



# BIOLOGY

## BOOKS - MODERN PUBLICATION

### CHEMICAL COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION

#### Exercise

1. Name a local hormone.



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2. Which hormone was first to be discovered?



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3. Who gave the term hormone?



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4. From which amino acid, amine hormones are formed?



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5. Which hormone is associated with BMR?



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6. Give one similarity between the enzymes and hormones.



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7. Which chemical compound acts as second messenger for the quick-acting hormones?



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8. Name an ectomesodermal endocrine gland.



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9. Which hormone acts as a salt - retaining hormone?



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10. Which endocrine gland is called 4-S gland?



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**11.** Name the disorder associated with bulging of eye ball and less blinking.



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**12.** Give the reason for the following statements :  
insulin and glucagon are called antagonistic hormones.



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**13.** Name the hormone associated with maintainingg of  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$  ionic concentrattion in body fluids .



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**14.** Which disorder is associated with decreased  $Na^+$  level in the blood?



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**15.** Name two amine hormones.



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**16.** Which gland is called Triple-F gland.



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**17.** What is sella turcica?



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**18.** What is source of MSH?



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**19.** Name the disorder associated with over secretion of STH in adult.



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**20.** Name two neurohormones released from posterior pituitary.



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**21.** Which hormone is associated with diabetes insipidus?



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**22.** Give the function of thymosin.



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**23.** What is source of melatonin?



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**24.** Write the names and sources of the hormones regulating the following:

Metamorphosis of tadpoles.



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**25.** Which hormone is also called degrowth hormone and Why?



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**26.** Why is pancreas called a heterocrine gland?



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**27.** Name endocrine part of pancreas.



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**28.** Which two hormones are secreted by pancreas?



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**29.** Which disorder is associated with deficiency of insuli?



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**30.** List two peculiar symtoms of diabetes mellitus.



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**31.** Name the endocrine cells of the testes.



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**32.** List the functions of testosterone and estrogen.



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**33.** What are estrogens?



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**34.** List two functions of estrogens.





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**35.** What is corpus luteum? Give its function.



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**36.** Name the hormone secreted by corpus luteum.



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**37.** Give main functions of progesterone.



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**38.** List the function of relaxin.



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**39.** What is full form of HCG?



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**40.** Who gave the chemical nature of insulin?



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 [Watch Video Solution](#)

**41.** Why are contraceptive pills called combined pills?



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**42.** What is chemical nature of sex hormones?



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**43.** Give the reason for the following statements :  
Progesterone is commonly called antiabortion hormone.



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**44.** Name two glycoprotein hormones.



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**45.** Name the fat-like structures which behave like hormones.



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**46.** Damage of thymus in a child may lead to:

- A. Reduction in haemoglobin content of blood
- B. Reduction in stem cell production
- C. Loss of antibody-mediated immunity
- D. Loss of cell-mediated immunity

**Answer:**



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47. Which of the following is not a hereditary disease?

A. Cretinism

B. haemophilia

C. Cystic fibrosis

D. Thalassaemia

**Answer:**



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

A. myxedema

B. Cretinism

C. Acromegaly

D. Goitre

**Answer:**



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**49.** 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:**



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50. FSH is produced by

- A. Thyroid gland
- B. Posterior pituitary
- C. Anterior pituitary
- D. Gonads

**Answer:**



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**51.** Name the hormone which is secreted by the Leydig's cells.

- A. Thyroxine
- B. Testosterone
- C. Growth hormone
- D. Estrogen

**Answer:**



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52. FSH and LH are hormones together are called

- A. Antistress hormones
- B. Gonadotrophic hormones
- C. Neurohormones
- D. Emergency Hormone

**Answer:**



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53. Hormone responsible for ovulation is:



A. LH

B. FSH

C. Progesterone

D. Testosterone

**Answer:**



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**54.** the reabsorption of water in the kidney is under the control of:

A. LH

B. ADH

C. STH

D. ACTH

**Answer:**



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**55. Trophic hormones are formed by:**

A. Thyroid

B. Anterior pituitary

C. Middle pituitary

D. Posterior pituitary

**Answer:**



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**56.** Which one of the following four glands is correctly matched with the description?

A. Thyroid-hyperactivity in young children causes cretinism

B. Thymus-starts undergoing atrophy after puberty

C. Parathyroid - secretes parathormone which promotes movement of  $Ca^{++}$  from blood into bones during ossification

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

**Answer:**



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**57.** Name the cells that nourish the germ cells in the testes. Where are these cells located in the testes?

A. Relaxin

B. Inhibin

C. Gonadotropin

D. Testosterone

**Answer:**



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**58.** A gland which gradually atrophies at the age of 14:16 years due to activities of sex gland is:

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

**Answer: Thymus**



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**59.** Identify the hormone by the pituitary gland in both males and females but functional only in females:

- A. Relaxin
- B. Prolactin
- C. Vasopressin
- D. Somatotropic hormone

**Answer:**



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**60.** Endocrine part of pancreas is:

A. islets of Langerhans

B. hepatic lobules

C. Serosa

D. Centroacinar cells

**Answer: Insulin promotes:**



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61. Which one of the following part is an endocrine gland?

A. Pars radiata

B. Brunner's glands

C. juxtaglomerulus

D. Crypts of Lieberkuhn

**Answer:**



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**62.** Hassall's bodies/corpuscles are found in:

A. Liver

B. Thymus

C. Thyroid

D. Adrenal

**Answer:**



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**63.** Grave's disease is due to:

- A. hyperactivity of thyroid gland
- B. hyperactivity of adrenal cortex
- C. Hyperactivity of adrenal medulla
- D. hypoactivity of islets of Langerhans

**Answer:**



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**64.** Aldosterone is secreted by:

- A. Zona glomerulosa

B. Zona fasciculata

C. Zona reticularis

D. Zona pellucida

**Answer:**



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**65.** Which of the following is not paired correctly?

A. Myxedema-swollen facial tissue

B. Cretinism -mentally retarded

C. Grave's disease-hyophthalmnus

D. Parathyroid-Tetany

**Answer:**



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**66.** Stress hormone is:

A. Oxytocin

B. Adrenaline

C. Vasopressin

D. Sex hormone

**Answer:**



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**67. Hypothyroidism causes in adult:**

A. Obesity

B. Diabetes

C. Cretinism

D. Myxoedema

**Answer:**



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**68.** A steroid hormone which regulate glucose metabolism is ?

- A. Cortisol
- B. Corticosterone
- C. 11-deoxy corticosterone
- D. Cortisone

**Answer:**



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

- A. c-GMP
- B. Calcium
- C. Sodium
- D. c-AMP



**Answer:**



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**70.** Which of the following is an accumulation and releasing centre of neurohormone?

- A. Posterior Pituitary lobe
- B. Intermediate lobe of pituitary
- C. Hypothalamus
- D. Anterior lobe of pituitary

**Answer:**



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**71.** Which of the following hormones is not steroid?

A. Estrogens

B. FSH

C. LH

D. Progesterone

**Answer:**



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

A. ACTH

B. Insulin

C. Adrenaline

D. Glucagon

**Answer:**



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**73.** Tadpole of frog can be made to grow as giant sized tadpoles, if they are:

- A. Administered antithyroid substance like thiourea
- B. Administered large quantities of thyroxine
- C. Reared on a diet rich in egg yolk

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

**Answer:**



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**74.** Diabetes insipidus is caused by the deficiency  
of hormone:

A. Insulin

B. Vasopressin

C. Glucagon

D. Oxytocin

**Answer:**



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**75. Myoedema is a disorder of :**

A. parathyroid gland

B. Adrenal gland

C. Pituitary gland

D. Thyroid gland

**Answer:**



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**76.** Addition of which element in water speeds up the metamorphosis in frog's tadpole larva?

A. iodine

B.  $K^+$

C.  $Na^+$

D. Chloride

**Answer:**



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**77.** Adrenaline and nor-adrenaline are hormones and act as:

- A. Energy-producing agents
- B. Food storage materials
- C. neurotransmitters
- D. Energy-storing substances



**Answer:**



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**78.** The brain is responsible for:

- A. Water and electrolyte balance
- B. Carbohydrate metabolism
- C. Steroid hormone secretion
- D. maintaining glucose levels

**Answer:**





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**79.** LH and FSH are collectively called:

- A. Oxytocin
- B. Somatotropins
- C. Lutertrophins
- D. Gonadotrophins

**Answer:**



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80. Who is known as "Father of endocrinology"?

A. R.H Whittaker

B. Pasteur

C. Thoma Addison

D. Einthoven

**Answer:**



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81. "Mammalian thymus" is mainly concerned

with:

A. Regulation of body temperature

B. Regulation of body growth

C. Immunological functions

D. Secretion of thyrotrophin.

**Answer:**



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

A. Aldosterone

B. Thyroxine

C. Adernaline

D. Calcitonin

**Answer:**



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**83.** The islets of langerbhans are found in:

A. Pancreas

B. Stomach

C. Liver

D. Alimentary canal

**Answer:**



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**84.** Endostyle of Amphioxes is similar to:

A. parathyroid gland

B. Thymus

C. Thyroid

D. Thalamus

**Answer:**



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**85.** Which of the following is responsible for sleep cycle movement?

A. Dopamine

B. Melatonin

C. Serotonin

D. Adrenaline

**Answer:**



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**86.** Which is not a symptom of hypothyroiditis?

- A. Lethargy
- B. Mental retardation
- C. oedema
- D. Rise in blood urea

**Answer:**







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87. The hormones that initiate ejection of milk, stimulates milk production and growth of ovarian follicles are respectively called:

- A. PRL, OT and LH
- B. OT, PRL and FSH
- C. LH, PRL and FSH
- D. PRL, OT and FSH

**Answer:**



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

A. C-AMP

B. AMP

C. GTP

D. ATP

**Answer:**



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**89.** Which one of the following endocrine glands functions as a biological clock and a neurosecretory transducer?

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

**Answer:**



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**90.** Compared to a bull a bullock is docile because of:

A. Lower levels of adrenaline/nor - adrenalin in its blood

B. higher levels of thyroxine

C. higher levels of cortisone

D. Lower levels of blood testosterone

**Answer:**



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**91.** Feeling the tremors of earthquakes a scared resident of seventh floor of a multi-storied building starts climbing down the stairs rapidly ,which hormone initiated this reaction?

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

**Answer:**





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**92.** Which part of ovary of mammals acts as an endocrine gland after copulation?

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

**Answer:**



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

A. Thyroid

B. Parathyroid

C. Parotid

D. Pancreas-Delta cells of islets of Langerhans

secrete a hormone which stimulates glycolysis in liver

**Answer:**



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**94.** melanocyte Stimulating Hormone(MSH) is produced by:

- A. Anterior pituitary
- B. Posterior pituitary
- C. Pars intermedia of pituitary
- D. Parathyroid



**Answer:**



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

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

**Answer:**



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**96.** Which one of the following hormones is a modified amino acids?

- A. Progesterone
- B. Epinephrine
- C. Prostglandins
- D. Estrogens

**Answer:**



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**97. Corpus luteum secretes:**

- A. Progesterone and estrogens
- B. Only LH
- C. Only progesterone
- D. Progesterone and LH

**Answer:**





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98. testosterone is secreted by:

- A. Sertoli cells
- B. Leydig cells
- C. Spermatogenic cells
- D. All of the above

**Answer:**



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**99.** Hypothyroidism causes:

- A. Myxoedema
- B. Cretinism
- C. Both (a) and (b)
- D. Exophthalmic goitre

**Answer:** Which of the following controls the function of Sertoli cells?



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**100.** Depict the correct site of hormone:

A.  $\alpha$ -glucagons, $\beta$ -insulin, $\gamma$ -somatostatin

B.  $\alpha$ -insulin, $\beta$ -glucagons $\gamma$ -somatostatin

C.  $\gamma$ -insulin, $\alpha$ -somatostatin, $\beta$ -glucagons

D.  $\alpha$ -somatostatin, $\beta$ -insulin, $\gamma$ -glucagons

**Answer:**



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**101.** Insulin receptors are:

A. Extrinsic protein

B. Intrinsic protein

C. G-protein

D. Trimeric protein

**Answer:**



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**102.** Which is not involved as 2nd messenger in  $Ca^{++}$  mediated hormone?

A. C-AMP

B. DG

C. Phospholipase

D.  $IP_3$

**Answer:**



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**103.** Which of the following is not a hereditary disease?

A. Cystis fibrosis

B. Cretinism

C. Thalassamia



D. Hemophilia

**Answer: Endygone is secreted by:**



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**104.** Different colours of skin of frog are controlled by:

A. Melanocytes

B. Hormones

C. nervous system

D. Both(a) and (c)

**Answer:**



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**105.** The function of pineal body is to:

- A. Lighten the skin colours
- B. Controls sexual behaviour
- C. Regulates the period of puberty
- D. All of the above

**Answer:**





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**106.** Which hormone produces calorigenic effect?

A. Thyroxine

B. FSH

C. Insulin

D. All of the above

**Answer:**



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**107.** Hassall's bodies/corpuscles are found in:

- A. Aderna gland
- B. Spleen
- C. Thymus
- D. Parathyroid gland

**Answer:**



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**108.** Pineal gland of human brain secretes melatonin concerned with:

A. Anger

B. Body temperature

C. Colouration of skin

D. Sleep

**Answer:**



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**109.** the hormone responsible for "fight and Fight" response is:

A. Adrenaline

B. Thyroxine

C. ADH

D. Oxytocin

**Answer:**



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**110.** Enterogasterone is:

A. Hormone secreted by gastric mucosa

B. Enzyme secreted by mucosa

C. Hormone secreted by duodenal mucosa

D. Sereted by endocrine gland related to digestion

**Answer:**



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**111.** ADH acts on the:

A. Collecting tubules of kidneys

B. Loop of Henle

C. collecting ducts of testes

D. None of above

**Answer:**



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**112.** Adrenal gland is derived from:

A. mesoderm

B. Ectoderm+Mesoderm

C. Ectoderm and endoderm



D.

**Answer:**



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**113.** Which hormone is responsible for milk ejection after the birth of baby?

A. Oxytocin

B. Progesterone

C. Prolactin

D. Estrogens

**Answer:**



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**114.** An autoimmune disease where body's own antibodies attack the cells of thyroid .it is called:

- A. hyperthyroidism
- B. Hoshimoto's disease
- C. Grave's disease
- D. Tuner's syndrome

**Answer:**



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**115.** Deficiency of which mineral causes goitre disease:

A. Iodine

B. Zinc

C. Chlorine

D. Molybdenum

**Answer:**



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**116.** Which of the following hormone is steroid?

- A. Epinephrine
- B. Thyroxine
- C. Estrogens
- D. Prostaglandins

**Answer:**



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117. Which of the following is an amine hormone?

A. Cortisol

B. Thyroxine

C. Vit.D

D. Estrogens

**Answer:**



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**118.** Deficiency of vasopressin hormone causes:

A. Diabbetes mellitus

B. Goitre

C. Diabetes inspidus

D. Muyxoedema

**Answer:**



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**119.** Human insuln(Humulin) is being commercially produced from a transgenic

species of :

- A. Rhizobium
- B. Sachharmoyces
- C. Escherichia
- D. Mycohacterium

**Answer:**



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**120.** 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:**



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**121.** The blood calcium levels is lowered by the deficiency of :

- A. Both calcitonin and parathormone



B. Calcitonin

C. parathormone

D. Thyroxine

**Answer:**



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**122.** Which one of the following hormones is a modified amino acids?

A. Epinephrine

B. Progesterone

C. Prostaglandins

D. Estrogens

**Answer:**



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**123.** Sertoli cells are regulated by pituitary hormone known as:

A. FSH

B. GH

C. Prolactin

D. LH

**Answer:**



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**124.** In cockroach, nymphal characters are maintained by:

- A. Ecdysone
- B. Salivary glands
- C. parotid glands
- D. Juvenile hormone

**Answer:**



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**125.** Whic is known as "Father of Endocrinology"?

- A. R. H. Whittaker
- B. Pasteur
- C. Einthoven
- D. Thomas Addison

**Answer:**





**126.** Body coordination is maintained by:

Endocrine system

Circulatory system

Nervous system

Cartilagenous joints

A. 1,2 and 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

**Answer:**



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**127.** An important function of progesterone is :

Prepare uterus for pregnancy

Implanation of embryo

Maintenace of pregnancy

Stimulation of ADH secretion.

A. 1,2 and 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

**Answer:**



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**128.** Adrenalin hormone increases:

Blood pressure, Heart beat, Blood glucose level, Arteriosclerosis

A. 1, 2 and 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

**Answer:**



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**129.** The organ which have dual origin from embryonic layers:

Hypophysis

Adernal gland

Sense organs

Pancreas:



A. 1,2 and 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

**Answer:**



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**130.** Both corpus luteum and macula lutea are:

A. Found in human ovaries

B. Sources of hormones

C. Characterized by yellow colour

D. Help in maintaining pregnancy?

**Answer:**



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**131.** Which one of the following four glands is correctly matched with the description?

A. Thyroid-hyperactivity in young children

caseus cretinism

B. Thymus-starts undergoing atrophy after puberty

C. Parathyroid - secretes parathormone which promotes movement of  $Ca^{++}$  from blood into bones during ossification

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

**Answer:**



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**132.** Adrenal gland is derived from:

A. Ectoderm

B. mesoderm

C. Ectoderm and endoderm

D. Ectoderm and mesoderm

**Answer:**



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**133.** Which hormone is responsible for milk ejection after the birth of baby?

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

**Answer:**



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**134.** An autoimmune disease where body's own antibodies attack the cells of thyroid .it is called:

- A. hyperthyroidism
- B. hashimoto's disease
- C. Grave's disease
- D. Turner's syndrome

**Answer:**



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**135.** Which one of the following hormones is not a secretion product of human placenta?

A. HcG

B. Prolactin

C. Estrogens

D. Progesterone

**Answer:**



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**136.** The pineal gland secretes:

A. Vasopressin

B. Melatonin

C. Melanin

D. MSH

**Answer:**



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**137.** Which type of epithelium is present in the thyroid follicles?

A. Squamous

B. Cuboidal

C. Transitional

D. Columnar

**Answer:**



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**138.** Diabetes insipidus is caused by the deficiency of hormone:

A. ADH

B. ACTH

C. Insulin

D. Glucagon

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**139.** Metamorphosis of frog is controlled by:

A. insulin

B. Growth hormone

C. Thyroxine

D. Vasopressin

**Answer:**



**Watch Video Solution**

**140.** Which hormone controls blood calcium level?

A. Glucagon

B. ACTH

C. Insulin

D. Parathormone

**Answer:**



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**141.** Which among the following is a heterocrine gland?

A. Liver

B. Pancreas

C. Sweat glands

D. Stomach

**Answer:**



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**142.** Insulin promotes:

- A. Glycogenesis
- B. Glucosuria
- C. Glycogenolysis
- D. Gluconeogenesis

**Answer:**



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**143.** Excess of which of the following hormones causes Cushing's syndrome?

A. Thyroxine

B. Cortisol

C. Adrenaline

D. Nor-Adrenaline

**Answer:**



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144. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- A. Thyroxine-Tetanus
- B. insulin-Diabetes insipidus
- C. Adrenaline-Hepatitis
- D. Parathyroid-Tetany

**Answer:**



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145. Antidiurectic hormone is also known as:



A. Secretin

B. Vasopressin

C. Gastrin

D. Renin

**Answer:**



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**146.** Which of the following hormones is not steroid?

A. Androen

B. Aldosterone

C. Testosterone

D. Vasopressin

**Answer:**



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

A. Adrenal cortex

B. Adrenal medulla

C. Thyroid

D. Gonads

**Answer:**



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

A. Parathormone

B. Calcitonin

C. Thyroxine

D. Insulin

**Answer:**



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**149.** Estrogens and testosterone are steroid hormones and most likely bind to:

A. Membrane ion channels

B. Enzyme-linked membrane receptors

C. G-protein coupled membrane receptors

D. Cytoplasmic receptors

**Answer:**



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**150.** Name the hormones which control metamorphosis in insects and frog.

A. Juvenile hormone

B. Brain hormone

C. Ecdysone

D. Prothoracicotropic hormone

**Answer:**



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**151.** Glycosuria is the condition, where a man:

- A. Eats more sugar
- B. Excretes sugar in urine
- C. Sugar is egested in faeces
- D. has low sugar level in blood

**Answer:**



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**152.** The hormone oxytocin and vasopressin are secreted by:

- A. Neurohypophysis
- B. Adenohypophysis
- C. Hypothalamus
- D. Adrenal medulla

**Answer:**



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**153.** Gigantism and acromegaly are due to:

- A. hypothyroidism
- B. Hyperthyroidism
- C. Hypopituitarism
- D. Hyperpituitarism

**Answer:**







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154. Which hormone is secreted in a woman if pregnancy has occurred ?

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

**Answer:**



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**155.** Menstruation is due to sudden:

A. Reduction of FSH

B. Increase of LH

C. Reduction in estrogen and progesterone

D. None of above

**Answer:**



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**156.** Corpus luteum secretes:

A. Progesterone

B. Estrogen

C. Lutetropic hormone

D. Luteinizing hormone

**Answer:**



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

Hormone	Source	Function
(a) Vasopressin	Posterior pituitary	Increases loss of water through urine.
(b) Nor-epinephrine	Adrenal medulla	Increases heart beat, rate of respiration and alertness
(c) Glucagon	Beta-cells of Islets of Langerhans	Stimulates glycogenolysis
(d) Prolactin	Posterior pituitary	Regulates growth of mammary glands and milk formation in females



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

- A. Relaxin-Cretinism
- B. parathormone-Tetany
- C. Insulin-Diabetes insipidus
- D. Prolactin-Astigmatism

**Answer:**



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**159.** Function of ADH is:

- A. Reabsorption of wter
- B. REabsorption of sodium
- C. Diluting the urine
- D. Increasign sugar level in urine

**Answer:**





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

- A. Increase the permeability of cell membrane to glucose
- B. increase the oxidation of glucose in the cells
- C. Increase the conversion of glucose in the cells
- D. Increases the conversion of glycogen to glucose

**Answer:** Initiates the formation of hepatic glycogen from excess of glucose.



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**161.** Which of the following hormones is not involved in tyrosine metabolism?

A. Calcitonin

B. melanin

C. Thyroxine

D. Epinephrine

**Answer:**



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**162.** Gonadotropic hormone is released by:

- A. Adenohypophysis
- B. neurohypophysis
- C. Gonads
- D. Germ layers

**Answer:**







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**163.** Myxoedema occurs due to:

- A. Hypersecretion of thyroid hormone
- B. Hyposecretion of thyroid hormone
- C. Hypersecretion of parathormone
- D. Hyposecretion of parathormone

**Answer:**



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**164.** Somatostatin is secreted by:

- A. islets of Langerhans
- B. Brunner's glands
- C. Chief cells
- D. Goblet cells

**Answer:**



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**165.** Which one of the following hormones is a modified amino acid?

A. Prostaglandin

B. Estrogen

C. Epinephrine

D. Progesterone

**Answer:**



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

A. Oxytocin

B. Vasopressin

C. Thyroxine

D. Melatonin

**Answer:**



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**167.** Hormone responsible for secretion of milk after parturition is:

A. ICSH

B. Prolactin

C. ACTH

D. LG

**Answer:**



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**168.** Endemic goitre is a state of :

A. Increased thyroid function

B. Normal thyroid function

C. Decreased thyroid function

D. Moderate thyroid function

**Answer:**



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**169.** Which of the function is the function of adrenaline?

- A. helps in the gastric juice secretion
- B. Increase heart rate and blood pressure
- C. Increases blood calcium
- D. helps in milk secretion

**Answer:**



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**170.** the hormone responsible for "fight and Fight" response is:

A. Adrenaline

B. Thyroxine

C. AH

D. Oxytocin

**Answer:**



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**171.** This trace element is needed for insulin to exert its maximal effect in glucose uptake:

- A. Vanadium
- B. Chromium
- C. Molybdenum
- D. Selenium



**Answer:**



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**172.** Parathormone influences calcium absorption in small intestine by regulating metabolism of:

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

**Answer:**



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

- A. Gastrin
- B. Calcitonin
- C. Glucagon
- D. insulin

**Answer:**



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**174.** this gastontestinal hormone stimulates insulin secretion:

- A. Gastrin
- B. CCK
- C. Secretin
- D. GIP

**Answer:**



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**175.** Match the source gland with its respective hormone as well as the function:

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



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**176.** Given below is an incomplete table about certain hormones, their source glands and one

major effect of each on the body of humans. Identify the correct option for the blanks A, B and C:

Gland	Secretion	Effect on body
A	Oestrogens	Maintenance of secondary sexual characters
Alpha cells of Islets of Langerhans	B	Raises blood sugar level
Anterior pituitary	C	Oversecretion leads to gigantism



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177. Diabetes insipidus is due to insufficient release of:

A. Insulin

B. Glucagon

C. ADH

D. Thyroxine

**Answer:**



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**178.** During the processing of proinsulin to mature "insulin":

A. C-peptide is added to proinsulin

B. C-peptide is removed from proinsulin

C. B-peptide is added to proinsulin

D. B-peptide is removed from proinsulin

**Answer:**



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**179.** Select the correctly matched pair:

A. Pineal gland -Does not influence menstrual cycle

B. Corpus luteum-Secretes oxytocin

C. Interstitial cells-Erythropoitic

D. Cholecystinin-Stimulates

pancreatic

enzyme secretion

**Answer:**



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**180.** The "amno acid derivative" among the following hormones is :

A. Insulin

B. Epinerphine

C. Estradiol



## D. Testosterone

**Answer:**



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**181.** ADH deficiency shows the following condition:

- A. Only polydipsia
- B. Polyuria
- C. Polydipsia and polyuria
- D. Glycosuria

**Answer:**



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**182.** Fill in the blanks:

Deficiency of iodine leads to a disease called..... .



**Watch Video Solution**

**183.** Fill in the blanks:

..... is called Gland of Emergency.



**Watch Video Solution**

**184.** Fill in the blanks:

Deficiency of ..... causes diabetes mellitus.



**Watch Video Solution**

**185.** Fill in the blanks:

Progesterone is released by..... in the ovary.



**Watch Video Solution**

**186.** Fill in the blanks:

..... is a heterocrine gland.



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**187.** Fill in the blanks:

Hormone which helps in child birth is .....



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**188.** Fill in the blanks:

Oversecretion of STh in adult causes..... .



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**189.** Fill in the blanks:

Disease caused by deficiency by ADH is.....



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**190.** Fill in the blanks:

Leydig cells are located in.....



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**191.** Metamorphosis of frog is controlled by:



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**192.** Fill in the blanks:

MSH stands for ..... and is secreted by.....



**Watch Video Solution**

**193.** Fill in the blanks:

Addison's disease is due to ..... of .....



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**194.** Fill in the blanks:

Corticotropin stimulates stimulates the growth of the .....and the secretion of .....from it.



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**195.** Fill in the blanks:

Diabetes insipidus results from a deficiency of .....while diabetes mellitus is caused by a deficiency of .....



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**196.** Fill in the blanks:

Secretion of milk is stimulated by .....while  
ejection of milk is stimulated by .....



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**197.** Fill in the blanks:

Growth of female secondary sec organs is  
stimulated at puberty by .....while growth of  
male secondary sec organs is stimulated by .....



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**198.** Fill in the blanks:

Urinary loss of  $Na^+$  is reduced by the hormone....., while the  $Ca^{2+}$  concentration is raised in plasma by..... .



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**199.** Fill in the blanks:

Deficiency of growth hormone from childhood produces the diseases called .....while oversecretion of that hormone from childhood causes .....



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**200.** Fill in the blanks:

Reabsorption of water from the urine is increased by the hormone....., while reabsorption of  $Na^+$  from the urine is increased by..... .



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**201.** Fill in the blanks:

4S gland is ..... .



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**202.** Fill in the blanks:

..... is not under direct control of pituitary.



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**203.** Fill in the blanks:

A ruptured graafian follicle forms..... .



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**204.** Fill in the blanks:

Alpha-cells of pancreas secrete.....while Beta cells of pancreas secrete..... .



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**205.** Fill in the blanks:

hormone testosterone is produced in the ..... cells of testis.



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206. Fill in the blanks:

Hormones	Target gland
(i) Hypothalamic hormones	
(ii) Thyrotrophin (TSH)	_____
(iii) Corticotrophin (ACTH)	_____
(iv) Gonadotrophins (LH, FSH)	_____
(v) Melanotrophin (MSH)	_____



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207. Match the hormone in column I with their function in column II.

Column I	Column II
(a) FSH	1. Prepare endometrium for implantation
(b) LH	2. Develops female secondary sexual characters
(c) Progesterone	3. Contraction of uterine wall
(d) Estrogen	4. Development of corpus luteum
	5. Maturation of graafian follicle

(a) a-5, b-4, c-1, d-2  
(b) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-5  
(c) a-4, b-2, c-3, d-5  
(d) a-4, b-5, c-2, d-1  
(e) a-5, b-1, c-2, d-4



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**208.** Match the terms in column A with suitable terms in column B and choose the correct answer.

Column A	Column B
(i) Calcitonin	(a) Treatment of viral infections
(ii) Gonadotropin	(b) Treatment of rickets
(iii) Erythropoietin	(c) Enhancement of immune action
(iv) Interferon	(d) Formation of Erythrocytes
(v) Interleukin	(e) Treatment of failure of reproduction.



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**209.** Match the terms in column A with suitable terms in column B and choose the correct

answer.

Column I	Column II
A. Adrenalin	1. Myxoedema
B. Hyperparathyroidism	2. Accelerates heartbeat
C. Oxytocin	3. Salt-water balance
D. Hypothyroidism	4. Child birth
E. Aldosterone	5. Demineralisation

(a) A-2, B-5, C-4, D-1, E-3      (b) A-3, B-4, C-5, D-1, E-2  
(c) A-5, B-3, C-2, D-4, E-1      (d) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-5, E-1  
(e) A-5, B-3, C-4, D-2, E-1



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**210.** Match the terms in column A with suitable terms in column B and choose the correct answer.

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

(a) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3      (b) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3  
(c) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2      (d) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1  
(e) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1



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**211.** True or False

Hormones released from posterior pituitary are not synthesized in posterior pituitary.



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**212.** True or False

Both myxoedema and cretinism are caused due to hypothyroidism.



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**213.** True or False

Lack of insulin causes diabetes insipidus.



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**214.** True or False

Some sex hormones are proteinous while some sex hormones are steroid in nature.



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**215.** Write 'True' or 'False' :

Glucagon is a catabolic hormone



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**216.** Write 'True' or 'False' :

Vasopressin helps in osmoregulation and exerts pressure effect.



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**217.** Write 'True' or 'False' :

Hypothalamus stimulate Leydig's cells to secrete testosterone.



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**218.** Write 'True' or 'False' :

hypothalamus exerts excitatory as well as inhibitory controls over secretion of growth hormone from anterior pituitary.



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**219.** Write 'True' or 'False' :

Grave's disease is characterised by low BMR.



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**220.** Write 'True' or 'False' :

Glucagon is a catabolic hormone



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**221.** Write 'True' or 'False' :

Thyroid hormone is required for normal prenatal

brain development.



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**222.** Write 'True' or 'False' :

Glucocorticoids are anabolic steroids.



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**223.** Write 'True' or 'False' :

Testosterone is water soluble and acts via receptors on the plasma membrane of target cells.



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**224.** Write 'True' or 'False' :

hypoglycaemia occurs most frequently in diabetic patients.



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**225.** Write 'True' or 'False' :

Oxytocin is released in response to mechanical stimulation of the breast nipple.



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**226.** Mark the odd one in each series:

Goitre, cretinism, dwarfism, myxoedema.



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**227.** Mark the odd one in each series:

Oxytocin, Somatostatin, gonadotropin releasing hormone, corticotropin releasing hormone.



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**228.** Mark the odd one in each series:

Glucocorticoids,mineralcorticoids,sex  
corticoids,corticotropin.



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**229.** Mark the odd one in each series:

FSH,ICSH,prolactin,LH



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**230.** Mark the odd one in each series:

lunsulin,glucogon,diabetes      insipidus,diabetes



mellitus.



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**231.** Mark the odd one in each series:

Testosterone: epinephrine, progesterone, aldosterone.



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**232.** Mark the odd one



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**233.** Write the names and sources of the hormones regulating the following:

Uterine changes in pregnancy



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**234.** Write the names and sources of the hormones regulating the following:

Urinary elimination of water.



**Watch Video Solution**

**235.** Write the names and sources of the hormones regulating the following:

Metamorphosis of tadpoles.



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**236.** Write the names and sources of the hormones regulating the following:

$Na^+$  and  $K^+$  metabolisms.



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**237.** Write the sources and names of the hormones regulating the following:

Blood sugar level



**Watch Video Solution**

**238.** Write the names and sources of the hormones regulating the following:

Milk secretion



**Watch Video Solution**

**239.** Write the names and sources of the hormones regulating the following:

Contraction of uterus during delivery.



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**240.** Note the relationship between first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

hyperthyroidism:exophthalmic

goitre::Hypothyroidism:..... .



**Watch Video Solution**

**241.** Note the relationship between first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

Increased secretion of STH:Gigantism::Decreased secretion of STH:..... .



**Watch Video Solution**

**242.** Note the relationship between first two words and suggest a suitable word for the

fourth place:

insulin:Diabetes mellitus ::ADH:..... .



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**243.** Note the relationship between first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

Female                      secondary                      sexual

characters:Estrogens::Male      secondary      sexual

character:.....



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**244.** Note the relationship between first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

Steroid                      hormone:Testosterone::Amine  
hormone:.....



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**245.** Note the relationship between first two words and suggest a suitable word for the fourth place:

Osmoregulation:Vasopressin::Child birth:..... .





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**246.** Give the reason for the following statements

:

insulin and glucagon are called antagonistic hormones.



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**247.** Give the reason for the following statements

:

Epinephrin of adrenal medulla is called sympathetic hormone.



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**248.** Give the reason for the following statements

:

FSH is called gametokinetic hormone.



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**249.** Give the reason for the following statements

:

Body growth is greatly accelerated at puberty in the male.



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**250.** Why pituitary gland is called master gland?



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**251.** Give scientific reasons for the following :

Pancreas is heterocrine gland.



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**252.** Give the reason for the following statements

:

Thyroxine controls the physical, mental and sexual growth of body.



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**253.** Give the reason for the following statements

:

in case of steroid hormones, there is a lag period between their secretion from endocrine gland and action on target organism.



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**254.** Give the reason for the following statements :

FSH and LH are synergistic hormones.



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**255.** Give the reason for the following statements :

Adrenal gland is called "Gland of Emergency".



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**256.** Give the reason for the following statements

:

Epinephrine is commonly called triple-F hormone.



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**257.** Give the reason for the following statements

:

Degeneration of thymus in old age causes decreased immunity.



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**258.** Give the reason for the following statements

:

Adrenal gland is also called 4 S-gland.



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**259.** Give the reason for the following statements

:

Contraceptive pills are used to check ovulation.



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**260.** Give the reason for the following statements :

Progesterone is commonly called antiabortion hormone.



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**261.** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions you are required to chose any one of the following four responses.



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

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Blood pressure is arterial blood pressure.

Reason: It is measured by sphygmomanometer.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer:**



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**262.** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

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

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason

is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Diabetes insipidus is due to deficiency of insulin and is characterized by diuresis, polydipsia, hyperglycaemia and glycosuria.

Reason: In diabetes insipidus, body cells cannot use glucose and liver cells cannot store glucose.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer:**



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**263.** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

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

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason

is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Pituitary gland is also called master gland.

Reason: It secretes a number of trophic hormones which regulate secretion from other endocrine glands.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer:**



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**264.** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

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

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Acromegaly is gorilla-like appearance due to oversecretion of STH from childhood.

Reason: Acromicria is with smaller hands, feet and face due to less secretion of somatostatin.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer:**



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**265.** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

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

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Oxytocin is a birth hormone and milk-forming hormone.



Reason: Oxytocin is secreted from posterior lobe of pituitary gland and controls the contraction of uterine muscles at the time of implantation.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer:**



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**266.** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

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

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: A woman does not conceive during the lactation period.

Reason:the hormone prolactin stimulates(a)the growth of milk glands during pregnancy and (b) secretion of milk in a postpartum woman.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer:**



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**267.** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

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

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: After operation, menstrual cycle in woman may be stopped

Reason:Ovarian hormones induce menstrual cycle.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer:**



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**268.** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

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

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: In a tadpole, if thyroid is

cut,metamorphosis stops.

Reason:TSH is not secreted.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer:**



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**269.** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

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

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: The imbalance in the concentration of  $Na^+$ ,  $K^+$  and proteins generates the resting



potential.

Reason: to maintain unequal distribution of  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$  ions, the neurons use chemical energy in the form of ATP to actively transport  $Na^+$  ions out of the cell and move  $K^+$  inside the cell.

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer:**



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**270.** These questions consist of two statements each, printed as Assertion and Reason. While answering these questions you are required to choose any one of the following four responses.

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

If both assertion and Reason are true but reason is not correct explanation of Assertion.

If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Assertion: Diabetes insipidus is marked by excessive urination and too much thirst for

water.

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

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

**Answer:**



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**271.** Name a quick acting hormone and a hormone acting with a lag period.



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**272.** Which hormone is called birth hormone in the female human beings?



**Watch Video Solution**

**273.** Give the name for a gland which is partly exocrine and partly endocrine.



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**274.** Name the hormone responsible for secondart sexual characters in male and female.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**275.** Why pitutary gland is called master gland?



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**276.** Name the source of aldosterone, epinephrine and melatonin hormone.



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**277.** Name the diseases associated with abnormal secretion of thyroxine.



**Watch Video Solution**

**278.** Name two hormones regulating calcium-phosphorus balance inside the body.



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**279.** Name the hormone that influences secretion of oestrogen.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**280.** Name the source glands of glucagon and parathormone.



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**281.** Name the gland that secretes vasopressin. What are its two principal actions?



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**282.** What is the source of aldosterone?



**Watch Video Solution**

**283.** Name the neurohormone which inhibits the secretion of growth hormone from the anterior pituitary.



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**284.** Deficiency of which hormone leads to diabetes isipidus?



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**285.** Name two hormones of pancreatic islets.



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**286.** Name the hormone which controls osmoregulation.



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**287.** Name the following : The gland, which produces the so called 'emergency hormone'.



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**288.** List the functions of thyroid gland.



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**289.** Give full form of ACTH and ICSH.



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**290.** Name a hormone secreted by parathyroid gland and write its functions.



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**291.** Name the disease caused by the deficiency of vasopressin.



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**292.** Write the names and sources of the hormones regulating the following:

$Na^+$  and  $K^+$  metabolisms.



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**293.** Which hormone is responsible for milk ejection after the birth of baby?



**Watch Video Solution**

**294.** Why is oxytocin called "birth hormone"?



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**295.** What causes gigantism?



**Watch Video Solution**

**296.** Name the hormone which is secreted by the Leydig's cells.



**Watch Video Solution**

**297.** What stimulates the secretion of parathyroid hormone?



**Watch Video Solution**

**298.** What is the role of oxytocin in copulation?



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**299.** What is the function of secretin?



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**300.** Name the condition when the concentration of ketone bodies increases in urine:



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**301.** Distinguish between:

glucocorticoids and miner-alcorticoids



**Watch Video Solution**

**302.** Distinguish between:

Vasopressin and oxytocin



**Watch Video Solution**

**303.** Distinguish between:

exophthalmic goitre and iodine deficiency



goitre



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**304.** Distinguish between:  
cretinism and dwarfism.



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**305.** Why is the endocrine system considered a  
chemical extension of the nervous system?



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**306.** What forms the corpus luteum? Name the hormone secreted by it?



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**307.** Name the hormones whose deficiency causes diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus.



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**308.** Name the hormone responsible for the descent of testes into the scrotum. Why does the failure of the process result in sterility ?



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**309.** Write the effects of insulin deficiency.



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**310.** What happens to the walls of distal convoluted tubule(DCT) of the nephrons when

vasopressin is released by pituitary gland into blood stream?



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**311.** Name two hormones secreted by thyroid gland. Mention one symptom of hypothyroidism in children and Name this disorder.



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**312.** What causes myxoedem? Write two symptoms of this disease.



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**313.** Name the secretion of alpha and beta cells of the islets of Langerhans. Mention the role of these secretions.



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**314.** What usually can cause oversecretion of parathormone in human body? List any two effects on the body because of its oversecretion.



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**315.** List any two functions of thyroid gland in humans. Name the condition caused due to hyperthyroidism and give its one symptom.



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**316.** Name two human diseases caused due to absence of protein.



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**317.** Name the source gland of luterinising hormone(LH).Mention the other hormone which it acts on its target cells/organ.Give their two functions.



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**318.** What is cretinism?Give its any two causes.



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**319.** Give the reason for the following statements

:

insulin and glucagon are called antagonistic hormones.



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**320.** Distinguish between:

diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus



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**321.** Differentiate between adrenal cortex and adrenal medulla.



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**322.** Discuss the role of hypothalamus and pituitary as a coordinated unit in maintaining physiological processes.



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**323.** What are examples of pairs of antagonistic hormones associated with basal metabolism? How does each pair function?



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**324.** Name the part of brain that functions as an endocrine gland. Name the describe the role of the hormone it secretes which is involved in influencing the height of a person.



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**325.** Which hormone regulates the permeability of DCT and collecting tubules to water?



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**326.** how do exocrine and endocrine glands differ  
?What are heterocrine glands?



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**327.** Give the full form of ADH.Describe its  
functions.Name the disorder that occurs due to  
deficiency of this hormone.



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**328.** Name the  $T_3$  and  $T_4$  components of the thyroid hormones. Explain their specific action.



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**329.** Due to some physiological reasons, the blood glucose level of an otherwise normal person has shot up above normal. How will this condition be returned to normal through action?



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**330.** What forms the corpus luteum? Name the hormone secreted by it?



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**331.** Name three hormones secreted by each of Pituitary gland and Thyroid gland.



**Watch Video Solution**

**332.** What is the chemical nature of Insulin hormone? Discuss its role in the body.



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**333.** Name the full form of FSH. Name the gland that secretes it. How does it differ in function in a male and a female?



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**334.** Describe the formation and functions of corpus luteum in human female.



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**335.** A patient was complaining of frequency of urination, excessive thirst, hunger and tiredness, his fasting glucose level was found higher than 130 mg/dl on two occasions.

Name the disease



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**336.** A patient complains of constant thirst, excessive passing of urine and low blood pressure. When the doctor checked the patient's blood glucose and blood insulin level, the level

were normal or slightly low. The doctor diagnosed the condition as diabetes insipidus. But he decided to measure one more hormone in patients blood. which hormone does the doctor intend to measure?



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**337.** A patient was complaining of frequency of urination, excessive thirst, hunger and tiredness, his fasting glucose level was found higher than 130 mg/dl on two occasions.



Explain why the glucose level is higher than 130 mg/dl.



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**338.** Name the hormones released from the posterior lobe of pituitary gland and give their functions.



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**339.** Name the organ or 'cell' which secretes thyroxine and 'adrenaline'. State function.



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**340.** Explain hormonal basis of Diabetes mellitus and Diabetes insipidus. Give their symptoms.



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**341.** Name the hormones which control the following processes:

Differentiation of T-lymphocytes.



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**342.** Name the hormones which control the following processes:

Release of sugar from liver.



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**343.** Name the hormones which control the following processes:

Child birth.



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**344.** Name the hormonal imbalance which causes the following diseases:

Acromegaly



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**345.** Give the name of the hormones and the related glands concerning the following diseases:

Addison's disease



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**346.** Name the hormonal imbalance which causes the following diseases:

Tetany.



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**347.** Name the hormone that regulates each of the following function. Also mention the source of it.

urinary elimination of water,



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**348.** Name the hormone that regulates each of the following function. Also mention the source of it.

Storage of glucose as glycogen,



**Watch Video Solution**

**349.** Name the hormone that regulates each of the following function. Also mention the source of it.

Sodium and potassium ion metabolism,



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**350.** Name the hormone that regulates each of the following function. Also mention the source of it.

Basal metabolic rate,



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**351.** Name the hormone that regulates each of the following function. Also mention the source of it.

Descent of testes in scrotum.



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**352.** Name the hormone that regulates each of the following function. Also mention the source of it.

heart beat and blood pressure,



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**353.** Name the hormone that regulates each of the following function. Also mention the source



of it.

Secretion of growth hormone,



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**354.** Name the hormone that regulates each of the following function. Also mention the source of it.

Maturation of Graafian follicle,



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**355.** Name the hormone that regulates each of the following function. Also mention the source of it.

Rise in calcium secretion,



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**356.** Name the hormone that regulates each of the following function. Also mention the source of it.

milk secretion.



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**357.** Name the hormones secreted by adrenal medulla giving the functions performed by them.



**Watch Video Solution**

**358.** Discuss the role of ADH in osmoregulation of body fluids.



**Watch Video Solution**

**359.** Discuss the disorders associated with malfunctioning of adrenal glands.



**Watch Video Solution**

**360.** What are the seven principal hormones produced by the anterior pituitary? What function does each serve?



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**361.** What hormones are secreted by the posterior pituitary gland? What function does each serve? Where are these hormones actually produced? How are these hormones transported to the region from where they are released?



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**362.** What hormone is produced when the body's blood glucose level becomes elevated? How does this hormone act to return the level to normal?



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**363.** What is diabetes ?What is ultimate hormonal deficiency in this disease ?How does this affect an individual's ability to use glucose? Wat are some possible treatment for diabetes mellitus?



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**364.** Explain the role of following hormones ,with reference to menstrual cycle:

FSH,



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**365.** Explain the role of following hormone ,with reference to menstrual cycle:

LH,



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**366.** Explain the role of following hormones ,with reference to menstrual cycle:

Estrogen,



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**367.** Explain the role of following hormones ,with reference to menstrual cycle:

Estrogen,



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**368.** Name the hormones produced by adrenal gland.Mention their roles in metabolism.



**Watch Video Solution**



**369.** Distinguish between:

Vasopressin and oxytocin



**Watch Video Solution**

**370.** Differentiate between:

Somatotropin and Somatostatin.



**Watch Video Solution**

**371.** Describe the secondary functions of stem.



**Watch Video Solution**

**372.** List the different hormones secreted by adrenal cortex. Give their chemical nature, specific region of secretion and one major function of each



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**373.** Explain the role of the following hormones/proteins with reference to hormonal control of human male reproductive system:

GnRH



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**374.** Explain the role of the following hormones/proteins with reference to hormonal control of human male reproductive system:

LH



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**375.** Explain the role of the following hormones/proteins with reference to hormonal

control of human male reproductive system:

Testosterone



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**376.** Explain the role of the following hormones/proteins with reference to hormonal control of human male reproductive system:

FSH



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**377.** Explain the role of the following hormones/proteins with reference to hormonal control of human male reproductive system:

Inhibin



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**Example**

**1.** Define the following: Exocrine gland



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2. Define the following :

Endocrine glands



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3. Define the following: Hormone



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4. Diagrammatically indicate the location of various endocrine glands in our body.



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5. List the hormones secreted by the following:

Hypothalamus



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6. List the hormones secreted by the following:

Pituitary



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**7.** List the hormones secreted by the following:

Thyroid



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**8.** List the hormones secreted by the following:

Parathyroid



**Watch Video Solution**

**9.** List the hormones secreted by the following:

Adrenal





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**10.** List the hormones secreted by the following:

Pancreas



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**11.** List the hormones secreted by the following:

Testis



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**12.** List the hormones secreted by the following:

Ovary



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**13.** List the hormones secreted by the following:

Thymus



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**14.** List the hormones secreted by the following:

Atrium



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**15.** List the hormones secreted by the following:

Kidney



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**16.** List the hormones secreted by the following:

G-I tract.



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## 17. Fill in the blanks:

Hormones	Target organ
(a) Hypothalamic hormones	.....
(b) Thyrotrophin (TSH)	.....
(c) Corticotrophin (ACTH)	.....
(d) Gonadotrophin (LH, FSH)	.....
(e) Melanotrophin (MSH)	.....



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18. Write short notes on the functions of the following hormones: Parathyroid hormone (PTH)



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**19.** Write short notes on the functions of the following hormones: Thyroid hormones



**Watch Video Solution**

**20.** Write short notes on the functions of the following hormones: Thymosins



**Watch Video Solution**

**21.** Write short notes on the functions of the following hormones: Insulin and Glucagon



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22. Write short notes on the functions of the following hormones: Estrogens



[Watch Video Solution](#)

23. Write short notes on the functions of the following hormones: Androgens



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24. Give example(s) of : Hyperglycemic hormone  
and hypoglycemic hormone



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25. Give example(s) of : hypercalcemic hormone



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26. Give examples

Gonadotrophic hormone



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27. Give example(s) of : Progesterational hormone



[Watch Video Solution](#)

28. Give example(s) of : Blood pressure lowering hormone



[Watch Video Solution](#)

29. Give example(s) of : Androgens and estrogens



[Watch Video Solution](#)



**30.** Which hormonal deficiency is responsible for the following:

Diabetes mellitus



**Watch Video Solution**

**31.** Which hormonal deficiency is responsible for the following:

Goitre



**Watch Video Solution**

**32.** Which hormonal deficiency is responsible for the following:

Cretinism.



**Watch Video Solution**

**33.** Briefly mention the mechanism of action of FSH.



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34. Match the following:

	Column - I		Column -II
(a)	T <sub>4</sub>	(i)	Hypothalamus
(b)	PTH	(ii)	Thyroid
(c)	GnRH	(iii)	Pituitary
(d)	LH	(iv)	Parathyroid



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