



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - PREMIERS PUBLISHERS

CHEMICAL CO-ORDINATION AND INTEGRATION

Evaluation Textbook Questions Answers

1. The maintenance of constant internal environment is referred as

A. Regulation

B. homeostasis

C. co-ordination

D. hormonal control

Answer: B



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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: C



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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: B



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4. Spermatogenesis in mammalian tests is controlled by

A. Luteinising hormone

B. Follicle stimulating hormone

C. FSH and prolactin

D. GH and prolactin

Answer: B



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5. Serum calcium level is regulated by

A. thyroxine

B. FSH

C. pancreas

D. thyroid and parathyroid

Answer: D



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6. Iodised salt is essential to prevent

A. rickets

B. scurvy

C. goiter

D. acromegaly

Answer: C



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

A. Pineal gland

B. adrenal gland

C. thymus

D. parathyroid gland

Answer: C



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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 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: A



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9. Hypersecretion of GH in children leads to

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

Answer: B



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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: D



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

A. Dendrites of neuro hypophysis

B. Axons of neurohypophysis

C. Bands of white fibers from cerebella region

D. Hypophysial portal system

Answer: D



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12. Comment on homeostasis



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13. Which one of the following statements 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: D



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14. 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: D



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15. Hormons are known as chemical messenger
justify.



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16. Write the role of oestrogen in ovulation



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17. Comment on Acini of thyroid gland



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



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19. Specify the symptoms of acromegaly



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20. Write the symptoms of cretinism.



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21. Briefly explain the structure of thyroid gland



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22. Name the layers of adrenal cortex and mention their secretions.



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23. Differentiate hyperglycemia from hypoglycemia



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24. Write the functions of (CCK)
Cholecystokinin



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25. Growth hormone is important for normal growth justify the statement.



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



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27. Comment on the function of adrenalin



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28. Predict the effects of removal of pancreas from the human body.



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29. Enumerate the role of kidney as an endocrine gland.



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30. Write a detailed account of gastro intestinal tract hormones



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Other Important Questions Answers Choose The Correct Answer

1. Which of the following are exclusive endocrine glands?

- A. Thyroid and parathyroid
- B. Hypothalamus and pituitary
- C. Thymus and heart
- D. Thyroid and pancreas

Answer: A





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2. Why is hypothalamus considered as neuro endocrine gland?

A. Thymus

B. Pineal gland

C. Hypothalamus

D. gastrointestinal tract

Answer: C



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3. Choose the correct partial endocrine gland.

A. Placenta

B. Pineal body

C. Pituitary

D. Parathyroid

Answer: A



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4. The pituitary gland is connected to the hypothalamus by a stalk called

- A. Hypophyseal portal system
- B. Dendrites of neurohypophysis
- C. Axons of neurohypophysis
- D. Hypothalamic hypophyseal axis.

Answer: D



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5. The pituitary gland is located in:

A. Rathke's pouch

B. Sella turcica

C. Behind the third ventricle of brain

D. Just above the heart

Answer: B



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6. The pituitary gland is connected to the hypothalamus by a stalk called

A. Isthmus

B. Infundibulum

C. Optic chiasma

D. Mamillary body

Answer: B



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7. The anterior lobe of the pituitary gland originates from the embryonic invagination of pharyngeal epithelium called

A. Pharyngeal pouches

B. Sella turcica

C. Acinus

D. Rathke's pouch

Answer: D



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8. The anterior lobe of pituitary secretes
hormone in lower animal only.

A. Oxytocin

B. Melanocyte stimulating hormone

C. Antidiuretic hormone

D. Leuteotrophic hormone

Answer: B



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9. The function of melanocyte stimulating hormone is:

A. Stimulates cartilage formation

B. Induces ovulation

C. Induces pigmentation in skin

D. Stimulates insulin secretion

Answer: C



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10. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone secretion is regulated by:

A. Stimulation

B. Negative feedback system

C. Neurotransmitters

D. Blood

Answer: B



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11. The other name of Antidiuretic hormone is _____.

A. OXYtocin

B. Luteinizing hormone (LH)

C. ACTH

D. Vasopressin

Answer: D



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12. Name the master gland?

A. Pineal .gland

B. Thymus

C. Pituitary gland

D. Adrenal gland

Answer: C



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13. gland is also called hypothalamus cerebri.

A. Pituitary

B. Adrenal

C. Pancreas

D. Thyroid

Answer: A



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14. The pineal gland secretes..... which plays a central role in the regulation of circadian rhythm of our body

A. Melanin

B. Melatonin

C. Melanocyte stimulating hormone

D. Mineralocorticoids

Answer: B



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15. Which is the largest endocrine gland?

Where it is located?

A. Adrenal

B. Gonads

C. Thyroid

D. Pancreas

Answer: C



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16. The two lobes of thyroid glands are connected by means of a narrow band of tissue called

A. Acini

B. adipose tissue

C. Isthmus

D. Elastic cartilage

Answer: C



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17. is essential for the normal synthesis of thyroid hormones.

A. Calcium

B. Potassium

C. Iodine

D. Magnesium

Answer: C



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18. is a genetic disease and is not caused by iodine or thyroxine deficiency.

A. Exophthalmic goitre

B. Endemic goitre

C. Simple goitre

D. Sporadic goitre

Answer: D



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19. Which cells secrete parathyroid hormone.

A. Oxyphil cells

B. cuboidal cells

C. Chief cells

D. Islet cells

Answer: C



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20. Name the hypercalcemic hormone

A. Thymic humoral factor

B. Parathormone

C. Catecholamines

D. Cortisol

Answer: B



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21. These glands are supra-renal glands

A. Pineal

B. Pituitary

C. Adrenal

D. Testis

Answer: C



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22. What are Catecholamines.

- A. Thymulin, thymosin
- B. Adrenalin, aldosterone
- C. Adrenalin, noradrenalin
- D. Adrenalin, cortisol

Answer: C



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23. is also known as stress combat hormone.

A. Aldosterone

B. Cortisol

C. Thymopoietin

D. Insulin

Answer: B



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24. The secretions of gland is called '3F' hormones.

A. Adrenal medulla of adrenal

B. Pancreatic

C. Medulla of the kidney

D. Duodenal

Answer: A



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25. Name the hypoglycemic hormone

A. Glucagon

B. Testosterone

C. Insulin

D. Thyroxine

Answer: C



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26. is called a hyperglycemic hormone

A. Glucagon

B. Insulin

C. Oestrogen

D. Thyroxine

Answer: A



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27. The half life period of insulin in plasma is:

- A. 6 minutes
- B. 8 minutes
- C. 10 minutes
- D. 16 minutes

Answer: A



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28. The testis is composed of Leydig cells secretes several - male sex hormones collectively called:

- A. Oestrogen
- B. Progesterone
- C. Androgen
- D. Renin

Answer: C



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29. Formation of RBC is called:

- A. Erythropoiesis
- B. Gluconeogenesis
- C. Immune response
- D. Ossification

Answer: A



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30. In the heart, cardiomyocytes on the atrial wall's secretes an important peptide hormone called

- A. Antidiuretic hormone
- B. Atrial natriuretic factor
- C. Cholecystokinin
- D. Inhibiting hormone

Answer: B



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31. is the hormone secreted by proximal tubules of nephron which promotes calcium and phosphorus absorption from intestine.

A. Calcitonin

B. Secretin

C. Calcitriol

D. Cholecystokinin

Answer: C



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32. An excessive secretion of growth hormone in adults lead to.....

A. Gigantism

B. myxodema

C. Acromegaly

D. Goitre

Answer: C



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33. The hypothyroidism in children causes

A. Myxedema

B. Cretinism

C. Tetany

D. Acromegaly

Answer: B



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34. Hyposecretion of adrenal cortex leads to:

- A. Addison's disease
- B. Cushing's syndrome
- C. Diabetes mellitus .
- D. Diabetes insipidus

Answer: A



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35. is known as insulin dependent diabetes.

A. Type I

B. Type II

C. Type I and II

D. None of the above

Answer: A



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36. Myxodema is otherwise called

A. Simple goitre

B. Addison's disease

C. Cretinism

D. Gull's disease

Answer: D



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37. Normal blood glucose level before fasting

is:

A. 70 - 110mg/dl

B. 80 - 120mg/dl

C. 110-140mg/dl

D. 50-110mg/dl

Answer: A



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38. ijournal blood glucose level after food is:

A. 110 - 140mg/dl

B. 80 - 120mg/dl

C. 140 - 260mg/dl

D. 220 - 300mg/dl

Answer: A



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39. Human insulin can be synthesized by using

.....

A. Gene targetting

B. Integrated DNA technology

C. Genome editing

D. Recombinant DNA technology

Answer: D



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40. is secreted by juxta glomerular cells which increases blood pressure when angiotensin is formed in blood.

A. Gastrin

B. Renin

C. Secretin

D. Pepsin

Answer: B



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Other Important Questions Answers Answer The Following Questions

1. What are hormones?



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2. Hormones secreted by the endocrine glands remain in blood or destroyed ?



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3. Differentiate exo and endocrine glands with example.



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4. What are the functions of hypothalamus?



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5. List the hormones of the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland?



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6. What are the functions of human growth hormones?





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7. Write the negative feed back system operated in TSH.



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8. Show how ACTH secretion is regulated by negative feedback mechanism.



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9. What are the functions of FSH over gonads?



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10. Write the impact of LH in both males and females ?



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11. When the LTH has more impact over females? Why this hormone is named so?



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12. Why ADH is called antidiuretic hormone?

What is the condition if this secretion is less?



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13. Which hormone is called "rapid birth

hormone"? Why? What are its functions?



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14. Name some Glycoprotein hormones.



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15. Name some peptide hormones.



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16. What are the two amino acids in a sequence which makes such a difference in action of oxytocin and vasopressin.



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17. How light has its effect over the production of melatonin?



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18. Define circadian rhythm.



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19. Name the two hormones of thyroid gland ?



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20. List the functions of Thyroxine



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21. Write the functions of thyrocalcitonin.



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22. What are the two types of cells in parathyroid gland ? What are its functions ?



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23. Write about the requirement of iodine in the formation of thyroxine hormone?



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24. Which hormone is called "hypercalcemic hormone"? Why?



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25. List the four hormones secreted by thymus gland.



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26. What is the primary function of thymus?

How much it is important to human?



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27. Write the three zones of adrenal cortex of adrenal gland.



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28. Which part of the pancreas is endocrine in nature? What are the types of cells present there and write its functions also.



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29. What are the functions of glucocorticoids?



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30. What are the functions of mineralocorticoids?



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31. Why insulin is called hypoglycemic hormone?



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32. What is the injection administered to diabetic patients? Why is it given as injection and not as oral pills?



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33. Define the following terms.

(i) Glycogenolysis.

(ii) Gluconeogenesis.



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34. List out the functions of testosterone.



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35. What are the function of the female hormones such as oestrogen and progesterone?



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36. Why myxedema is caused? What are its symptoms.



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37. What is the other name for Grave' s disease ?

Why it is caused? What are the symptoms of Grave's disease.



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38. Differentiate exophthalmic goitre from endemic goitre.



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39. How is tetany caused?



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40. What are the symptoms of hyperparathyroidism?





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41. What are the symptoms of Addison's disease? Why is it caused?



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42. Write the symptoms of Cushing's syndrome.



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43. What will be effect of consuming synthetic soft drinks?



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44. What are the effects of consuming alcohol in due course?



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45. Write the characteristic features of the peptide hormones?



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46. Give an account on steroid hormones?



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47. Brief the characters of amino acid derived hormones?



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48. Why steroid component drugs to. Be avoided?



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49. Define BMR?



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50. Why adrenalin and noradrenalin are called catecholamines?



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51. What are Limbic system?



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52. Define acidosis.



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53. What are the bright future opportunities to endocrinologists.



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54. Write any five hypo and hyperactivity of endocrine gland and its related disorders.



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Solution To Textual Questions

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

(i) Pituitary gland is commonly called "master gland" of the body.



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2. 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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