin causes diabetes mellitus in the patient.

Reason : Vasopression reduces the volume of urine by increasing the reabsorbtion of water from the urine.

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.



**Answer: D**



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**187.** Assertion : Adrenal medulla is called the gland for "fight, fright, and flight."

Reason : The hormones adrenaline and nor-adrenaline help the body to combat against stress and emergency conditions.

- A. If both Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- B. If both Assertion and Reason are true, but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
- C. If Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
- D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

**Answer: D**



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

- A. Gastrin
- B. Thyroxin
- C. Adrenaline
- D. Glucagon

**Answer: C**



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2. A person is having decreased calcium and phosphorus levels in his blood .Which one of the following glands may not be functioning

properly?

- A. Thyroid
- B. Parathyroid
- C. Parotid
- D. Pancreas

**Answer: B**



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**3. Which opart of ovary in mammals acts as an endocrine gland after ovulation?**

- A. Vitelline membrane
- B. Graffian follicle
- C. Stroma
- D. Germinal epithelium

**Answer: B**



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**4.** Which one of the following pairs 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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**5.** The blood calcium level is lowered by the deficiency of

A. Both calcitonin and parathormone

B. Calcitonin

C. Parathormone

D. Thyroxine

**Answer: C**



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**6. In human adult females oxytocin**

A. Stimulates pituitary to secrete vasopressin

B. Causes strong uterine contractions during parturition

C. Is secreted by anterior pituitary

D. Stimulates the growth of mammary glands

**Answer: B**



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

- A. The secretion of thymosin is stimulated with aging.
- B. In females, FSH first binds with specific receptors on ovarian cell membrane.

C. FSH stimulates the secretion of estrogen and progesterone.

D. Glucagon is secreted by  $\beta$ -cells of islets of Langerhans and stimulates glycogenolysis.

**Answer: B**



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9. In a normal pregnant woman, the amount of total gonadotropin activity was assessed.

The result expected was

A. High levels circulating HCG to stimulate endometrial thickening.

B. High levels of FSH and LH in uterus to stimulates endometrial thickening.

C. High level of circulating HCG to stimulate estrogen and progesterone synthesis.

D. High level of circulating FSH and LH in the uterus to stimulate implantation of the embryo.

**Answer: C**



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**10.** A person entering an empty room suddenly finds 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. Neurotransmitters diffuse rapidly across the cleft and transmit a nerve impulse.
- B. Hypothalamus activates the parasympathetic division of brain.
- C. Sympathetic nervous system is activated releasing epinephrine and nor-epinephrine from adrenal cortex.
- D. Sympathetic nervous system is activated releasing epinephrine and nor-epinephrine from adrenal medulla.



**Answer: D**



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**11.** 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. Thyroxine, insulin

B. somatostatin, oxytocin

C. Cortisol, testosterone

D. Insulin, glucagon

**Answer: C**



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

- A. Aldosterone
- B. Both Andostenedione and Dehydroepiandrosterone
- C. Adrenaline
- D. Cortisol

**Answer: C**



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

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

A.

Source	Gland	Hormone	Function
(1) Thyroid	Thyroxine		Regulates blood calcium level

B.

Source	Gland	Hormone	Function
(2) Anterior pituitary	Oxytocin		Contraction of uterus muscles

C.

Source	Gland	Hormone	Function
(3) Posterior pituitary	Vasopressin		Stimulates resorption of water in the distal tubules in the nephron

D.

Source	Gland	Hormone	Function
(4) Corpus luteum	Estrogen		Supports Pregnancy

**Answer: C**



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

- A. Organs in the body such as gastrointestinal tract, heart, kidney, and liver do not produce any hormones.
- B. Non-nutrient chemicals produced by the body in trace amount that act as intercellular messengers are known as hormones
- C. Releasing and inhibitory hormones are produced by the pituitary gland.
- D. Adenohypophysis is under direct neural regulation of the hypothalamus.

**Answer: B**





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15. A pregnant female delivers a baby who suffers from stunted growth, mental retardation, low intelligence quotient and abnormal skin.

This is the result of

- A. Low secretion of 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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16. Identify the hormone with its correct matching of source and function

:

- A. Oxytocin - posterior pituitary, growth and maintenance of mammary glands.
- B. Melatonin - pineal gland, regulates the normal rhythm of sleepwake cycle.
- C. Progesterone- corpus-luteum, stimulation of growth and activities of female secondary sex organs.
- D. Atrial natriuretic factor- ventricular wall increases the blood pressure.

**Answer: B**



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**17. Fight-or-flight reactions cause activation of**

- A. the parathyroid glands, leading to increased metabolic rate.

- B. the kidney, leading to suppression of renin angiotensin-aldosterone pathway.
- C. the adrenal medulla, leading increased secretion of epinephrine and norepinephrine.
- D. the pancreas leading to a reduction in the blood sugar levels.

**Answer: C**



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**18.** 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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**19.** 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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**20.** Which of the following events is not associated with ovulation in human female?

A. L H surge



- B. Decrease in estradiol
- C. Full development of Graafian follicle
- D. Release of secondary oocyte

**Answer: B**



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

- A. Parathormone-Calcitonin
- B. Insuline-Glucagon
- C. Aldosterone-Atrial Natriuretic Factor
- D. Relaxin- Inhibin

**Answer: D**



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**23.** Which hormones do stimulate the production of pancreatic juice and bicarbonate?

- A. Cholecystokinin an secretin
- B. Insulin and glucagon

C. Angiotensin and epinephrine

D. Gastrin and insulin

**Answer: A**



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**24.** Graves' disease is caused due to

A. Hyposecretion of adrenal gland

B. Hypersecretion of adrenal gland

C. Hyposecretion of thyroid gland

D. Hypersecretion of thyroid gland

**Answer: D**



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

- A. Secretin
- B. Gastrin
- C. Insulin
- D. Glucagon

**Answer: C**



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

- A. It is under the regulation of hypothalamus
- B. It secretes enzymes
- C. It is provided with a duct
- D. It only stores and releases hormones

**Answer: D**



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