BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MODERN PUBLISHERS BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

CHEMICAL COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION

Practice Problems Pure Endocrine Glands

1. Name two local hormones.

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2. Which hormone was first to be discovered?

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3. Who proposed 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. What is hormone?

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8. What is endocrine gland?

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9. Mention one role of oxytocin

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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. Why are TCT and PTH called antagonist hormones?

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13. What is exocrine gland?

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14. What is dwarfism?

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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. Define the term hormone

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21. Which hormone is associated with diabetes insipidus?

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22. Give the function of thyroxine

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23. What is source of melatonin?

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24. Which hormone controls the metamorphosis of tadpole into frog?

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25. Which hormone is also called degrowth hormone and why?

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Practice Problems Heterocrine Glands

1. Why is pancreas called a heterocrine gland?

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2. Name endocrine part of pancreas.

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3. Which two hormones are secreted by pancreas?

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4. Which disorder is associated with deficiency of insulin?

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5. What is acromegaly?

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6. Name the source of testosterone

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7. List two functions of testosterone.

Watch Video Solution

8. What are estrogens?

Watch Video Solution

9. List two functions of estrogens.

Watch Video Solution

10. Define the term hormone

Watch Video Solution

11. Name the hormone secreted by corpus luteum.

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12. Give main functions of progesterone.

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13. List the function of relaxin.

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14. What is full form of HCG?

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15. Define endocrine gland

Watch Video Solution

16. Define exocrine gland

Watch Video Solution

17. What is chemical nature of hormones?

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18. Which hormone is called Birth hormone?

Watch Video Solution

19. Name two Amine hormones

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20. What is hormone?Who coined the term hormone?

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Ncert File Solved Ncert Exercise Questions

1. Define the following :

(a) Exocrine glands (b) Endocrine glands

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

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3. What is hormone?Who coined the term hormone?

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4. Fill in the blanks :

Hormones	Target gland
(a) Hypothalamic hormones	_____
(b) Thyrotrophin (TSH)	_____
(c) Cortiotrophin (ACTH)	_____
(d) Gonadotrophins (LHFSH)	_____
(e) Melanotrophin (MSH)	_____

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5. What short notes on the functions of the following hormones :

(a) Parathyroid hormone (PTH) , (b) Thyroid

hormones, (c) Thymosins

(d) Androgens, (e) Estrogens , (f) Insulingand Glucagon

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6. Give example(s) of :

(a) Hyperglycemic hormone and hypoglycemic hormone.

(b) Hypercalcemic hormones.

(c) Gonadotrophic hormones.

(d) Progestational hormone.

(e)Blood pressure lowering hormone.

(f) Androgens and estrogens.

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7. Which hormonal deficiency is responsible for the following :

(a) Diabetes mellitus (b) Goitre (c) Cretinism

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8. Write the role of FSH.

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9. Match the following :

Column - I	Column -II
(a) T4	(i) Hypothalamus
(b) PTH	(ii) Thyroid
(c) GnRH	(iii) Pituitary
(d) LH	(iv) Parathyroid

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Ncert File Solved Ncert Exemplar Problems A Multiple Choice Questions

1. Select the right match of endocrine gland and their hormones among the options given below

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

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2. Listed below are the hormones of anterior pituitary origin. Tick the wrong entry.

A. Growth hormone

B. Follicle stimulating hormone

C. Oxytocin

D. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone

Answer: C

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3. Mary is about to face an interview. But during the first five minutes before the interview she experiences sweating, increased rate of heart beat, respiration etc. Which hormone is responsible for her restlessness ?

A. Estrogen and progesterone

B. Oxytocin and vasopressin

C. Adrenaline and nor-adrenaline

D. Insulin and glucagon

Answer: C

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

A. Insulin

B. Melatonin

C. Testosterone

D. Gastrin

Answer: D

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5. Thymosin is responsible for

A. Raising the blood sugar level

B. Raising the blood calcium level

C. Increased production of T-lymphocytes

D. Decrease in blood RBC

Answer: C

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6. In the mechanism of action of a protein hormone, one of the second messengers is

A. Cyclic AMP

B. Insulin

C. T3

D. Gastrin

Answer: A

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7. Leydig cells produce a group of hormones called

A. Androgens

B. Estrogens

C. Aldosterone

D. Gonadotropins

Answer: A

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8. Corpus luteum secretes a hormone called

A. Prolactin

B. Progesterone

C. Aldosterone

D. Testosterone

Answer: B

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9. Cortisol is secreted from

A. Pancreas

B. Thyroid

C. Adrenal

D. Thymus

Answer: C

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10. A hormone responsible for normal sleep wake cycle is

A. Epinephrine

B. Gastrin

C. Melatonin

D. Insulin

Answer: C

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11. Hormone are called chemical signals that stimulate specific target tissues . Their specific is due to the presence of signal receiving 'receptors' only in the respective target tissues. Where are these receptors present in case of hormones of protein nature

A. Extracellular matrix

B. Blood

C. Plasma membrane

D. Nucleus

Answer: C

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12. Choose the correct answer among the following options:

A. Epinephrine	i. Increase in muscle growth
B. Testosterone	ii. Decrease in blood pressure
C. Glucagon	iii. Decrease in liver glycogen content
D. Atrial natriuretic factor	iv. Increase of heart beat

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

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13. Blood calcium level is a resultant of how much dietary calcium is absorbed, how much calcium is lost in the urine, how much bone dissolves releasing calcium into the blood and how much calcium from blood enters tissues . A number of factors play an important role in these process . Mark the one which has no role

A. Vitamin D

B. Parathyroid hormone

C. Thyrocalcitonin

D. Thymosin

Answer: D

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14. All the following tissues in mammals except one consists of a central 'medullary' region surrounded by a cortical region. Mark the wrong entry

A. Ovary

B. Adrenal

C. Liver

D. Kidney

Answer: C

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15. One of the following conditions is not linked to deficiency of thyroid hormones

A. Cretinism

B. Goitre

C. Myxoedema

D. Exophthalmosis

Answer: D

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Ncert File Solved Ncert Exemplar Problems B Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. There are many endocrine glands in human body. Name the glands which is absent in male and the one absent in female.

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2. Which of the two adrenocortial layers, zona glomerulosa and zona reticularis lies outside enveloping the other?

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3. What is erythropoisis ? Which hormone stimulates it ?

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4. Name the only hormone secreted by pars intermedia of the pituitary gland.

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5. Name the endocrine gland that produces calcitonin and mention the role played by this hormone.

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6. Name the hormone that helps in cell mediated immunity.

Watch Video Solution

7. What is the role of second messenger in the mechanism of protein hormone action?

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8. State whether true or false

(a) Gastrointestinal tract, kidney and heart also produce hormones. (b) Pars distalis produces six traphic hormones. (c) B-lymphocytes provide cell-mediated immunity. (d) Insulin resistance results in a disease called diabetes mellitus.

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9. A patient complains of constant thirst, excessive passing of urine and low blood pressure. When the doctor checked the patients blood glucose and blood insulin levels, the levels were normal or slightly low. The doctor diagnosed the condition as diabetes insipidus. But he decided to measure one more hormone in patient's blood. Which hormone does the doctor intend to measure?

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10. Correct the following statements by replacing the underlined term :

(a) Insulin is a steroid hormone.

(b) TSH is seceted from the corpus luteum.

(c)Tetraiodothyronine is an emergency hormone.

(d) The pineal gland is located on the anterior part of the kidney.

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11. Rearrange the following hormones in column-I so as to match with their chemical nature in

column-B:

Column - I	Column -II
(a) Oxytocin	i. Amino acid derivative
(b) Epinephrine	ii. Steroid
(c) Progesterone	iii.Protein
(d) Growth hormone	iv.Peptide

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Ncert File Solved Ncert Exemplar Problems C Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is the role-played by luteinising hormones in males and females respectively?

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2. What is the role of second messenger in hormone action ?

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3. On an educational trip to Uttaranchal, Ketki and her friends observe that many local people were having swollen necks, Please help Ketki and her friends to find out the solutions to the following questions.

(a) which probable disease are these people suffering from?

(b) How is it caused?

(c) What effect does this condition have on pregnancy?

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4. George comes on a vacation to Indiaf rom US. The long journey disturbs his biological system and he suffers from jet lag. What is the cause of his discomfort?

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5. 5 Inflammatory responses can be controlled by a certain steroid. Name the steroid, its source and also its other important functions .

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6. Old people have weak immune system. What could be the reasons?

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7. What are the effects of hypothyroidism (observed during pregnancy) on the development and maturation of a growing baby ?

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8. Mention the difference between hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism.

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9. You have learnt that a characteristic feature on endocrine system is the presence of feedback loops. By this what is meant if hormone A stimulates gland 'X' and secrete hormone B, the production of 'A' could be modified when the level of B changes in our blood. An example is the relation between hormones LH and estrogen (E_2). An old woman exhibits the following features :

High levels of LH in blood but low levels of E_2, in the blood. Another woman exhibits high level of LH in blood and also high level of E_2, in the blood. Where is the defect in both these women? Provide suitable diagram to support this answer.

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Ncert File Solved Ncert Exemplar Problems D Long Answer Type Questions

1. A milkman is very upset one morning as his cow refuses to give any milk, The milkman's wife gets the calf from the shed. On feeding by the calf, the cow gave sufficient milk. Describe the role of endocrine gland and pathway associated with this response?

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2. A sample of urine was diagnosed to contain high content of glucose and ketone bodies. Based on this observation, answer the following

(a) which endocrine gland and hormone is related to this condition?

(b) name the ceils on which this hormone acts

(c) what is the condition called and how can it rectified?

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3. Calcium plays a very important role in the formation of bones. Write on the role of endocrine

glands and hormones responsible for maintaining calcium homeostasis.

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4. Illustrate the diffrences between the mechanism of action of a protein and a steroid hormone.

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5. Hypothalamus is a super master endocrine gland. Elaborate.

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Higher Order Thinking Skills Brain Twisting Very Short Answer Questions

1. Mention the role of FSH

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2. Write the source of LH

Watch Video Solution

3. What is the nature of hormones?

Watch Video Solution

4. What is gigantism?

Watch Video Solution

5. Why is oxytocin called birth hormone ?

Watch Video Solution

6. Name two antagonistic hormones.

Watch Video Solution

7. Why is pancreas called a heterocrine gland ?

Watch Video Solution

8. Which hormone acts as an anti-abortion hormone ?

Watch Video Solution

9. Who coined the term hormone?

Watch Video Solution

10. Name the source of thyroxine hormone.

Watch Video Solution

Higher Order Thinking Skills Brain Twisting Short Answer Questions

1. Why is adrenal gland called 4-S gland ?

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2. Give the reason for faster body growth at puberty in the male.

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3. Why FSH and LH are called synergestic hormones ?

Watch Video Solution

4. Write the function of oxytocin

Watch Video Solution

5. Which hormone is secreted by pineal gland?

Watch Video Solution

6. What is the nature of testosterone?

Watch Video Solution

7. What are antagonistic hormones?

Watch Video Solution

8. Write the fullform of ADH

Watch Video Solution

9. What is the source of glucagon?

Watch Video Solution

10. Name the hormone which controls child birth

Watch Video Solution

11. Name the hormonal imbalance which causes Acromegaly

Watch Video Solution

Higher Order Thinking Skills Brain Twisting Long Answer Questions

1. Name the hormones secreted by adrenal medulla giving the functions performed by them. How does adrenal medulla function in close integration with sympathetic nervous system? Explain what happens if it gets damaged.

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2. What hormones are produced when the body's blood glucose levels drop below normal ? How do these hormones act to return the level to normal ? What hormone is produced when the body's blood glucose levels become elevated ? How does this hormone act to return the level to normal ?

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3. Name the hormone that regulates each of the following function. Also mention the source of it :

(i) Urinary elimination of water , (ii) Storage of glucose as glycogen, (iii) Sodium and potassium ion metabolism, (iv) Basal metabolic rate, (v) Descent of testes in scrotum.

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4. What is the source and fumction of testosterone?

Watch Video Solution

5. Which hormone is secreted by adrenal medulla?

Watch Video Solution

Quick Memory Test A Say True Or False

1. Oxytocin is called birth hormone

Watch Video Solution

2. Both myxoedema and cretinism are caused due to hypothyroidism.

Watch Video Solution

3. Lack of insulin causes diabetes mellitus

Watch Video Solution

4. What is hormone?Which is the first hormone to be discovered?

Watch Video Solution

5. Glucagon is released from alpha cells

Watch Video Solution

6. Oxytocin is called milk ejecting hormone

Watch Video Solution

7. Hypothalamus stimulate Leydig's cells to secrete testosterone.

Watch Video Solution

8. Low secretion of growth hormone causes dwarfism in childrens

Watch Video Solution

9. Grave's disease is characterised by low BMR.

Watch Video Solution

10. What are endocrine glands ?

Watch Video Solution

11. Thyroid hormone is required for normal prenatal brain development.

Watch Video Solution

12. Glucocorticoids are anabolic steroids.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

14. Hypoglycaemia occurs most frequently in diabetic patients.

Watch Video Solution

15. Mention the role of oxytocin

Watch Video Solution

Quick Memory Test B Complete The Missing Links

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

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2. ..... is called Gland of Emergency.

Watch Video Solution

3. Deficiency of ..... causes diabetes mellitus.

Watch Video Solution

4. Progesterone is released by ..... In the ovary.

Watch Video Solution

5. ..... is a heterocrine gland.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

7. Oversecretion of STH in adult causes ..... .

Watch Video Solution

8. Disease caused by deficiency of ADH is ..... .

Watch Video Solution

9. Leydig cells are located in ..... .

Watch Video Solution

10. Metamorphosis of tadpole larva is controlled by ..... .

Watch Video Solution

11. Write two roles of testosterone

Watch Video Solution

12. Dwarfism is due to ..... of ..... .

Watch Video Solution

13. What is the nature of thyroxine?

Watch Video Solution

14. Diabetes mellitus is caused from a deficiency of ..... .

Watch Video Solution

15. Ejection of milk is stimulated by ....

Watch Video Solution

16. Growth of male secondary sex organs is stimulated by ..... .

Watch Video Solution

17. What causes acromicria?

Watch Video Solution

18. Deficiency of growth hormone from childhood causes ..... disease, while its oversecretion from childhood causes ..... .

Watch Video Solution

19. Write two roles of thyroxine

Watch Video Solution

20. 4S gland is ..... .

Watch Video Solution

21. What is the source of aldosterone?

Watch Video Solution

22. A ruptured graafian follicle forms ..... .

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

24. Hormone testosterone is produced in the ..... cells of testis.

Watch Video Solution

25. First hormone to be discovered is.....

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Quick Memory Test C Choose The Correct Alternative

1. Deficiency of thyroxin in adult person causes cretinism/myxoedema.

Watch Video Solution

2. Somatostatin/somatotrophin is an inhibitory hormone.

Watch Video Solution

3. Appearance of male-type secondary sexual characters in females is called virilism/gynaecomastia.

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4. Aldosterone/Parathormone regulates Na^+ and K^+ balance in the body fluids.

Watch Video Solution

5. Diabetes mellitus is caused due to deficiency of insulin/antidiuretic hormone.

Watch Video Solution

6. What are exocrine glands?

Watch Video Solution

7. PTH/TCT is a hypocalcaemic factor.

8. Epinephrine/nor-epinephrine is called emergency hormone.

9. What is the role of secretin?

10. Mention two roles of thyroxine

11. Adrenal gland/pancreas is a heterocrine gland.

12. What is the source of relaxin?

13. Relaxin hormone is secreted by corpus luteum/corpus albicans.

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14. What is the source of oestrogens?

Watch Video Solution

15. Hormone receptors of epinephrine lie on plasma membrane/in cytosol of liver cells.

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Revision Exercises Very Short Answer Questions

1. Which hormone helps in childbirth?

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

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3. Name the hormone responsible for secondary sexual characters in male and female.

Watch Video Solution

4. Name the source of aldosterone, epinephrine and melatonin hormone.

Watch Video Solution

5. Name the diseases associated with hyper secretion of thyroxine.

Watch Video Solution

6. Name the hormone that influences secretion of oestrogen.

Watch Video Solution

7. Name the source glands of glucagon and parathormone.

Watch Video Solution

8. Name the gland that secretes vasopressin.

Watch Video Solution

9. What is the source of aldosterone?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

11. Deficiency of which hromone leads to diabetes insipidus?

Watch Video Solution

12. Name two hormones of pancreatic islets.

Watch Video Solution

13. Name the hormone which controls BMR

Watch Video Solution

14. Which glands are called the glands of emergency?

Watch Video Solution

15. Give the function of thyroxine

Watch Video Solution

16. Give full form of ACTH and ICSH.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

18. Name the disease caused by the deficiency of growth hormone in childrens?

Watch Video Solution

19. Write the function of secretin

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

20. Which hormone causes release of milk after the birth of young one?

Watch Video Solution

21. What causes gigantism?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

23. What causes acromegaly?

Watch Video Solution

24. What is the role of oxytocin in child birth?

Watch Video Solution

25. What is the function of secretin?

Watch Video Solution

Revision Exercises Short Answer Questions

1. Mention one role of aldosterone

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2. Mention one role of oxytocin

Watch Video Solution

3. What causes exophthalmic goitre

Watch Video Solution

4. What causes dwarfism.?

Watch Video Solution

5. Why is Oxytocin called as birth hormone?

Watch Video Solution

6. Name the hormone secreted by corpus luteum?

Watch Video Solution

7. What causes of Diabetes mellitus

Watch Video Solution

8. Name the hormone responsible for descent of testes into the scrotum.

Watch Video Solution

9. From which cells insulin is secreted?

Watch Video Solution

10. What happens due to the deficiency of growth hormone in adults?

Watch Video Solution

11. Name two hormones secreted by thyroid gland.

Watch Video Solution

12. What causes myxoedema? Write two symptoms of this disease.

Watch Video Solution

13. Name the secretion of alpha and beta cells of the islets of Langerhans.

Watch Video Solution

14. What usually can cause oversecretion of parathormone in human body?

Watch Video Solution

15. List any two functions of thyroid gland in humans.

Watch Video Solution

16. Name the disorders caused due to undersecretion of insulin in humans.

Watch Video Solution

17. Name the source gland of luteinising hormone (LH).

Watch Video Solution

18. What is cretinism? Give its any two causes.

Watch Video Solution

19. Explain how the hormone glucagon and insulin are antagonistic to each other in their action?

Watch Video Solution

20. What causes dwarfism?

Watch Video Solution

21. Name the secretions of adrenal medulla

Watch Video Solution

22. What are example of pairs of antagonistic hormones

Watch Video Solution

23. Write two role of oxytocin

Watch Video Solution

24. How do exocrine and endocrine glands differ?

Watch Video Solution

25. Give the full form of ADH.

Watch Video Solution

26. What is heterocrine gland?give example

Watch Video Solution

27. What forms the corpus luteum ? Name the hormones secreted by it.

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

29. What is the chemical nature of Insulin hormone?

Watch Video Solution

30. 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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31. Describe the formation and functions of corpus luteum in human female.

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32. A patient was complaining of frequent urination, excessive thirst, hunger and tiredness. His fasting glucose level was found higher than $130 mg/dl$ on two occasions.

(i) Name the disease, (ii) Give the root cause of this disease and (iii) Explain why the glucose level is higher than $130 mg/dl$.

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

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34. Name the organs or cells which secrete Thyroxine and Adrenaline. State their functions.

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35. Write the cause of Diabetes mellitus

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Revision Exercises Long Answer Questions

1. Discuss the role of ADH in osmoregulation of body fluids.

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2. What causes grave's disease?

Watch Video Solution

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

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

4. Mention the role of testosterone

Watch Video Solution

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

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6. What is the role of TCT?

Watch Video Solution

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

(i) FSH, (ii) LH, (iii) Estrogen, (iv) Progesteron.

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

Watch Video Solution

9. Describe the physiological functions and disorders of thyroid hormones.

Watch Video Solution

10. Explain the role of the following hormones/proteins with reference to control of human male reproductive systems.

(i) GnRH (ii) LH (iii) Testosterone (iv) FSH.

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Competition File Objective Type Questions A Multiple Choice Questions

1. A steroid hormone which regulates glucose metabolism is

A. Cortisol

B. Corticosterone

C. 11 deoxy corticosterone

D. Cortisone

Answer: A

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

A. c-GMP

B. Calcium

C. Sodium

D. c-AMP

Answer: C

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

A. Posterior Pituitary lobe

B. Inermediate lobe of pituitary

C. Hypothalamus

D. Anterior lobe of pituitary

Answer: A

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4. Human insulin is being commercially produced from a transgenic species of

A. Rhizobium

B. Saccharomyces

C. Escherichia

D. Mycobacterium

Answer: C

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5. Which one of the following pairs of organs includes only the endocrine glands

A. Thymus and testes

B. Adrenal and ovary

C. Parathyroid and adrenal

D. Pancreas and parathyroid

Answer: C

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6. The blood calcium level is lowered by the deficiency of

A. Both calcitonin and parathormone

B. Calcitonin

C. Parathormone

D. Thyroxine

Answer: C

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7. Which of the following hormones is modified amino acid ?

A. Epinephrine

B. Progesterone

C. Prostaglandins

D. Estrogens

Answer: A

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

A. FSH

B. GH

C. Prolactin

D. LH

Answer: A

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9. In cockroach, larval and nymphal characters are maintained by

A. Ecdysone

B. Salivary glands

C. Parotid glands

D. Juvenile hormone

Answer: D

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10. Who is known as father of endocrinology ?

A. R. H. Whittaker

B. Pasteur

C. Einthoven

D. Thomas Addison

Answer: D

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11. Body coordination is maintained by :

(1) Endocrine system

(2) Circulatory system

(3) Nervous system

(4) 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: D

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12. An important function of progesterone is:

1. prepare uterus for pregnency

2. implantation of embryo

3. maintainance of pregneny

4. stimulate ADH

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: A

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13. Adrenalin hormone increases :

(1) Blood pressure

(2) Heart beat

(3) Blood glucose level

(4) 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: B

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14. Excessive secretion of somatotropin leads to a disorder called :

(1) Gigantism

(2) Acromegaly

(3) Cretinism

(4) Addison's disease

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: B

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15. Find the correct answers about LH in females

1. Facilitates luteinisation of granulosa cells of ovulated follicle

2. Called ovulation hormone

3. Helps in milk secretion

4. Activates Leydig cells to secrete androgen

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: B

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16. The organ which have dual origin from embryonic layers :

(1) Hypophysis

(2) Adrenal gland

(3) Sense organs

(4) Pancreas

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17. Both corpus lutea and macula lutea are

A. Found in human ovaries

B. Sources of hormones

C. Characterized by yellow colour

D. Help in maintaining pregnancy

Answer: C

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18. Which one of the following four glands is correctly matched with the accompanying description

A. Thyroid - Hyperactivity in young children causes cretinism

B. Thymus - Starts atrophy after puberty

C. Parathyroid-Secrete parathormone which promotes movement of Ca^{++} from blood into bones

D. Pancreas - Delta cells of islet of Langerhans secrete a hormone which promotes glycolysis

Answer: B

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19. Adrenal gland is derived from

A. Ectoderm

B. Mesoderm

C. Ectoderm and mesoderm

D. Ectoderm and endoderm

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

20. Which hormone stimulates the secretion of milk during sucking of milk by baby

Or

Which hormone is responsible for milk ejection after an birth of the baby

A. Oxytocin

B. Progesterone

C. Prolactin

D. Estrogens

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

21. An autoimmune disease where the body's own antibodies attack the cells of the thyroid is called

A. Hyperthyroidism

B. Hashimoto's disease

C. Grave's disease

D. Turner's syndrome

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

22. Which of the following hormones is not a secretory product of human placenta?

A. HCG

B. Prolactin

C. Estrogens

D. Progesterone

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

23. Read the statements

(a) Element in potent for production thyroxine is iodine

(b) Vitamin B_6 is niacin or nicotinic acid

(c) Fructose is a hexose monosaccharide

(d) Globuin is a conjugate protein

A. A. B and C are correct but D is wrong

B. A and C are correct but B and D are wrong

C. A and B are correct but C and D are wrong

D. A is correct while B, C and D are wrong

Answer: B

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24. The pineal gland secretes :

A. Vasopressin

B. Melatonin

C. Melanin

D. MSH

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

25. Name the simple epithelium present in the thyroid follicles.

A. Squamous

B. Cuboidal

C. Transitional

D. Columnar

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

26. Diabetes insipidus is due to

A. ADH

B. ACTH

C. Insulin

D. Glucagon

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

27. Metamorphosis in frog is controlled by

A. Insulin

B. Growth hormone

C. Thyroxine

D. Vasopressin

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

28. Which hormone controls blood calcium level?

A. Glucagon

B. ACTH

C. Insulin

D. Parathormone

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

29. Which among the following is a heterocrine gland?

A. Liver

B. Pancreas

C. Sweat glands

D. Stomach

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

30. Insulin promotes :

A. Glycogenesis

B. Glucosuria

C. Glycogenolysis

D. Gluconeogenesis

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Hypothyroidism

B. Simple goitre

C. Myxoedema

D. Cretinism

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Thyroxine

B. Cortisol

C. Adrenaline

D. Nor-Adrenaline

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

33. Which of the following is correctly matched?

A. Thyroxine - Tetanus

B. Insulin - Diabetes insipidus

C. Adrenaline - HepatitiS

D. Parathyroid - Tetany

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

34. Anidiuretic hormone is also known as

A. Secretin

B. Vasopressin

C. Gastrin

D. Renin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

35. Which of the following hormone is not steroid ?

A. Androgen

B. Aldosterone

C. Testosterone

D. Vasopressin

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

36. 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: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Parathormone

B. Calcitonin

C. Thyroxine

D. Insulin

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

38. Estrogen 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: D

Watch Video Solution

39. Which of the following hormones regulates growth and metamorphosis in insects

A. Juvenile hormone

B. Brain hormone

C. Ecdysone

D. Prothoracicotropic hormone

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

40. 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: B

 Watch Video Solution

41. The hormone oxytocin and vasopressin are secreted by :

A. Neurohypophysis

B. Adenohypophysis

C. Hypothalamus

D. Adrenal medulla

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

42. Gigantism and acromegaly are due to

A. Hypothyroidism

B. Hyperthyroidism

C. Hypopituitarism

D. Hyperpituitarism

Answer: D

 Watch Video Solution

43. Which hormone is secreted in a woman if she is pregnant?

A. Estrogen

B. Progesterone

C. LH

D. HCG

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

44. Menstruation is due to sudden :

A. Reduction of FSH

B. Increase of LH

C. Reduction in estrogen and progesterone

D. None of these

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

45. Corpus luteum produces

A. Progesterone

B. Estrogen

C. Luteotropic hormone

D. Luteinizing hormone

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

46. 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 alterness
(c) Glucagon	Beta-cells of Islets of Langerhans	Stimulates glycogenolysis
(d) Prolactin	Posterior pituitary	Regulates growth of mammary glands and milk formation in females

Watch Video Solution

47. 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: B

Watch Video Solution

48. Function of ADH is

A. Reabsorption of water

B. Reabsorption of sodium

C. Diluting the urine

D. Increasing sugar level in urine

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

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

A. Increases the permeability of cell membrane to glucose

B. Increases the oxidation of glucose in the cells

C. Increases the conversion of glycogen to glucose

D. Initiates the formation of hepatic glycogen from excess of glucose

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

50. Which of the following hormone is not involved in tyrosine metabolism

A. Calcitonin

B. Melanin

C. Thyroxine

D. Epinephrine

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

51. Gonadotropic hormone is released by :

A. Adenohypophysis

B. Neurohypophysis

C. Gonads

D. Germ layers

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

52. Myxoedema occurs due to

A. Hypersecretion of thyroid hormone

B. Hyposecretion of thyroid hormone

C. Hypersecretion of parathormone

D. Hyposecretion of parathormone

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

53. Somatostatin is secreted by :

A. Islets of Langerhans

B. Brunner's glands

C. Chief cells

D. Goblet cells

Answer: A

54. Which of the following hormones is modified amino acid ?

A. Prostaglandin

B. Estrogen

C. Epinephrine

D. Progesterone

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Oxytocin

B. Vasopressin

C. Thyroxine

D. Melatonin

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

56. Hormone responsible for the secrection of milk after parturition is

A. ICSH

B. Prolactin

C. ACTH

D. LH

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

57. Endemic goiter is a state of

A. Increased thyroid function

B. Normal thyroid function

C. Decreased thyroid function

D. Moderate thyroid function

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

58. Which of the function is the function of adrenaline?

A. Helps in the gastric juice secretion

B. Increases heart rate and blood pressure

C. Increases blood calcium

D. Helps in milk secretion

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

59. The hormone responsible for fight and flight response is

A. Adrenaline

B. Thyroxine

C. ADH

D. Oxytocin

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Vanadium

B. Chromium

C. Molybdenum

D. Selenium

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

61. Parathormone influences calcium absorption in small intestine by regulating metabolism of

A. Vitamin-C

B. Vitamin-D

C. Vitamin-B_6

D. Enterogasterone

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

62. Which is a 32 amio acid water soluble peptide hormone

A. Gastrin

B. Calcitonin

C. Glucagon

D. Insulin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

63. This gastrointestinal hormone stimulates insulin secretion

A. Gastrin

B. CCK

C. Secretin

D. GIP

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

64. 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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65. Given below is an incomplete table about certain hormones, their source glands and one major effect of each on the body in humans. Identify the correct option for the three blanks A, B

and C :-

Glands	Secretion	Effect on body
A	Oestrogen	Maintenance of secondary sexual character
Alpha cells of Islets of Langerhans	B	Raises blood sugar level
Anterior pituitary	C	Over secretion leads to gigantism

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

A. A Ovary B Glucagon C Growth hormone

B. A Placenta B Insulin C Vasopressin

C. A Ovary B Insulin C Calcitonin

D. A Placenta B Glucagon C Calcitonin

Answer: A

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66. Diabetes insipidus is due to insufficient release of :

A. Insulin

B. Glucagon

C. ADH

D. Thyroxine

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

67. During the processing of proinsulin into the 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: B

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68. Select the correctly matched pair :

A. Pineal gland- Does not influence menstrual cycle

B. Corpus luteum - Secretes oxytocin

C. Interstitial cells - Erythropoietic

D. Cholecystokinin - Stimulates pancreatic enzyme secretion

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

69. The amino acid derivative among the following hormone is

A. Insulin

B. Epinephrine

C. Estradiol

D. Testosterone

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

70. ADH deficiency shows the following condition

A. Only polydipsia

B. Polyuria

C. Polydipsia and polyuria

D. Glycosuria

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

71. Which one of the following pairs of hormones are the examples of those that can easily pass through the cell membrane of the target cell and bind to a receptor inside it (mostly in the nucleus)

A. Insulin, glucagon

B. Thyroxine, insulin

C. Somatostatin, oxytocin

D. Cortisol, testosterone

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

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

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

B. Secretion of thymosin is stimulated with ageing

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

D. FSH stimulates the secretion of estrogen and progesterone

Answer: C

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73. Cateholamine in a normal person induces

A. Intense salivation

B. Alertness

C. Decrease in heart beat

D. Excessive urination

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

74. Which of the following hormones has no effect on heart beast

A. Thyroxine

B. Oxytocin

C. Adrenaline

D. Nor-Adrenaline

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

75. The gene for diabetes mellitus is

A. Autosomal dominant

B. Autosomal recessive

C. Sex-linked dominant

D. Sex-linked recessive

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

76. Cortisol is secreted by the adrenal cortext in response to stress. In addition to its function in a stress response, it functions in negative feedback by

A. Inhibiting the hypothalamus so that corticotropin releasing hormone (CRH) is reduced

B. Inhibiting the anterior pituitary's ability to respond to CRH by reducing sensitivity of pituitary to CRH.

C. Both (a) and (b) are correct

D. None of these

Answer: C

 Watch Video Solution

77. Epinephrine is secreted by

A. Adrenal cortex

B. Parathyroid gland

C. Anterior pituitary

D. Adrenal medulla

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

78. Which hormone among these is not secreted by an endocrine gland

A. ADH

B. ANF

C. T_4

D. PTH

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

79. hCG, hPL and relaxin are produced in women

A. At the time of puberty

B. Only during pregnancy

C. Before puberty

D. At the time of menopause

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

80. 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. Deficiency of Iodine in diet

B. Low secretion of growth hormone

C. Cancer of thyroid gland

D. Oversecretion of pars distalis

Answer: A

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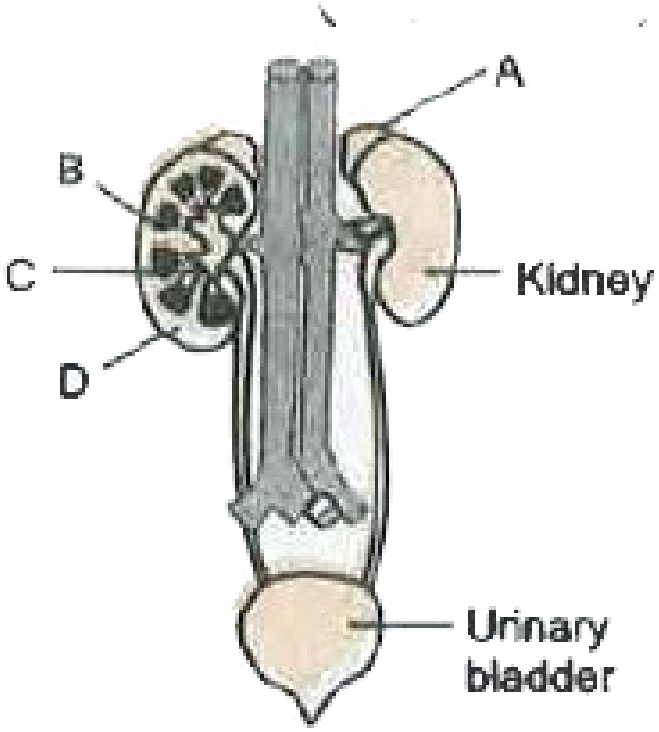
81. Figure shows human urinary system with structures labelled A to D. Select option which correctly identifies them and gives their characteristics and/or function:



A. A - Adrenal gland - located at the anterior part of kidney. Secrete Catecholamines which stimulate glycogen breakdown

B. B-Pelvis-broad funnel-shaped space inner to hilum, directly connected to loops of Henle

C. C- Medulla - inner zone of kidney and contains complete nephrons

D. D-Cortex - outer part of kidney and do not contain any part of nephrons

Answer: A

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82. Select the answer which correctly matches the endocrine gland with the hormone it secretes and its function/deficiency symptom: Endocrine gland Hormone Function/deficiency symptoms

	Endocrine gland	Hormone	Function/deficiency symptoms
(a)	Anterior pituitary	Oxytocin	Stimulates uterus contraction during child birth
(b)	Posterior pituitary	Growth Hormone (GH)	Oversecretion stimulates abnormal growth
(c)	Thyroid gland	Thyroxine	Lack of iodine in diet results in goitre
(d)	Corpus luteum	Testosterone	Stimulates spermatogenesis

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

A. Adenohypophysis is under direct neural regulation of the hypothalamus

B. Organs in the body like gastrointestinal tract, heart, kidney and liver do not produce any hormones

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

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

Answer: C

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84. Which of the following is not a function of progesterone?

A. Gestation

B. Inhibition of ovulation

C. Uterine growth and development

D. Stimulation of mammary secretion

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

85. GnRH secreted from hypothalamus mainly stimulates the release of:

A. Thyroxine from thyroid gland

B. ADH from posterior pituitary

C. FSH and LH from anterior pituitary

D. Aldosterone from adrenals

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

86. Which of the following causes an increase in sodium reabsorption in the distal convoluted tubule

A. Decrease in aldosterone levels

B. Increase in aldosterone levels

C. Decrease in antidiuretic hormone levels

D. Increase in antidiuretic hormone levels

Answer: B

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87. Fight-or-flight reactions cause activation of

A. the adrenal medulla, leading to increased secretion of epinephrine and nor-epinephrine

B. the pancreas, leading to reduction in blood sugar levels

C. the parathyroid glands, leading to increased metabolic rate

D. the kidney, leading to suppression of renin-angiotensin-aldosterone pathway

Answer: A

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88. The main function of mammalian corpus luteum is to produce

A. Human chorionic gonadotropin

B. Relaxin only

C. Estrogen only

D. Progesterone

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

89. Identify the hormone with its correct matching of source and function:

Hormone	Source	Function
(a) Progesterone	Corpus luteum	Stimulation of growth and activities of female secondary sex organs
(b) Atrial natriuretic factor	Ventricular wall	Increases the blood pressure
(c) Oxytocin	Posterior pituitary	Growth and maintenance of mammary glands
(d) Melatonin	Pineal gland	Regulates normal rhythm of sleep-wake cycle

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Melatomin

B. Calcitonin

C. Epinephrine

D. Cortisol

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Cortisone

B. Aldosterone

C. Insulin

D. Glucagon

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

92. Which one of the following hormones through synthesized elsewhere is stored and released by the master gland

A. Antidiuretic hormone

B. Luteinizing hormone

C. Prolactin

D. Melanocyte stimulating hormone

Answer: A

 Watch Video Solution

93. In hormone action, if receptor molecules are removed from target organs, the target organ will

A. Continue to respond to hormone

B. Not respond to hormone

C. Continue to respond but needs higher concentration

D. Continue to respond, but in opposite way

Answer: B

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94. The lobe of pituitary that secretes Melanocyte stimulating hormone is

A. Anterior lobe

B. Posterior lobe

C. Intermediate lobe

D. None of the above

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

95. Serotonin and Melatonin are hormones, secreted by

A. Pancreas

B. Pineal body

C. Pituitary gland

D. Thymus

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

96. The increase in blood flow to heart stimulates secretion of

A. Renin

B. Oxytocin

C. ADH

D. Anti natriuretic factor

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

97. Juxta Glomerular cells of kidneys secrete hormone :

A. Angiotensinogen

B. Angiotensin-II

C. Coherin

D. Renin

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

98. Atrial Natriuretic Factor (ANF) decreases

A. Blood pressure

B. Secretion of Renin

C. Na^+ excretion

D. Vasodilation

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

99. In a mechanism of hormone action, which of the following is not a second messenger.

A. cyclic AMP

B. IP_3

C. Ca^{++}

D. Mg^{++}

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

100. The conditions in which kidneys fail to conserve water leading to water loss and dehydration due to impaired ADH synthesis or release is

A. Grave's disease

B. Addison's disease

C. Diabetes insipidus

D. Cretinism

Answer: C

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101. Pars distalis region of pituitary does not produce these enzymes

I. Melanocyte stimulating hormone

II. Vasopressin

III. Prolactin

IV. Growth hormone

A. (iii)only

B. (i) and (iv)

C. (ii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (ii)

Answer: D

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102. Function of somatostatin is to

A. Stimulates pituitary synthesis and release of gonadotropins

B. Inhibits the release of gonadotropins from pituitary

C. Stimulates pituitary and promotes secretion of growth hormone

D. Inhibits the release of growth hormone from the pituitary

Answer: D

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103. Graves' disease is caused due to :

A. Hypersecretion of adrenal gland

B. Hyposecretion of thyroid gland

C. Hypersecretion of thyroid gland

D. Hyposecretion of adrenal gland

Answer: C

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

A. Gastrin

B. Insulin

C. Glucagon

D. Secretin

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

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

A. It secretes enzymes

B. It is provided with a duct

C. It only stores and releases hormones

D. It is under regulation of hypothalamus

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Relaxin-Inhibin

B. Parathormone-Calcitonin

C. Insulin-Glucagon

D. Aldosterone-Atrial Natriuretic Factor

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

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

A. Progesterone and inhibin

B. Estrogens and progesterone

C. Estrogens and inhibin

D. Progesterone only

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

108. The amino acid trytophan is the precursor for the synthesis of

A. Cortisol and cortisone

B. Melatonin and serotonin

C. Thyroxine and Triiodothyronine

D. Estrogen and Progesterone

Answer: B

 Watch Video Solution

109. A temporary endocrine gland in the human body is

A. Pineal gland

B. Corpus callosum

C. Corpus luteum

D. Corpus allatum

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

110. GnRH, a hypothalamic hormone, needed in reproduction acts on

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

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

C. Posterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of oxytocin and FSH

D. Posterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and relaxin.

Answer: B

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111. Hypersecretion of Growth Hormone in adults does not cause further increase in height, because

A. Growth hormone becomes inactive in adults

B. Epiphyseal plates close after adolescence

C. Bones lose sensitivity to growth hormone in adults

D. Muscle fibres do not grow in size after birth

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

112. Which of the following is an amino acid derived hormone ?

A. Estradiol

B. Ecdysone

C. Epinephrine

D. Estriol

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

113. Hormones secreted by the placenta to maintain pregnancy are

A. hCG, hPL, progestogens, estrogens

B. hCG, hPL, estrogens, relaxin, oxytocin

C. hCG, hPL, progestogens, prolactin

D. hCG, progestogens, estrogens, glucocorticoids

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

Competition File Objective Type Questions B Cbse Pmt Main Examination Questions Fill In The Gaps

1. Adrenal gland: Its outer part is ..... and inner part is .....

Watch Video Solution

2. Adrenal gland: The hormones of outer part are .....in nature and of inner part are ..... in nature.

Watch Video Solution

3. Adrenal gland: Its outer part secretes two hormones ..... and..... inner part secretes two hormones ..... &.....

Watch Video Solution

4. Adrenal gland :The outer part hormones are controlled by..... and inner part hormones are controlled by .....

Watch Video Solution

Watch Video Solution

Competition File Objective Type Questions B Cbse Pmt Main Examination Questions Fill In The Blanks

1. Parathormone from parathyroid gland increases ..... concentration in blood from.....

Watch Video Solution

2. Cuboidal ..... of collecting tubule is permeable to ..... and impermeable to

salts.

Watch Video Solution

3. Cleavage of mammalian egg is ..... type and 16-celled stage is called as .....

Watch Video Solution

4. Insulin and ..... are secreted from ..... scattered in the pancreas, control glucose metabolism.

Watch Video Solution

5. ICSH secreted from pituitary stimulate interstitial cells of ..... to produce .....

Watch Video Solution

Competition File Objective Type Questions C Matching Type Questions

1. Mention the role of oxytocin

Watch Video Solution

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

Column I	Column II
(a) PSH	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. $a-4, b-5, c-2, d-1$

C. $a-4, b-3, c-2, d-5$

D. $a-5, b-1, c-2, d-4$

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

3. 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.

Watch Video Solution

4. Match the terms in column I with suitable terms in column II and select the correct option :

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. $A-2, B-3, C-4, D-5, E-1$

Answer: A

Watch Video Solution

5. Match the terms in column I with column II and select the correct option :

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

Answer:

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6. Match column I (hormone) with column II (endocrine gland) and column III (function)

	Column I		Column II		Column III
1.	Melatonin	A.	Thyroid	i.	Acts on the renal tubules
2.	MSH	B.	Adrenal	ii.	Regulates blood calcium levels
3.	Aldosterone	C.	Pituitary	iii.	Maintains diurnal rhythm of our body
4.	TCT	D.	Pineal	iv.	Acts on the melanocytes

A.

$4-A-iv, 3-D-iii, 1-B-ii, 2-C-i$

B.

$1-D-iii, 2-C-iv, 3-B-I, 4-A-ii$

C.

$1-B-I, 4-A-iii, 3-C-ii, 2-D-iv$

D.

$2-D-ii, 1-B-I, 4-C-iv, 3-C-iii$

Answer: B

Watch Video Solution

Competition File Objective Type Questions D Assertion Type Questions

1. Assertion : Epinephrine is commonly called sympathomimic hormone.

Reason : Epinephrine and sympathetic nerve fibres both have same actions on same organs.

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

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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

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

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

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D

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3. Assertion : Pituitary gland is also called master gland.

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

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

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D

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

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: D

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6. Assertion . A woman usually 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. If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is correct explanation of Assertion.

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

Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B

7. [A]: After operation, menstrual cycle in woman may be stopped.

[R]: Ovarian hormones induce menstrual cycle

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

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

8. Assertion : In a tadpole, if thyroid is cut, metamorphosis stops.

Reason : TSH is not secreted.

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

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

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9. A : The imbalance in the concentration of Na^+, K^+ and proteins generates the resting potential.

R : To maintain the unequal distribution of Na^+ and K^+, the neurons use electrical energy .

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

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

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

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: C

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11. Assertion: Our body secretes adrenaline in intense cold.

Reason: Adrenaline raises metabolic rate.

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

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

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: A

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12. Assertion : Diabetes insipidus is markee by excessive urination and too much thirst for water.

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

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

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

Assertion.

C. If Assertion is true but Reason is false.

D. If both Assertion and Reason are false.

Answer: B

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Competition File Objective Type Questions E Additional Multiple Choice Questions

1. Damage to 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: D

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2. Which of the following is not a hereditary disease

A. Cretinism

B. Hemophilia

C. Cystic fibrosis

D. Thalassemia

Answer: A

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

A. Myxoedema

B. Cretinism

C. Acromegaly

D. Goitre

Answer: C

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4. The hormone that controls the level of calcium and phosphorus in the blood is secrated by

A. Thyroid

B. Parathyroid

C. Pituitary

D. Thymus

Answer: B

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5. FSH is produced by :

A. Thyroid gland

B. Posterior gland

C. Anterior pituitary

D. Gonads

Answer: C

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6. Hormone secreted by Leydig cells of testes is :

A. Thyroxine

B. Testosterone

C. Growth hormone

D. Estrogen

Answer: B

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7. FSH and LH are collectively called _____

A. Emergency hormones

B. Antistress hormones

C. Gonadotrophic hormones

D. Neurohormones

Answer: C

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8. Hormone responsible for ovulation is

A. LH

B. FSH

C. Progesterone

D. Testosterone

Answer: A

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9. The reabsorption of water in the kidneys is under the control of a hormone

A. LH

B. ADH

C. STH

D. ACTH

Answer: B

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10. Trophic hormones are produce

A. Thyroid

B. Anterior pituitary

C. Middle pituitary

D. Posterior pituitary

Answer: B

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11. Which one of the following four glands is correctly matched with the accompanying 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 calcification

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

Answer: B

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12. Sertoli cells are nourishing cells in the testis. These also secrete a hormone. Identify :

A. Relaxin

B. Inhibin

C. Gonadotropin

D. Testosterone

Answer: B

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

A. Thyroid

B. Parathyroid

C. Pancreas

D. Thymus

Answer: D

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14. Identify from the following, a hormone produced by the pituitary gland in both males and femals but functional only in females.

A. Relaxin

B. Prolactin

C. Vasopressin

D. Somatotropic hormone

Answer: B

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15. Endocrine part of pancreas is called_____

A. Islets of Langerhans

B. Hepatic lobules

C. Serosa

D. Centroacinar vells

Answer: A

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16. Insulin promotes :

A. Glycogenesis

B. Glucosuria

C. Glycogenolysis

D. Gluconeogenesis

Answer: A

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

A. Pars radiate

B. Brunner's glands

C. Juxtaglomerulus

D. Crypts of Lieberkuhn

Answer: C

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18. Hassall's corpuscles are found in

A. Liver

B. Thymus

C. Thyroid

D. Adrenal

Answer: B

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19. 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: A

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20. Aldosterone is secreted by:

A. Zona glomerulosa

B. Zona fasciculata

C. Zona reticularis

D. Zona pellucida

Answer: A

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21. Which of the following is not paired correctly?

A. Myxoedema -swollen facial tissues

B. Cretinism – mentally retarded

C. Grave's disease – Exophthalamus

D. Insulin - Raise blood glucose

Answer: D

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22. Stress hormone is :

A. Oxytocin

B. Adrenaline

C. Vasopressin

D. Sex hormone

Answer: B

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23. Hypothyroidism causes in adult:

A. Obesity

B. Diabetes

C. Cretinism

D. Myxoedema

Answer: D

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24. Which one of the following statements is correct?

A. Neurons regulate endocrine activity but not vice versa

B. Endocrine glands regulate neural activity and nervous system regulates endocrine glands

C. Neither hormones control neural activity nor the nervous control endocrine activity

D. Endocrine glands regulate neural activity but not vice versa

Answer: B

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25. Diabetes insipidus is cause due to the deficiency of

A. Insulin

B. Vasopressin

C. Glucagon

D. Oxytocin

Answer: B

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26. Myxoedema is a disorder of:

A. Parathyroid gland

B. Adrenal gland

C. Pituitary gland

D. Thyroid gland

Answer: D

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

A. Iodine

B. K^+

C. Na^+

D. Chloride

Answer: A

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28. Adrenaline and noradrenaline are hormones that act as

A. Energy-producing agents

B. Food storage materials

C. Neurotransmitters

D. Energy-storing substances

Answer: C

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29. Glomerular area of adrenal cortex is mainly responsible for

A. Water and electrolyte balance

B. Carbohydrate metabolism

C. Steroid hormone secretion

D. Blood pressure

Answer: A

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30. LH and FSH are collectively called

A. Oxytocin

B. Somatotrophins

C. Luteotrophins

D. Gonadotrophins

Answer: D

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31. Who is known as father of endocrinology ?

A. R.H. Whittaker

B. Pasteur

C. Thomas Addison

D. Einthoven

Answer: C

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32. Mammalian thymus' is mainly concerned with

A. Regulation of body temperature

B. Regulation of body growth

C. Immunological functions

D. Secretion of thyrotrophin

Answer: C

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33. During emergency, which of the following hormone is secreted ?

A. Aldosterone

B. Thyroxine

C. Adrenaline

D. Calcitonin

Answer: C

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34. The islets of Langerhans are found in

A. Pancreas

B. Stomach

C. Liver

D. Alimentary canal

Answer: A

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35. Endostyle of Amphioxus is similar to :

A. Parathyroid

B. Thymus

C. Thyroid

D. Thalamus

Answer: C

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

A. Dopamine

B. Melatonin

C. Serotonin

D. Adrenine

Answer: B

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37. Which of the following is not a symptom of hypothyroidism ?

A. Lethargy

B. Mental retardation

C. Oedema

D. Rise in blood urea

Answer: D

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38. The hormones that initiate ejection of milk, stimulates mile production and growth of ovarian follicles are respectively known as

A. PRT, OT and LH

B. OT, PRL and FSH

C. LH, PRL and FSH

D. PRH, OT and FSH

Answer: B

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

A. C-AMP

B. C-GMP

C. GTP

D. ATP

Answer: A

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40. Which of the following endocrine gland functions as a biological clock and neurosecretory transducer ?

A. Adrenal gland

B. Thyroid gland

C. Pineal gland

D. Thymus gland

Answer: C

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Chapter Practice Test

1. How a heterocrine gland differs from an endocrine gland?

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2. Enlist two functions of Thyroxine.

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3. Why is epinephrine (adrenalin) called "emergency hormone"?

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4. Give The source and function of ANF.

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5. Write the source and nature of thyroxine

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6. Differentiate between cretinism and myxoedema.

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7. What are the symptoms of dwarfism?

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8. State the function of PTH.

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9. Enlist the function of oxytocin

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10. Why are insulin and glucagon called antagonistic hormones?

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11. What is the source of melatonin?

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12. Write the function of parathormone

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13. State the source and function of following hormones :

(i) Thyrocalcitonin (ii) Testosterone

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14. Write two functions of testosterone

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15. Expand the term ADH. What is its source and function ?

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16. What causes gigantism?

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