



# BIOLOGY

**BOOKS - SARAS PUBLICATION**

## CHEMICAL COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION

**Example**

1. What is Rathke's pouch?



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2. What is infundibulum?



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3. What are parafollicular cells?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

4. What is BMR ?



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5. Define circadian rhythm.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

6. What is alternation of generation?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

7. What is dioecious?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**8. What are Catecholamines.**



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**9. What is Gigantism?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**10. What is sporadic goiter?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**11.** Differentialte hyperglycemia from hypoglycemia



**Watch Video Solution**

**12.** Difference between Follicle stimulating hormone and Luteinizing hormone.



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**13.** Difference between Diabetes mellitus and Diabetes insipidus



**Watch Video Solution**

**14.** Tabulate the difference between Insulin and Glucagon



**Watch Video Solution**

**15.** Differentiate Amines and Steroids.



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**16.** Difference between Oestrogen and Progesterone.



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**17.** Difference between peptide hormone and steroid hormone.



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**18.** Comment on homeostasis



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**19.** Write the role of oestrogen in ovulation



**Watch Video Solution**

**20.** Comment on Acini of thyroid gland



**Watch Video Solution**



21. Write the causes for diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus.



**Watch Video Solution**

22. Specify the symptoms of acromegaly



**Watch Video Solution**

23. Write the symptoms of cretinism.



**Watch Video Solution**

**24.** Name the layers of adrenal cortex and mention their secretions.



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**25.** Write the functions of (CCK)  
Cholecystokinin



**Watch Video Solution**

**26.** Pineal gland is an endocrine gland ,write its role



**Watch Video Solution**

**27.** Predict the effects of removal of pancreas from the human body.



**Watch Video Solution**

**28.** Hormons are known as chemical messenger justify.



**Watch Video Solution**

**29.** Briefly explain the structure of thyroid gland



**Watch Video Solution**

**30.** Growth hormone is important for normal growth justify the statement.



**Watch Video Solution**

**31.** Differentiate hyperglycemia from hypoglycemia



**Watch Video Solution**

**32.** Comment on the function of adrenalin



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**33.** Enumerate the role of kidney as an endocrine gland.



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**34.** Write a detailed account of gastro intestinal tract hormones



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**35. Assertion (A) :** The half life period of insulin in plasma is 6 minutes.

**Reason (R) :** It is cleared from circulation within 10-15 minutes.

A. Assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

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

C. A is true but R is false

D. Both A and R are false.

**Answer:**



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**36.** Assertion (A) : Growth hormone stimulates chondrogenesis and osteogenesis

Reason (R) : It promotes growth of all tissues of metabolic process of the body



- A. Assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- B. A and R are true but reason is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. Both A and R are false.

**Answer:**



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**37.** Assertion (A) : Pituitary gland is an endocrine gland

Reason (R) : It is not a master gland

A. Assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of

Assertion (A)

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

C. A is true but R is false

D. Both A and R are false.

**Answer:**



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**38.** Assertion (A) : PTH is a hypercalcemic hormone

Reason (R) : It is a peptide hormone controls calcium and phosphate homeostasis

A. Assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

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

C. A is true but R is false

D. Both A and R are false.

**Answer:**



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**39.** Assertion (A) : Anterior lobe of pituitary is Adenohypophysis Reason (R) : It is also known as pars nervosa

- A. Assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- B. A and R are true but reason is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. Both A and R are false.

**Answer:**



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**40.** Assertion (A) : Insulin is known as Humulin

Reason (R) : It is also known as diabetic insipidus

- A. Assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- B. A and R are true but reason is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. Both A and R are false.

**Answer:**



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**41. Assertion (A) :** Hyposecretion of thyroid in adults causes myxedema

**Reason (R ):** It is otherwise known as Gull's disease

A. Assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

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

C. A is true but R is false

D. Both A and R are false.

**Answer:**



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**42.** Assertion (A) : Tetany is caused by hyposecretion of thyroid hormone



Reason (R) : Frequent urination is the symptom of Tetany

A. Assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

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

C. A is true but R is false

D. Both A and R are false.

**Answer:**



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**43.** Assertion (A) : Polyphagia is a symptom of Diabetes mellitus.

Reason (R) : It is breakdown of fat into glucose

A. Assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)

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

C. A is true but R is false

D. Both A and R are false.

**Answer:**



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**44.** Assertion (A) : Simple goitre is also known as Endemic goitre

Reason (R) : It is caused due to hyposecretion.of thyroxine

- A. Assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
- B. A and R are true but reason is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. Both A and R are false.

**Answer:**



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**45.** What are exocrine glands?



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**46.** What is a neuro endocrine gland?



**Watch Video Solution**

**47.** List out the hormones secreted by posterior pituitary gland?



**Watch Video Solution**

**48.** Name the three lobes of adenohypophysis



**Watch Video Solution**

**49.** Name the two lobes of pituitary gland



**Watch Video Solution**

**50.** Differentiate Amines and Steroids.



**Watch Video Solution**

**51.** What is Rathke's pouch?



**Watch Video Solution**

**52.** What is infundibulum?



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**53.** What are the other names of Luteotropic hormone?



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**54.** Name the two hormones secreted by thyroid gland?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**55.** Name the hormones that their secretions are regulated by negative feedback mechanism.



[Watch Video Solution](#)



**56.** What is the amino acid sequence of vasopressin?



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**57.** What is the amino acid sequence of oxytocin?



**Watch Video Solution**

**58.** Write two functions of oxytocin



**Watch Video Solution**

**59.** Write the functions of thyrocalcitonin.



**Watch Video Solution**

**60.** List the four hormones secreted by thymus gland.



**Watch Video Solution**

**61.** Write down the primary function of thymus.



**Watch Video Solution**

**62.** Which is the largest endocrine gland?  
Where it is located?



**Watch Video Solution**

**63.** What are parafollicular cells?



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**64.** Which element is required for formation of thyroxine? In what quantity it is essential?



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**65.** Old age people are sick often, why?



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**66.** Why laughing is good for health?



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**67.** Mention the normal glucose level in preprandial and post prandial test for glucose.



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**68.** Why should we avoid use of synthetic soft drinks?



**Watch Video Solution**

**69.** What are the effects caused by alcohol consumption in endocrine system?



**Watch Video Solution**

**70.** What is BMR ?



**Watch Video Solution**

**71. Define circadian rhythm.**



**Watch Video Solution**

**72. What is alternation of generation?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**73. Which is dioecious?**



**Watch Video Solution**

**74.** What are Catecholamines.



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**75.** Write notes on dwarfism?



**Watch Video Solution**

**76.** List the symptoms of diabetes mellitus.



**Watch Video Solution**



77. Write the note on adrenal medulla.



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78. What is Gigantism?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

79. What is sporadic goiter?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**80.** Name the hormones that plays a key role in milk secretion.



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**81.** What is the role of pars intermedia in mammals and in other vertebrates?



**Watch Video Solution**

**82.** Comment on pineal gland.



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**83.** Name the hormone of pituitary that act on blood vessels?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**84.** How are hormones classified according to their chemical nature?



[Watch Video Solution](#)

**85.** Name the master gland?



**Watch Video Solution**

**86.** Growth hormone secreted by .



**Watch Video Solution**

**87.** Classify endocrine glands based on their secretary function.



**Watch Video Solution**

**88.** List the functions of Thyroxine



**Watch Video Solution**

**89.** Insulin was given to



**Watch Video Solution**

**90.** Explain limbic systems .



**Watch Video Solution**

**91.** What is Gull's disease? Mention its symptoms



**Watch Video Solution**

**92.** What is Endemic goitre? Mention its causes and symptoms.



**Watch Video Solution**

**93.** Which disease is caused by hyposecretion of parathyroid hormone?



**Watch Video Solution**

**94.** What causes Addison's disease?



**Watch Video Solution**

**95.** Write a note on Hyperparathyroidism.



**Watch Video Solution**

**96.** What is cushing's syndrome? What are its symptoms.



**Watch Video Solution**

**97.** The doctors avoid prescribing steroid tablest most often. Why?



**Watch Video Solution**



**98.** Explain the role of heart as a partial endocrine gland.



**Watch Video Solution**

**99.** List out the functions of testosterone.



**Watch Video Solution**

**100.** Name the hypoglycemic hormone



**Watch Video Solution**

**101.** What is exophthalmic goitre? What are its symptoms?



**Watch Video Solution**

**102.** Why parathormone is considered as a hypercalcemic hormone?



**Watch Video Solution**

**103.** Why adrenalin is a hormone of flight, fright, and fight?



**Watch Video Solution**

**104.** Give a brief account on ovary.



**Watch Video Solution**

**105.** Write notes on thyroid stimulating hormone(TSH).



**Watch Video Solution**

**106.** Give reasons for diabetes insipidus and list their symptoms.



**Watch Video Solution**

**107.** Write notes on testis



**Watch Video Solution**

**108.** Mention any two role of glucagon in our body.



**Watch Video Solution**

**109.** Difference between Diabetes mellitus and Diabetes insipidus



**Watch Video Solution**

**110.** How is diabetes mellitus caused?



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**111.** Write notes on Luteotropic hormone (LTH)



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**112.** Write notes on ACTH



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**113.** Write notes on vasopressin



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**114.** Tabulate the major hypothalamic hormones and their functions.



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**115.** What is the gland responsible for the disorder acromegaly. Explain its structure hyper and hyposecretion deficiencies.



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**116.** Difference between Follicle stimulating hormone and Luteinizing hormone.



**Watch Video Solution**

**117.** Name the endocrine gland attached to the duodenum.



**Watch Video Solution**



**118.** Difference between Oestrogen and Progesterone.



**Watch Video Solution**

**119.** Give a diagrammatic sketch of glandular system.



**Watch Video Solution**

**120.** Tabulate the difference between Insulin and Glucagon



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**121.** Endocrine glands control and co-ordinate the body functions through secreting certain chemical messengers called hormones. Due to certain physiological reasons, the blood glucose level of otherwise normal persons increases.

Give the possible cause for the increases in blood glucose level.



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**122.** Endocrine glands control and co-ordinate the body functions through secreting certain chemical messengers called hormones. Due to certain physiological reasons, the blood glucose level of otherwise normal persons increases.

What is the chemical nature of this hormone?

Discuss its role in the body.



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**123.** Endocrine glands control and co-ordinate the body functions through secreting certain chemical messengers called hormones. Due to certain physiological reasons, the blood glucose level of otherwise normal persons increases.

How can this condition be reversed?



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**124.** Pituitary gland is commonly called "master gland" of the body. Why?



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**125.** Pituitary gland is located in a depression in the sphenoid bone of skull below the brain, so it is also called hypothalamus cerebri. Discuss the following.

Discuss the role of hypothalamus and

pituitary as a co-ordinated unit in maintaining physiological processes.



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**126.** Pituitary gland is located in a depression in the sphenoid bone of skull below the brain, so it is also called hypothalamus cerebri.

Discuss the following.

How does the posterior lobe of pituitary help in osmoregulation?



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**127.** Explain mechanism of peptide hormones action.



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**128.** Amino acid derived hormones.



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**129.** Which hormone brings about long lived effect? Explain its mechanism of action.



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**130.** Difference between peptide hormone and steroid hormone.



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**Exercise**



1. The maintenance of constant internal environment is referred as

A. Regulation

B. Homeostasis

C. Co-ordination

D. Hormonal control

**Answer:**



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2. Which of the following are exclusive endocrine glands?

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

**Answer:**



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3. Which of the following hormone is not secreted under the influence of pituitary gland?

A. Thyroxine

B. Insulin

C. Oestrogen

D. Glucocorticoids

**Answer:**



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4. Spermatogenesis in mammalian tests is controlled by

- A. Luteinising hormone
- B. Follicle stimulating hormon
- C. FSH and prolactin
- D. GH and prolactin

**Answer:**



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5. Serum calcium level is regulated by

A. Thyroxine

B. FSH

C. Pancreas

D. Thyroid and parathyroid

**Answer:**



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6. Iodised salt is essential to prevent

A. Rickets

B. Scurvy

C. Goitre

D. Acromegaly

**Answer:**



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7. Which of the following gland is related with immunity?

- A. Pineal gland
- B. Adrenal and ovary
- C. Thymus
- D. Parathyroid gland

**Answer:**



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8. Which of the following statement about sex hormones is correct?

A. Testosterone is produced by leydig cells under the influence of luteinizing hormone

B. Progesterone is secreted by corpus luteum and soften pelvic ligaments during child birth

C. Oestrogen is secreted by both Sertoli cells and corpus luteum



D. Progesterone produced by corpus luteum is biologically different from the one produced by placenta.

**Answer:**



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**9. Hypersecretion of GH in children leads to**

A. Cretinism

B. Gigantism

C. Graves disease

D. Tetany

**Answer:**



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**10.** 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:**



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**11.** The structure which connects the hypothalamus with anterior lobe of pituitary gland is the

A. Dendrie of neuro hypophysis

B. Axons of neurohypophysis

C. Bands of white fibers from cerebellar  
region

D. Hypophyseal portal system

**Answer:**



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**12.** Which one of the following statement is correct

A. Calcitonin and thymosin are thyroid hormones

B. Pepsin and prolactin are secreted in stomach

C. Secretin and rhodopsin are polypeptide hormones

D. Cortisol and aldosterone are steroid hormones

**Answer:**



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**13.** Which of the given option shows all wrong statements for thyroid gland.

(i) It inhibits process of RBC formation

( ii) It helps in maintenance of water and electrolytes

(iii) Its more secretion can reduce blood pressure

(iv) It stimulates osteoblast

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (iii) and (iv)

C. (i) and (iv)

D. (i) and (iii)

**Answer:**



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**14. Hormone means**

- A. to elite
- B. to exit
- C. to excite
- D. to elicit

**Answer:**



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**15. Flight, fight and fright hormone is**



A. Melatonin

B. Adrenalin

C. Gastrin

D. Calcitriol

**Answer:**



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**16. Chemical messengers**

A. Hormones

B. Glands

C. Amine

D. Steroids

**Answer:**



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**17. Master gland of endocrine system.**

A. Pituitary gland

B. Adrenal gland

C. Thyroid gland

D. Thymus gland

**Answer:**



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**18. Which is not a partial endocrine gland**

A. Placenta

B. kidney

C. Heart

D. Eye

**Answer:**



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**19. Water soluble derived from tyrosin**

A. Amines

B. Protein

C. Steroids

D. Peptides

**Answer:**



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**20. Pituitary gland means**

- A. to grow under
- B. to elite under
- C. to excite under
- D. to elicit under

**Answer:**



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21. Neurohypophysis is also known as

A. pars intermedia

B. pars distalis

C. pars tubersalis

D. pars nervosa

**Answer:**



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22. Hormone inducting pigmentation in skin

A. Melanocyte stimulating hormone

B. Luteotropic hormone

C. Follicle stimulating hormone

D. Luteinizing hormone

**Answer:**



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### 23. Hormone of neurohypophysis

- A. Growth hormone
- B. Vasopressin
- C. Thyrotropin
- D. Luteinizing hormone

**Answer:**



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## 24. Glycoprotein hormone

A. FSH

B. LH

C. TSH

D. All the above

**Answer:**



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25. Interstitial cell stimulating hormone is

A. Follicle stimulating hormone

B. Luteinizing hormone

C. Prolactin

D. Thyrotropin

**Answer:**



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**26.** Gonadotropic hormones are

A. FSH and TSH

B. LH and TSH

C. FSH and LH

D. LTH and TSH

**Answer:**



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27. Luteotropic hormone is also called as

- A. Luteotropin
- B. Prolactin
- C. Mammatropin
- D. All the above

**Answer:**



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28. Which gland is called as hypophysis cerebri.

A. Pituitary gland

B. Thyroid gland

C. Adrenal gland

D. Thymus

**Answer:**



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29. Vasopressin is also known as

- A. Luteotropic hormone
- B. Luteinizing hormone
- C. Antidiurectic hormone
- D. Follicle stimulating hormone

**Answer:**



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**30.** Hormone which stimulates contraction of uterus during child birth

- A. Prolactin
- B. Oxytocin
- C. Thyrotropin
- D. Melatonin

**Answer:**



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31. 24 hour sleep wake cycle.

A. Circadian rhythm

B. Peptin

C. Thyroxine

D. TSH

**Answer:**



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32. Thyroid hormone



A. Tri-iodothyronine

B. Parathormone

C. Melatonin

D. Prolactin

**Answer:**



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**33.** Which cells secrete parathyroid hormone.

A. Oxyphil cells

B. Chief cells

C. C-cells

D. None of the above

**Answer:**



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**34. Hypercalcemic hormone**

A. Renin

B. Parathormone

C. Gastrin

D. Calcitriol

**Answer:**



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**35.** Endocrine gland which is partially a lymphoid gland.

A. Thyroid

B. kidney

C. Thymus

D. Heart

**Answer:**



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**36.** Find out the wrong statement related with growth hormone,.

A. It stimulates cartilage formation

B. It releases fatty acid from adipose tissue.

C. It decreases glucose utilization in the cells.

D. It stimulates the carbohydrate synthesis

**Answer:**



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**37.** Gland which perform both exocrine and endocrine functions.

A. Pancreas

B. kidney

C. Heart

D. Liver

**Answer:**



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**38.** Breakdown of glycogen to glucose is known as

A. Glycogenolysis

B. Glucogenolysis

C. Glyconeogenesis

D. Glycolysis

**Answer:**



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**39.** Name the hormone secreted during night time.

A. Melanocytes

B. Melanin

C. Melatonin

D. Thyroxine

**Answer:**



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**40.** Name the structure that connects the lobes of thyroid gland.

A. Acinus



B. Ischium

C. Isthmus

D. Ilium

**Answer:**



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**41. Half life of insulin**

A. 5 min

B. 6 min

C. 1 min

D. 2 min

**Answer:**



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**42. Hypercalcemic hormone**

A. Glucagon

B. Insulin

C. Melatonin

D. Melanin

**Answer:**



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**43.** Why insulin is called hypoglycemic hormone ?

A. Insulin

B. Glucagon

C. Glycogen

D. Oxytocin

**Answer:**



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**44.** The cells which secrete male sex hormone testosterone are

A. Leyding cells

B. Oxyphil cells

C. C-cells

D. Chief cells

**Answer:**



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**45.** Human pancreas has \_\_\_\_\_ million islets of Langerhans

A. 1 – 4

B. 2 – 3

C. 1 – 2

D. 2 – 4

**Answer:**



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**46.** Hormone secreted in the heart

A. Vasopressin

B. Antidiuretic hormone

C. Atrial natriuretic factor

D. Prolactin

**Answer:**



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**47. GI tract hormone**

A. Renin

B. Erythropoietin

C. Calcitriol

D. Gastrin

**Answer:**



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**48.** Hormone which acts on acini cells of pancreas.

A. Erythropoietin

B. Gastrin

C. Calcitriol

D. Renin

**Answer:**





**49.** Hormone responsible for maturation of reproductive organs.

A. Gastrin

B. Prolactin

C. Oxytocin

D. Oestrogen

**Answer:**



50. .... is caused due to hypersecretion of growth hormone in children

A. Dwarfism

B. Gigantism

C. Acromegaly

D. Myxedema

**Answer:**



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51. .... is caused due to hypersecretion of growth hormone in children

A. Dwarfism

B. Gigantism

C. Acromegaly

D. Myxedema

**Answer:**



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52. The hyposecretion of thyriod in adults causes

- A. Myxedema
- B. Gigantism
- C. Acromegaly
- D. Dwarfism

**Answer:**



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**53.** Grave's disease is caused due to:

- A. Thyrotoxicosis
- B. Gull's disease
- C. Sporadic goitre
- D. Endemic goitre

**Answer:**



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**54.** The hyposecretion of parathyroid hormone causes.

A. Myxedema

B. Goitre

C. Tetany

D. Gull disease

**Answer:**



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55. What is normal blood glucose level in human beings ?

A. 70- 110 mg / dl

B. 80- 140 mg / dl

C. 110-140 mg / dl

D. 120-160 mg / dl

**Answer:**



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**56.** Breaking of a body part

A. Anatomy

B. Autotomy

C. Anastomosis

D. Acidosis

**Answer:**



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57. Catechol group in which an amine is attached.

A. Catecholamines

B. Acidosis

C. Autotomy

D. Ketosis

**Answer:**



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58. Deficiency of ADH causes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Diabetes insipidus
- C. Ketosis
- D. Polydipsia

**Answer:**



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59. Diabetes mellitus is also known as

A. Hyperglycaemia

B. Hypoglycaemia

C. Diabetes insipidus

D. Cushing syndrome

**Answer:**



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**60.** What are the effects of excess secretion of cortisol?

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Hyperthyroidism
- C. Cushing's syndrome
- D. Osteoporosis

**Answer:**



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**61.** ..... is caused due to hyposecretion of glucocorticoids and mineralocorticoids from the adrenal cortex.

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Osteoporosis
- C. Cushing's syndrome
- D. Hypertension

**Answer:**



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**62.** The time taken by insulin to be cleared from circulation is

A. 10-20 min

B. 10-15 min

C. 5-10 min

D. 2-10 min

**Answer:**



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**63.** Which of the following gland is related with immunity?

A. Pineal gland

B. Adrenal gland

C. Thymus

D. Parathyroid gland

**Answer:**



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**64.** The structure which connects the hypothalamus with anterior lobe of pituitary gland is the

A. Neurosecretary cells

B. Hypothalamic hypophyseal portal blood vessel

C. Hypothalamic hypophyseal axis

D. Hypophyseal vein

**Answer:**



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65. Which of the following is not exocrine gland?

- A. Salivary gland
- B. Sweat gland
- C. Pineal gland
- D. Sebaceous gland

**Answer:**



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66. Pituitary gland is also known as

A. Adenophypophysis

B. Hypophysis

C. Neurohypophysis

D. None of the above

**Answer:**



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67. Which of the following disease is not caused by iodine or thyroxine deficiency?

- A. Sporadic goitre
- B. Simple goitre
- C. Exophthalmic goitre
- D. Myxedema

**Answer:**



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**68.** Basal metabolic rate is regulated by

A. Parathormone

B. Thyrocalcitonin

C. Adrenaline

D. Thyroxine

**Answer:**



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**69.** Life saving hormone secreted by adrenal gland is

A. Adrenaline

B. Cortisone

C. Aldosterone

D. Cortisol

**Answer:**



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70. Androgens are sex corticoids secreted from

- A. Zona reticularis
- B. Adrenal medulla
- C. Zona glomerulosa
- D. Acini

**Answer:**



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71. Secretion of HCl and pepsinogen is controlled by

A. Cholecystokinin

B. Gastrin

C. Calcitriol

D. Renin

**Answer:**



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72. Which is an amino acid derivative hormone?

- A. Epinephrine
- B. Estrogen
- C. Progesterone
- D. Relaxin

**Answer:**



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**73.** Match the following and choose the correct answer

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Addison's disease  | - a. Hyposecretion of thyroid              |
| 2. Cushing's syndrome | - b. Hypersecretion of parathyroid hormone |
| 3. Softening of bone  | - c. Hyposecretion of glucocorticoids      |
| 4. Gull's disease     | - d. Excess secretion of cortisol.         |

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

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

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

D. 1-c 2 - a'3-b 4 - c

**Answer:**



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**74.** Match the following and choose the correct answer

- |                   |                               |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Melatonin      | - a. T - lymphocyte formation |
| 2. Thymus         | - b. Formation of RBC         |
| 3. Insulin        | - c. Sleep wake cycle         |
| 4. Erythropoietin | - d. Hypoglycaemic hormone    |

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

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

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

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

**Answer:**



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**75.** Which is called as second messenger?

A. Receptor cells

B. cAMP

C. Adenylate cyclase

D. Substrate

**Answer:**



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**76.** Match the following correctly with their hormones.

- |              |                              |
|--------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Pituitary | - a. Partial endocrine gland |
| 2. Thyroid   | - b. Secretes estrogen       |
| 3. Ovary     | - c. Thyroxine regulates BMR |
| 4. Thymus    | - d. Rathke's pouch          |

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

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

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

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

**Answer:**



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77. These glands are supra-renal glands

A. Thymus

B. Pancreas

C. Adrenal

D. Ovary

**Answer:**



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78. \_\_\_\_\_ regulates water and electrolyte balance of our body.

A. Mineralocorticoids

B. Aldosterone

C. Adrenalin

D. Pancreas

**Answer:**



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79. Breakdown of fat into glucose results in accumulation of ketone bodies.

A. Ketosis

B. gluconeogenesis

C. Diabetes insipidus

D. Hormone

**Answer:**



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**80.** Mainly which of the following hormones control menstrual cycle in human being

- A. FSH,LH, Estrogen
- B. Estrogen, FSH, Oxytocin
- C. FSH , ADH, LH
- D. FSH, Oxytocin, ADH

**Answer:**



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**81.** Chemically the hormones are

- A. Amines only
- B. Steroids only
- C. Amines proteins and steroids
- D. Amines and steroids only

**Answer:**



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**82.** Testosterone is secreted by:

A. Ovary

B. Testis

C. Kidney

D. Pancreas

**Answer:**



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**83.** In which hormone, catechol is attached with an amine group?

A. Epinephrine

B. Melanin

C. Insulin

D. Estrogen

**Answer:**



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**84.** Collection of special structures located in the middle of brain

A. Limbric system

B. Coordination

C. Thymus

D. Melanocytes

**Answer:**



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**85.** The maintenance of constant internal environment is referred as

A. Regulation

B. Homeostasis

C. Co-ordination

D. Hormonal control

**Answer:**



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**86.** Which of the following hormone is not secreted under the influence of pituitary gland?

A. Thyroxine

B. Insulin

C. Oestrogen

D. Glucocorticoids

**Answer:**



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**87. Serum calcium level is regulated by**

A. Thyroxine

B. FSH

C. Pancreas

D. Thyroid and parathyroid

**Answer:**



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**88.** Which of the following gland is related with immunity?

A. Pineal gland



B. Adrenal gland

C. Thymus

D. Parathyroid gland

**Answer:**



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**89.** Which of the following statement hormones is correct?

A. Testosterone is produced by Leydig cells under the influence of luteinizing hormone

B. Progesterone is secreted by corpus luteum and softens pelvic ligaments during child birth

C. Oestrogen is secreted by both Sertoli cells and corpus luteum

D. Progesterone produced by corpus luteum is biologically different from the

one produced by placenta.

**Answer:**



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**90.** Hypersecretion of GH in children leads to

- A. Cretinism
- B. Gigantism
- C. Graves disease
- D. Tetany

**Answer:**



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**91. Gonadotropic hormones are**

A. FSH and TSH

B. LH and TSH

C. FSH and LH

D. LTH and TSH

**Answer:**



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92. Which gland is called as hypophysis cerebri.

A. Pituitary gland

B. Thyroid gland

C. Adrenal gland

D. Thymus

**Answer:**



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**93.** Half life of insulin

A. 5 min

B. 6 min

C. 1 min

D. 2 min

**Answer:**



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**94.** Hormone responsible for maturation of reproductive organs.

A. Gastrin

B. Prolactin

C. Oxytocin

D. Oestrogen

**Answer:**



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**95.** Comment on homeostasis



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**96.** Write the role of oestrogen in ovulation



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**97.** What is Rathke's pouch?



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**98.** What is the amino acid sequence of vasopressin?



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**99.** Write two functions of oxytocin



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**100.** Which element is required for formation of thyroxine? In what quantity it is essential?



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**101.** Why should we avoid use of synthetic soft drinks?



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**102.** What are Catecholamines.



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**103.** Which is dioecious?



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**104.** What is the role of pars intermedia in mammals and in other vertebrates?



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**105.** Comment on Acini of thyroid gland



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**106.** Write the causes for diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus.



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**107.** Specify the symptoms of acromegaly



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**108.** Write the symptoms of cretinism.



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**109.** List out the hormones secreted by anterior pituitary gland.



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**110.** What is Endemic goitre? Mention its causes and symptoms.



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**111.** What causes Addison's disease? List their symptoms.



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**112.** Write a note on Hyperparathyroidism.



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**113.** Explain the role of heart as a partial endocrine gland.



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**114.** List out the functions of testosterone.



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**115.** Hormons are known as chemical messenger justify.



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**116.** Briefly explain the structure of thyroid gland



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**117.** Enumerate the role of kidney as an endocrine gland.



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**118.** Difference between Follicle stimulating hormone and Luteinizing hormone.



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**119.** What is the gland responsible for the disorder thyrotoxic periodic paralysis. Explain its structure hyper and hyposecretion deficiencies.



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**120.** Pituitary gland is located in a depression in the sphenoid bone of skull below the brain, so it is also called hypothalamus cerebri.

Discuss the following.

How does the posterior lobe of pituitary help in osmoregulation?



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**121.** Amino acid derived hormones.



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