ALLEN CAREER INSTITUTE KOTA (RAJASTHAN)

path to success

PRE-MEDICAL

ZOOLOGY

ENTHUSIAST | LEADER | ACHIEVER

EXERCISE

Chemical co-ordination and integration (Endocrine System)

ENGLISH MEDIUM

EXERCISE-I (Conceptual Questions) Build Up Your Understanding

INTRODUCTION AND MECHANISM OF HORMONE ACTION

1. A hormone is :-
(1) An enzyme
(2) Chemical messenger
(3) Primary messenger
(4) (2) and (3) both

CC0001

2. Integrative system in the body are :-
(1) Endocrine system
(2) Nervous system
(3) Blood vascular system
(4) Both endocrine and nervous system

CC0002

3. Endocrine glands can be defined as those glands which pour their secretion :-
(1) Directly into Body-Fluid
(2) Into blood or ducts
(3) When they are cut
(4) into particular organ

CC0003

4. The receptor for protein hormones are present on
(1) Nucleus
(2) Endoplasmic reticulum
(3) Cytoplasm
(4) Cell-surface

CC0004

5. Hormones are :-
(1) Internal secretion mostly discharged in the blood by endocrine glands
(2) Secretion of exocrine glands
(3) Chemical substances secreted into the gut
(4) Inorganic catalysts

CC0005

6. Hormones are :-
(1) Produced in low amount
(2) Easily diffusible
(3) Non - antigenic
(4) All

CC0006

7. Property of hormone is :-
(1) Always proteinaceous
(2) Intracellular messenger.
(3) Non-Nutritive
(4) Antigenic

CC0408

8. Statement not correct for hormones is that, these:-
(1) Are not all protein
(2) Are secreted in small amount
(3) Affect metabolism
(4) Acts as catalyst

CC0009

9. "Secondary messenger" is :-
(1) Cyclic A.M.P. (2) ATP
(3) ADP (4) DNA

CC0010

10. Hormones are chemically :-
(1) Amino acid (2) Protein
(3) Steroid (4) All

CC0011

11. Which of following is unorganised endocrine gland :
(1) Pituitary (2) Gonad
(3) Kidney (4) Thymus

CC0409

12. Which of the following is not a steroid hormone?
(1) Androgen (2) Aldosterone
(3) Estrogen (4) Insulin

CC0013

13. Which of the following is not an endocrine gland?
(1) Pancreas (2) Adrenal gland
(3) Thyroid gland (4) Salivary gland

CC0014

14. Which of the following hormones is not proteinaceous is nature ?
(1) TSH (2) Aldosterone
(3) LH (4) FSH

CC0015

15. Which of the hormone is polypeptide ?
(1) Aldosterone (2) Cortisol
(3) Insulin (4) Thyroxine
CC0016

16. Steroid hormones transmit their information by :
(1) Stimulating the receptors present on cell membrane.
(2) Entering into the cell and modifying cellular contents.
(3) Entering into the cell and modifying nuclear organisation.
(4) The help of an intracellular second messenger.
CC0017

17. Galactopoiesis is the function of which of the following hormone ?
(1) Oxytocin (2) F.S.H
(3) T.S.H (4) Prolactin
CC0410

18. Which of the following is secondary messenger :
(1) ATP (2) Cyclic AMP
(3) GTP (4) ATP and AMP
CC0019

19. If receptor molecule is removed from target organ for hormone action, the target organ will :
(1) Continue to respond but require higher concentration of hormone.
(2) Continue to respond but in opposite way.
(3) Continue to respond without any difference.
(4) Not respond to hormone.
CC0020

20. Prostaglandins are –
(1) Amino acid (2) Steroid
(3) Fatty acid (4) Carbohydrate
CC0021

PITUITARY GLAND AND HYPOTHALAMUS

21. Pituitary gland does not control the secretory activity of :-
(1) Thyroid (2) Adrenal cortex
(3) Adrenal medulla (4) Testes
CC0022

22. Which of the following controls spermatogenesis :-
(1) FSH (2) LTH
(3) LH (4) Vasopressin
CC0023

23. Which is called "Master gland" of the body :-
(1) Thyroid (2) Pituitary
(3) Thymus (4) Adrenal
CC0024

24. The hyposecretion of pituitary hormone cause :-
(1) Cretinism
(2) Diabetes insipidus
(3) Goitre
(4) Diabetes melitus
CC0025

25. Neurohypophysis releases :-
(1) Vasopressin
(2) Oxytocin
(3) Oxytocin & prolactin
(4) Vasopressin & oxytocin
CC0026

26. Hormone secreted by pituitary gland are chemically –
(1) All protein
(2) All steroid
(3) Complex compounds of proteins and carbohydrates
(4) Some steroid and some protein
CC0027

27. Growth hormone is produced in :-
(1) Adrenals (2) Thyroid
(3) Pituitary (4) Thymus
CC0029

28. Gonadotrophic hormone is produced by :-
(1) Interstitial cells of testis
(2) Adrenal cortex
(3) Adenohypophysis
(4) Posterior part of thyroid
CC0030

29. The hormones FSH and LH are together called :-
(1) Emergency hormone
(2) Neuro hormone
(3) Gonadotrophic hormone
(4) Antistress hormone
CC0031

30. Gigantism and acromegaly are due to :-
(1) Hyperpituitrism (2) Hypopituitrism
(3) Hypothyroidism (4) Hyperthyroidism
CC0032

31. If amount of ADH decrease in blood, micturition :-
(1) Remains unchanged
(2) Decreases
(3) Increases
(4) Does not occur
CC0033

32. Urine concentration is controlled by :-
(1) Oxytocin (2) ADH
(3) MSH (4) ACTH
CC0034

33. The follicle stimulating hormone is secreted from:-
(1) Posterior lobe of pituitary gland
(2) Reproductive gland
(3) Thyroid gland
(4) Anterior lobe of pituitary gland
CC0035

34. Pituitary gland is under control of :-
(1) Hypothalamus (2) Adrenal gland
(3) Pineal gland (4) Thyroid gland
CC0036

35. "Sella turcica" is a :-
(1) Depression in skull enclosing pituitary
(2) Cavity of skull enclosing ears
(3) Covering of testis
(4) Kind of endocrine gland
CC0037

36. Vasopressin is responsible for :-
(1) Controlling Oogenesis
(2) Regulating blood pressure and act on the nephron tubules.
(3) Regulating formation of pigment.
(4) Controlling spermatogenesis.
CC0038

37. The main function of prolactin hormone is to :-
(1) Influence the activity of thyroid gland
(2) Control development of Graffian follicles
(3) Initiate and maintain secretion of milk by mammary gland
(4) Cause ejection of milk
CC0039

38. The hormones of neurohypophysis are formed in:-
(1) Pars nervosa
(2) Pars distalis
(3) Hypothalamus
(4) Corpus callosum
CC0040

39. I.C.S.H. in male acts on :-
(1) Cells of leydig (2) Sertoli cells
(3) Spermatids (4) Spermatogonia
CC0041

40. Hypophysis cerebri is the other name of :-
(1) Adenohypophysis
(2) Islets of langerhans
(3) Neurohypophysis
(4) Pituitary
CC0042

41. Which of the following hormone helps in facultative water reabsorption by nephrons :-
(1) MSH (2) FSH (3) ADH (4) ACTH

CC0043

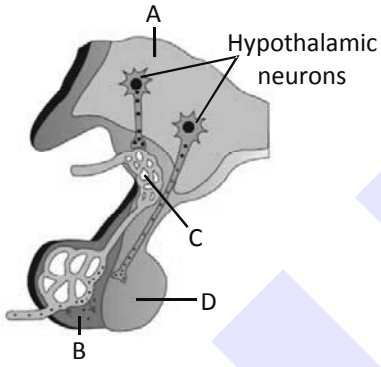
42. Hormone of hypothalamus are called :-
(1) Regulatory hormones
(2) Growth hormones
(3) Tropic hormones
(4) (1) and (3)

CC0044

43. Diabetes insipidus disease is caused due to the deficiency of hormone produced by :-
(1) Pituitary (2) Adrenal
(3) Pancreas (4) Thyroid

CC0045

44.



Which of the following option in given table is correct identification of the structures labelled as A,B,C and D and their corresponding function in the above figure:-

(1)	(A)	Hypothalamus	Produces Prolactin hormone
(2)	(B)	Posterior pituitary	Release & FSH and LH
(3)	(C)	Portal circulation	Supply blood from hypothalamus to posterior pituitary
(4)	(D)	Posterior pituitary	Release oxytocin and vasopressin

CC0046

45. MSH Produced by the pars intermedia of pituitary causes in lower vertebrates :-
(1) Darkening of skin
(2) Light colouration of skin
(3) Both
(4) Body growth

CC0048

46. LTH is also known as :-
(1) Lactogenic Hormone
(2) Prolactin
(3) Mammotropic Hormone
(4) All

CC0049

47. Vasopressin is related with :-
(1) Concentration of urine
(2) Quick digestion
(3) Dilution of urine
(4) Slow heart beat

CC0050

48. Growth hormone of pituitary is more effective in:-
(1) Presence of thyroxine
(2) Absence of thyroxine
(3) Absence of Insulin
(4) Presence of adrenaline

CC0051

49. Gonadotropic hormone is :-
(1) FSH (2) LH
(3) LTH (4) FSH, LH

CC0052

50. MSH is secreted in man by which part of pituitary?
(1) Anterior Pituitary
(2) Middle lobe of pituitary
(3) Posterior lobe of pituitary
(4) Infundibulum

CC0053

51. Oxytocin is used in :-
(1) Milk ejection
(2) Parturition
(3) Milk let down process
(4) All of the above
CC0054

52. Hyper secretion of STH leads to :-
(1) Dwarfism & Acromegaly
(2) Goitre, Sterility
(3) Cretinism, Myxoedema
(4) Gigantism & Acromegaly
CC0055

53. Oxytocin mainly helps in :-
(1) Milk production (2) Child birth
(3) Diuresis (4) Gametogenesis
CC0056

54. Which hormone is concerned with the concentration of urine ?
(1) Oxytocin (2) Vasopressin
(3) Prolactin (4) Cortisol
CC0057

55. Acromegaly is caused by :-
(1) Excess of S.T.H.
(2) Excess of Thyroxine
(3) Deficiency of Thyroxine
(4) Excess of Adrenaline
CC0058

56. Oxytocin is released from :-
(1) Adenohypophysis (Anterior lobe)
(2) Adenohypophysis (Posterior lobe)
(3) Hypothalamus
(4) Neurohypophysis
CC0059

57. FSH is :-
(1) Glycoprotein (2) Lipoprotein
(3) Glycolipid (4) Phospholipid
CC0060

58. The synthesis of Vasopressin is done by :–
(1) Hypothalamus (2) Kidney
(3) Anterior pituitary (4) Post. pituitary
CC0061

59. Which one hormone of the pituitary of the human controls the protein metabolism and growth of skeleton ?
(1) Iodo thyroxine
(2) Leutotrophic hormone
(3) Somatotrophic hormone
(4) Oxytocin
CC0062

60. Ovulation in mammals occurs mainly under the influence of :-
(1) TSH and ACTH (2) FSH and LH
(3) TSH and STH (4) MTH and ACTH
CC0063

61. Secretion of estrogen is controlled by :-
(1) HCG (2) Progesterone
(3) LH (4) F.S.H.
CC0064

62. Immediate cause of induction of ovulation in human female is plasma surge of :-
(1) Progesterone (2) LH
(3) FSH (4) Estradiol
CC0065

63. Stimulation of uterine contraction during child birth is brought about by :-
(1) Adrenaline (2) Progesterone
(3) Oxytocin (4) Prolactin
CC0066

64. Which gland secretion is under nervous control ?
(1) Adrenal cortex
(2) Anterior pituitary
(3) Posterior pituitary
(4) Pineal body
CC0067

65. Which of the following is correct ?

(A) Pars distalis produces GH, PRL, TSH. ACTH, LH, FSH

(B) Pars intermedia secretes only one hormone called melatonin

(C) Posterior lobe of pituitary is also called as neurohypophysis or pars nervosa

(D) Posterior pituitary, stores and releases two hormones called oxytocin and vasopressin

(1) A,B & C

(2) B,C & D

(3) A,C & D

(4) B and C

CC0068

66. ADH responsible for reabsorption of water and reduction of urine secretion is synthesize by :

(1) Posterior pituitary gland

(2) Juxtaglomerular apparatus

(3) Anterior pituitary gland

(4) Hypothalamus

CC0069

67. The hormones that initiates ejection of milk, stimulates milk production and growth of ovarian follicles are respectively known as :

(1) PRL, OT and LH

(2) OT, PRL and FSH

(3) LH, PRL and FSH

(4) PRH, OT and LH

CC0070

68. Match the hormone in column I with their function in column II :

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

(1) a-v, b-iv, c-i, d-ii (2) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

(3) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i (4) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

CC0071

69. Which of the following is gonadotrophic hormone?

(1) Collip's hormone

(2) Prolactin

(3) Oxytocin

(4) Luteinizing hormone

CC0073

70. FSH is produced by :

(1) Adrenal cortex

(2) Anterior lobe of pituitary gland

(3) Middle lobe of pituitary gland

(4) Posterior lobe of pituitary gland

CC0074

71. Hormone that promotes cell division, protein synthesis and bone growth is –

(1) ACTH (2) ADH

(3) PTH (4) GH

CC0075

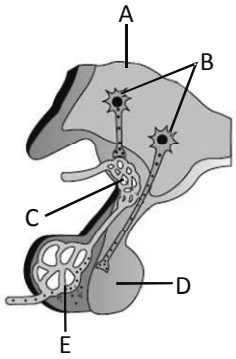
72. An adenohypophysis hormone which is regulated by feedback mechanism is –

(1) Oxytocin (2) TSH

(3) Vaspressin (4) Cortisone

CC0077

73. On the basis of below diagram choose the correct option which match the physiological function of hormones :-



(1) A - Only releases
D - Release and synthesis
E - Only synthesis

(2) A - Only release
D - Only synthesis
E - Synthesis and release

(3) A - Synthesis and release
D - Only releases
E - Synthesis and releasing

(4) A - Synthesis and release
D - Only synthesis
E - Only release

CC0078

74. Vasopressin influences :
(1) Electrolyte efflux
(2) Nerve excitability
(3) Water reabsorption
(4) All of these

CC0080

75. If ADH level of blood is less :
(1) Volume of urine increases
(2) Volume of urine decreases
(3) Volume of urine is normal
(4) Volume of urine is unaffected

CC0081

76. Hormone prolactin is secreted by :
(1) Posterior pituitary (2) Thyroid
(3) Anterior pituitary (4) Hypothalamus

CC0082

77. Spermatogenesis is influenced by:
(1) Progesterone (2) FSH
(3) STH (4) LTH

CC0083

78. Which of the following hormones helps in the contraction of uterus during child birth:
(1) ADH (2) Androgen
(3) Oxytocin (4) Glucocorticoid

CC0084

79. Which of the following hormones stimulates the secretion of milk from female ?
(1) LH (2) Prolactin
(3) Oxytocin (4) Progesterone

CC0085

80. The formation of egg and sperm is affected by :
(1) LH (2) MSH (3) TSH (4) FSH

CC0086

81. Mammalian prolactin is secreted by –
(1) Adenohypophysis
(2) Neurohypophysis
(3) Adrenal cortex
(4) Adrenal medulla

CC0087

82. Hypersecretion of growth hormone in the period of growth lead to :
(1) Acromegaly
(2) Cushing syndrome
(3) Midgets
(4) Gigantism

CC0088

83. Acromegaly is a disease caused by :
(1) Over secretion of growth hormone in childhood
(2) Over secretion of growth hormone in adulthood
(3) Under secretion of growth hormone in adulthood
(4) Deficiency of calcium and phosphorous in the diet.

CC0089

84. In absence of ADH, the disease caused is –
(1) Diabetes mellitus
(2) Diabetes insipidus
(3) Oligouria
(4) Acromegaly

CC0090

85. Thyrotropin - releasing factor (TRF) is produced by:
(1) Cerebrum (2) Optic lobe
(3) Cerebellum (4) Hypothalamus.

CC0091

86. Gonadotropic hormones are :
(1) Estrogen and progesterone
(2) Luteinizing hormone and follicle stimulating hormone
(3) Testosterone and Androsterone
(4) Prolactin and Luteotropin

CC0092

87. Which hormone is responsible for milk ejection after the birth of the baby ?
(1) Oxytocin (2) Progesterone
(3) Prolactin (4) Estrogen

CC0093

THYROID, PARATHYROID AND ADRENAL GLANDS

88. Largest endocrine gland is –
(1) Adrenal gland (2) Thyroid gland
(3) Thymus (4) Kidney

CC0094

89. How many statements are correct regarding parathyroid gland ?
(a) Four parathyroid gland present on front side of thyroid gland
(b) It secretes parathromone which is steroidal in nature
(c) It increase blood Ca^{++} level
(d) It act on bone and stimulate bone resorption
(1) One (2) Two (3) Three (4) Four

CC0095

90. The basal metabolic rate (BMR) in body cells is regulated by :-
(1) Parathyroid (2) Thyroid
(3) Pituitary (4) Thymus

CC0096

91. The hormones responsible for regulation of calcium and phosphorous metabolism is secreted by :–
(1) Pancreas (2) Thyroid
(3) Thymus (4) Parathyroid

CC0097

92. Injection of which of the following increases metabolic rate ?
(1) STH (2) Insulin
(3) Thyroxine (4) Testosterone

CC0098

93. Hypothyroidism in adults causes :-
(1) Addison's disease (2) Myxoedema
(3) Sterility (4) Cretinism

CC0099

94. Parathormone regulates :-
(1) Blood calcium level
(2) Calcium and phosphate level
(3) Body temperature
(4) Basal metabolic rate

CC0100

95. Which gland stores hormone in intercellular space before its secretion into blood ?
(1) Pancreas (2) Thyroid
(3) Testis (4) Ovary
CC0101

96. Goiter is caused by the abnormal functioning of :-
(1) Pancreas (2) Adrenals
(3) Pituitary (4) Thyroid
CC0102

97. Parathormone deficiency in man causes :-
(1) Hyper calcemia (2) Hypocalcaemia
(3) Goitre (4) All
CC0103

98. Cretinism is due to abnormal secretion of :-
(1) ACTH
(2) Thyroxine
(3) Calcitonin
(4) Parathormone
CC0104

99. Philips collip discovered which of the following hormones ?
(1) Parathyroid hormone
(2) Thyroxine
(3) A.D.H.
(4) Oxytocin
CC0105

100. Exopthalmic goitre is caused due to hypersecretion of :-
(1) Adrenal (2) Thyroid
(3) Parathyroid (4) Thymus
CC0106

101. The main function of thyroid gland is to control :-
(1) Growth
(2) Reproduction
(3) Secondary sexual characters
(4) Basal metabolic rate
CC0107

102. The two lobes of thyroid gland are joined by a horizontal connection called :-
(1) Inter thyroidal connective
(2) Inter thyroidal commissure
(3) Intermediary lobe
(4) Isthmus
CC0108

103. The vitamin which works along with para thyroid hormone is :-
(1) Vitamin C (2) Calciferol
(3) Tocopherol (4) Vitamin - B_{12}
CC0109

104. Storage gland is :-
(1) Pancreas (2) Testis
(3) Thyroid (4) Adrenal
CC0110

105. Removal of Parathyroids in human beings result in
(1) Tetany
(2) Simmond's disease
(3) Myxoedema
(4) Addison's disease
CC0112

106. Hyper secretion of Parathyroid hormone result in
(1) Stronger bones due to increased incorporation of calcium in them.
(2) Deposition of calcium in various skeletal structure
(3) No effect on the constitution of bones
(4) Weaker bones due to increased removal of calcium from them
CC0113

107. One of the following is correct statement :-
(1) T_4 is more active than T_3
(2) T_3 is more active than T_4
(3) T_3 and T_4 are the same
(4) T_4 is hormone but T_3 is not
CC0114

108. Hormone that decrease calcium level in blood :-
(1) Thyroxine (2) Parathormone
(3) Thyrocalcitonin (4) Cortisol
CC0115

109. BMR is increased due to :-
(1) ADH
(2) Adrenaline
(3) Parasympathetic nervous system
(4) Thyroxine
CC0116

110. Goitre is a pathological condition associated with:-
(1) Glucagon (2) Thyroxine
(3) Progesterone (4) Testosterone
CC0117

111. Effects of thyroxine on metabolic rate is:-
(1) Decreases (2) No effect
(3) Increases (4) Uncertain
CC0118

112. Deficiency of which of the following may cause bone deformation :-
(1) Oxytocin (2) Vitamin D
(3) STH (4) Thyroxine
CC0119

113. Function of thyrocalcitonin :-
(1) To reduce the calcium level in blood
(2) To increase the calcium level in blood
(3) Oppose the action of thyroxine
(4) Maturation of gonads
CC0120

114. Parathormone deficiency leads to :-
(1) Decrease of Ca^{+2} level in blood
(2) Increase of Ca^{+2} level in blood
(3) Osteoporosis
(4) Hypercalemia
CC0121

115. Parathormone controls :-
(1) Fatty acid metabolism
(2) Sodium and potassium metabolism
(3) Calcium and phosphate metabolism
(4) Protein metabolism
CC0122

116. Parathyroid hormone –
(1) is produced by the thyroid gland
(2) is released when blood calcium levels fall
(3) stimulates osteoblasts to lay down new bone
(4) stimulates calcitonin release.
CC0123

117. Undersecretion of adrenal cortex causes :-
(1) Sterility
(2) Addison's disease
(3) Cretinism
(4) Dwarfism
CC0124

118. Epinephrine is :-
(1) Secreted from pancreas and decreases heart beat
(2) Secreted from adrenal medulla and increases heart beat
(3) Secreted from adrenal medulla and decreases heart beat
(4) Secreted from pancreas and increases heart beat
CC0125

119. Hyposecretion of aldosterone causes :-
(1) Gull's disease
(2) Grave's disease
(3) Cushing's disease
(4) Addison's disease
CC0126

120. Hormones produced by adrenal cortex and gonads (sex hormone) are chemically :-
(1) Proteinaceous
(2) Steroids
(3) Glycoprotein
(4) Phenolic compound

CC0127

121. A tumour in the adrenal zona glomerulosa can cause hyper secretion of hormones produced in that region. Which of the following might you expect to find in a patient with such a tumour ?
(1) Increased blood sodium levels
(2) Increased blood glucose levels
(3) Decreased blood calcium levels
(4) Increased dehydration

CC0128

122. The function of norepinephrine is :-
(1) Almost similar to epinephrine
(2) Similar to ADH
(3) Opposite to epinephrine
(4) Opposite to ADH

CC0129

123. Epinephrine and norepinephrine together known as :-
(1) Steroid (2) Protein
(3) Catecholamine (4) Glycoprotein

CC0130

124. 3F gland is :-
(1) Adrenal (2) Thyroid
(3) Gonadal (4) Pancreas

CC0131

125. Retention of sodium in body depends up on hormone from :-
(1) Adrenal cortex
(2) Adrenal medulla
(3) Parathyroid
(4) Thyroid

CC0132

126. Adrenal cortex also controls the carbohydrate metabolism through :-
(1) Adrenaline
(2) Noradrenaline
(3) Glucocorticoids
(4) Mineralo Corticoids

CC0133

127. "4s gland" is :-
(1) Pancreas (2) Liver
(3) Thyroid (4) Adrenal

CC0134

128. Adrenal gland is :-
(1) Ectodermal in origin
(2) Mesodermal in origin
(3) Endodermal in origin
(4) Ecto - mesodermal in origin

CC0135

129. Adrenaline increases :-
(1) Heart beat (2) Blood pressure
(3) Both (4) Salivation

CC0136

130. Which hormone control activity of zona glomerulosa of adrenal gland ?
(1) Renin (2) Thyroxine
(3) ADH (4) FSH

CC0137

131. All of the following are functions of adrenaline except:-
(1) Increases blood supply in skeletal muscle
(2) Hyperglycaemia
(3) Micturition
(4) Tachycardia

CC0139

132. When the primary sexual organ does not develop, puberty may appear due to :-
(1) Stimulation of adrenal cortex
(2) Stimulation of adrenal medulla
(3) Excessive secretion from gonads
(4) Reduced secretion from gonads

CC0140

133. Norepinephrine hormone is secreted from :-
(1) Zona glomerulosa
(2) Zona fasiculata
(3) Zona reticularis
(4) Medulla of adrenal

CC0141

134. Which gland is concerned with salt equilibrium in body :–
(1) Anterior pituitary
(2) Pancreas
(3) Adrenal
(4) Thyroid

CC0142

135. Norepinephrine leads to increase in :–
(1) Blood pressure
(2) Urine production
(3) Cellular respiration
(4) Release of epinephrine

CC0143

136. Largest amount of iodine is found in :-
(1) Adrenals (2) Liver
(3) Thyroid (4) Testes

CC0145

137. Which gland prepares you for flight, fear and fight during adverse conditions :-
(1) Thyroid (2) Parathyroid
(3) Pituitary (4) Adrenals

CC0146

138. Blood pressure is controlled by :-
(1) Adrenal gland
(2) Thyroid gland
(3) Pituitary gland
(4) Pancreas

CC0147

139. Life saving hormone are secreted by :-
(1) Pituitary (2) Pineal
(3) Adrenals (4) Thyroid

CC0148

140. Which is largest endocrine gland :-
(1) Thyroid (2) Liver
(3) Pituitary (4) Thymus

CC0149

141. Temperature of body is controlled by which endocrine gland:-
(1) Pituitary (2) Thyroid
(3) Adrenal (4) Pancreas

CC0150

142. During emergency which of the following hormone is secreted ?
(1) Aldosterone (2) Thyroxine
(3) Adrenaline (4) Calcitonin

CC0151

143. Corticosteroids are secreted by :
(1) Adrenal gland (2) Pineal gland
(3) Pituitary gland (4) Thyroid gland

CC0152

144. Aldosterone is secreted by :
(1) Zona glomerulosa
(2) Zona fasciculata
(3) Zona reticularis
(4) Zona pellucida

CC0154

145. Which gland stores hormone before its secretion and then release it ?
(1) Thyroid (2) Pancreas
(3) Pineal (4) Pituitary

CC0155

146. Which of the following disease is not related to thyroid gland ?
(1) Goitre (2) Cretinism
(3) Myxoedema (4) Acromegaly

CC0156

147. Grave's disease is due to :
(1) Hyperactivity of thyroid gland
(2) Hypoactivity of adrenal cortex
(3) Hyperactivity of adrenal medulla
(4) Hypoactivity of islets of Langerhans

CC0157

148. Hypothyroidism causes in adult :
(1) Obesity (2) Diabetes
(3) Cretinism (4) Myxoedema
CC0158

149. The hormone that controls the level of calcium and phosphorus in the blood is secreted by :
(1) Thyroid (2) Parathyroid
(3) Pituitary (4) Thymus
CC0159

150. Obesity of face, hyperglycemia and virilism in females is characteristic of –
(1) Grave's disease
(2) Addison's disease
(3) Conn's disease
(4) Cushing's syndrome
CC0160

151. Muscular tetany can be caused by deficiency of –
(1) Oxytocin
(2) STH
(3) ADH
(4) Parathyroid hormone
CC0161

152. Addison's disease is caused due to :
(1) hypersecretion of adrenal cortical hormones
(2) hypersecretion of growth hormone
(3) hypersecretion of thymus
(4) none of the above
CC0163

153. Para-thyroid hormone is a :
(1) Peptide (2) Carbohydrate
(3) Lipid (4) Steroid
CC0165

154. Increase glucose level in human is called :
(1) Hypoglycemia (2) Hyperglycaemia
(3) Hyposuria (4) Hypersuria
CC0166

155. Parathormone is secreted during :
(1) Increased blood calcium level
(2) Decreased blood calcium level
(3) Increased blood sugar level
(4) Decreased blood sugar level
CC0167

156. Chronic disturbance in hormone secretion of thyroid gland causes :
(1) Goitre (2) Diabetes
(3) Addison's disease (4) Colour blindness
CC0168

157. ACTH is secreted by:
(1) Thyroid gland
(2) Thymus gland
(3) Pituitary gland
(4) Islets of Langerhans
CC0169

158. Fight and flight hormone is :
(1) Adrenaline (2) Thyroxine
(3) ADH (4) Oxytocin
CC0170

159. The emergency hormone is :
(1) Thyroxine (2) Adrenaline
(3) Insulin (4) Progesterone
CC0172

160. In man removal of Parathyroid gland leads to:
(1) Acromegaly
(2) Tetany
(3) Polyuria
(4) Diabetes insipidus
CC0173

161. Parathormone induces :
(1) Increase in blood sugar level
(2) Decrease in serum calcium level
(3) Increase in serum calcium level
(4) Decrease in blood sugar level
CC0174

162. Which disease is caused by under secretion of adrenal cortex ?
(1) Cretinism
(2) Dwarfism
(3) Sterility
(4) Addison's disease

CC0176

163. Role of thymus in *Homo sapiens* is chiefly concerned with :-
(1) Reproduction
(2) Immunology
(3) Calcium balance
(4) Blood coagulation

CC0179

164. Melatonin is a hormone produced by :-
(1) Adrenal gland (2) Pituitary gland
(3) Pineal gland (4) Thymus gland

CC0180

165. Mammals born without a thymus gland fail to manufacture :-
(1) B - Lymphocytes (2) T - Lymphocytes
(3) Plasma cells (4) Basophils

CC0182

166. If thymectomy is done during adult hood then what possibility is there ?
(1) Immunosuppressant
(2) Die immediately
(3) No adverse reaction
(4) Myasthenia gravis

CC0183

167. Thymosin stimulates :-
(1) Milk secretion (2) Erythrocytes
(3) T-lymphocytes (4) Melanocytes

CC0184

168. Glucagon is secreted by :-
(1) Leydig cells
(2) Islets of Langerhans
(3) Corpus luteum
(4) Glisson's capsule

CC0185

169. A hormone with seat of activity in liver-changing glucose into glycogen is produced by :-
(1) Pituitary (2) Thymus
(3) Parathyroid (4) Pancreas

CC0186

170. Which gland is both exocrine as well as endocrine ?
(1) Pituitary (2) Mammary gland
(3) Thyroid (4) Pancreas

CC0187

171. Oversecretion of glucagon can cause :-
(1) Tetany
(2) Diabetes insipidus
(3) Acromegaly
(4) Hyperglycemia

CC0188

172. Insulin by chemical nature is :-
(1) Carbohydrate (2) Protein
(3) Steroid (4) Lipid

CC0190

173. Which of the following is not function of insulin ?
(1) Increase glycogenesis
(2) Increase glycogenolysis
(3) Increase up take of amino acid by liver and muscle
(4) Promote oxidation of glucose

CC0191

174. Injection of Insulin to human leads to increased :-
(1) Glucose level of blood
(2) Glucose level of urine
(3) Glucose level of cells
(4) Calcium level of blood
CC0192

175. Which hormone has anti insulin effect :-
(1) Cortisol
(2) Oxytocin
(3) Aldosterone
(4) Glucagon
CC0193

176. In old age, immune system becomes weak due to gradual degeneration of :-
(1) Pineal gland
(2) Parathyroid gland
(3) Thymus gland
(4) Adrenal gland
CC0194

177. Diabetic coma is due to hyposecretion of insulin in which :-
(1) Glucose level increased in blood
(2) Keto acidosis take place
(3) Dehydration process start
(4) All the above
CC0195

178. One molecule of insulin contains :-
(1) 30 Amino acid (2) 41 amino acid
(3) 51 amino acid (4) 70 amino acid
CC0196

179. The diabetes mellitus is caused by :-
(1) Hyper secretion of Insulin
(2) Hyposecretion of Insulin
(3) Hyposecretion of ADH
(4) Hyper secretion of ADH
CC0197

180. In diabetes mellitus disease, the urine contains :-
(1) Salt (2) Fat
(3) Protein (4) Sugar
CC0199

181. A patient of diabetes mellitus drink more water and he eliminates extra amount of which substance from blood :-
(1) Protein (2) Sugar
(3) Fat (4) Hormone
CC0200

182. Which gland decreases in size with increasing age?
(1) Thyroid (2) Adrenal
(3) Thymus (4) Pituitary
CC0202

183. Insulin is secreted by :
(1) α–cell of islets of Langerhans
(2) δ–cell of islets of Langerhans
(3) β–cell of islets of Langerhans
(4) Pancreatic acinar cell
CC0203

184. Which one of the following endocrine gland functions to regulate biological clock ?
(1) Adrenal gland
(2) Thyroid gland
(3) Pineal gland
(4) Thymus gland
CC0204

185. Mammalian thymus is mainly concerned with :
(1) Regulation of body temperature
(2) Regulation of body growth
(3) Immunological functions
(4) Secretion of thyrotropin
CC0205

186. The islets of Langerhans are found in :
(1) Pancreas
(2) Stomach
(3) Liver
(4) Alimentary canal

CC0206

187. Melatonin is secreted by :
(1) Pineal gland
(2) Parathyroid gland
(3) Pituitary gland
(4) Thyroid gland

CC0208

188. Insulin is related with :
(1) Diabetes
(2) Migrain
(3) Jaundice
(4) All of the above

CC0209

189. A patient of diabetes mellitus excretes glucose in urine even when he is kept on a carbohydrate free diet. It is because :
(1) Fats are catabolised to form glucose
(2) Amino acids are catabolised in liver
(3) Amino acids are discharged in blood stream from liver
(4) Glycogen from muscles are discharged in blood stream from liver

CC0210

190. Which gland degenerate in adult ?
(1) Pancreas (2) Thymus
(3) Thyroid (4) Adrenal

CC0211

191. Ketone bodies are formed in :
(1) Liver (2) Spleen
(3) Kidney (4) Heart

CC0212

192. The modern idea about ageing is that our body slowly loses the power of defence against the invasion of germs and pathogens. This process starts by the disappearance of which organ ?
(1) Spleen
(2) Thymus gland
(3) Pituitary gland
(4) Parathyroid gland

CC0213

193. Which of the following hormones secreted by pancreas ?
(1) Insulin and glucagon
(2) Epinephrine and nor-epinephrine
(3) Thyroxin and melanin
(4) Prolactin and oxytocin

CC0214

194. The function of glucagon hormone is :
(1) To increase glycogenesis
(2) To decrease blood sugar level
(3) To release glucose from liver cells and glycogenolysis promotion
(4) To increase the absorption of glucose and fatty acids through cell

CC0217

195. T–cells mature in :
(1) Peyer's patch
(2) Lymph node
(3) Thymus
(4) Brusa of Fabricius

CC0218

GONADS AND OTHER NON-ORGANISED GLANDS

196. Estrogen is secreted by :-
(1) Liver (2) Spleen
(3) Ovaries (4) Pituitary

CC0219

197. Androgens are secreted by :-
(1) Pituitary (2) Testes
(3) Ovaries (4) Thyroid

CC0220

198. Leydig cells are meant for :-
(1) Formation of sperm
(2) To produce progesterone
(3) To produce testosterone
(4) Nutrition of sperm
CC0221

199. Progesterone hormone is secreted from :-
(1) Placenta
(2) Corpus luteum
(3) Both 1 and 2
(4) Graafian follicle
CC0223

200. The "erythropoietin" hormone regulates :-
(1) Blood pressure
(2) Water level of blood
(3) Glucose level of blood
(4) Rate of formation of red blood cells
CC0224

201. Estrogen is secreted by :-
(1) Corpus albicans
(2) Corpus Callosum
(3) Corpus Luteum
(4) Cells of Graffian follicle
CC0228

202. The "Estrogen" secretion is controlled by :-
(1) FSH (2) LH
(3) Progesterone (4) GH
CC0229

203. Which of the following hormone is not secreted by gastro-intestinal tract ?
(1) Gastrin
(2) Secretin
(3) Cholecystokinin
(4) Erythropoietin
CC0230

204. Which one is a female sex hormone ?
(1) Estrogen (2) Progesterone
(3) Estradiol (4) All of these
CC0231

205. Atrial wall of the heart muscle secretes a peptide hormone to reduce the blood pressure is:
(1) Cholycystokinin
(2) Erythropoetin
(3) Atrial natriuretic factor
(4) Epinephrine
CC0232

206. Feminizing hormone is :-
(1) Glucagon (2) Gastrin
(3) Oestrogen (4) Androgens
CC0233

207. Which temporary endocrine gland forms in ovary after ovulation :-
(1) Corpus callosum (2) Corpus albicans
(3) Corpus luteum (4) Corpus striata
CC0236

208. Secretin stimulates the activity of :-
(1) Salivary glands (2) Gastric gland
(3) Pancreas (4) Gall-bladder
CC0237

209. Which hormone stimulates contraction of gall bladder :-
(1) CCK-PZ (2) ACTH (3) LTH (4) FSH
CC0238

210. After ovulation, the rupured fallicle is converted to a structure called (A) which secreted mainly (B). (A) and (B) are respectively.
(1) Corpus albicans, estrogen
(2) Corpus Luteum, GnRH
(3) Corpus Luteum, Estrogen
(4) Corpus Luteum, Progesterone
CC0411

211. Hormone which is responsible for maintenance of pregnancy is :
(1) Estrogen (2) Aldosterone
(3) Progesterone (4) Testosterone
CC0244

212. Which of the following steroid sex hormone influence secondary sex organs?

(1) Progesterone (2) Oestrogen

(3) LH (4) LTH

CC0245

213. Progesterone is secreted from :

(1) Testes (2) Adrenal gland

(3) Pituitary gland (4) corpus luteum

CC0246

EXERCISE-I (Conceptual Questions) ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	**4**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**3**
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	**3**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**1**
Que.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ans.	**3**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**1**
Que.	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Ans.	**4**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**2**
Que.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
Ans.	**4**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**1**
Que.	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Ans.	**3**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Que.	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
Ans.	**4**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**1**
Que.	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
Ans.	**4**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**2**
Que.	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
Ans.	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**1**
Que.	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
Ans.	**3**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**4**
Que.	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165
Ans.	**4**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**2**
Que.	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
Ans.	**3**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**4**
Que.	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195
Ans.	**2**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**3**
Que.	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
Ans.	**3**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**4**
Que.	211	212	213												
Ans.	**3**	**2**	**4**												

EXERCISE-II (Previous Year Questions) AIPMT/NEET

AIPMT 2006

1. Which hormone causes dilation of blood vessels, increased oxygen consumption and glucogenesis?
(1) Adrenalin (2) Glucagon
(3) ACTH (4) Insulin

CC0247

2. Sertoli cells are regulated by the pituitary hormone known as –
(1) Prolactin (2) LH
(3) FSH (4) GH

CC0248

3. A steroid hormone which regulates glucose metabolism is –
(1) 11-deoxycorticosterone
(2) Cortisone
(3) Cortisol
(4) Corticosterone

CC0249

4. Which one of the following is not a second messenger in hormone action ?
(1) Sodium (2) cAMP
(3) cGMP (4) Calcium

CC0250

AIPMT 2009

5. A health disorder that results from the deficiency of thyroxine in adults and characterised by –
1. A low metabolic rate
2. Increase in body weight and
3. Tendency to retain water in tissue is
(1) Simple goitre (2) Myxoedema
(3) Cretinism (4) Hypothroidism

CC0255

AIPMT-Pre 2010

6. Toxic agents present in food which interfere with thyroxine synthesis lead to the development of :
(1) Simple goitre (2) Thyrotoxicosis
(3) Toxic goitre (4) Cretinism

CC0256

7. Injury to adrenal cortex is not likely to affect the secretion of which one of the following ?
(1) Adrenaline
(2) Cortisol
(3) Aldosterone
(4) Both Androstenedione and Dehydroepiandrosterone

CC0257

8. Which one of the following pairs is incorrectly matched ?
(1) Corpus luteum – Relaxin (secretion)
(2) Insulin – Diabetes mellitus (disease)
(3) Glucagon – Beta cells (Source)
(4) Somatostatin – Delta cells (source)

CC0258

AIPMT-Mains 2010

9. Which one of the following is now being commercially produced by biotechnolgical procedures ?
(1) Morphine (2) Quinine
(3) Insulin (4) Nicotine

CC0259

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

	Hormone	Source	Function
(1)	Norepine phrine	Adrenal medulla	Increases heart beat, rate of respiration and alertness
(2)	Glucagon	Beta-cells of langerhans	Stimulates glycogenolysis
(3)	Prolactin	Posterior pituitary	Regulates growth of mammary glands and milk formation in females
(4)	Vasopressin	Posterior pituitary	Increases loss of water through urine

CC0260

11. Signals from fully developed foetus and placenta ultimately lead to parturition which requires the release of :

(1) Oxytocin from maternal pituitary

(2) Oxytocin from foetal pituitary

(3) Relaxin from placenta

(4) Estrogen from placenta

CC0261

AIPMT-Pre 2012

12. 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) :-

(1) Somatostatin, oxytocin

(2) Cortisol, testosterone

(3) Insulin, glucagon

(4) Thyroxin,Insulin

CC0262

NEET-UG 2013

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

This is the result of :

(1) Over secretion of pars distalis

(2) Deficiency of iodine in diet

(3) Low secretion of growth hormone

(4) Cancer of the thyroid gland

CC0263

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

(1) Releasing and inhibitory hormones are produced by the pituitary gland.

(2) Adenohypophysis is under direct neural regulation of the hypothalamus.

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

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

CC0264

AIPMT 2014

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

(1) Increase in aldosterone levels

(2) Increase in antidiuretic hormone levels

(3) Decrease in aldosterone levels

(4) Decrease in antidiuretic hormone levels

CC0267

16. Identify the hormone with its **correct** matching of source and function :
(1) Oxytocin - posterior pituitary, growth and maintenance of mammary glands.
(2) Melatonin - pineal gland, regulates the normal rhythm of sleepwake cycle.
(3) Progesterone - corpus-luteum, stimulation of growth and activities of female secondary sex organs.
(4) Atrial natriuretic factor - ventricular wall increases the blood pressure.

CC0268

17. Fight-or-flight reactions cause activation of :
(1) the parathyroid glands, leading to increased metabolic rate.
(2) the kidney, leading to suppression of renin-angiotensin-aldosterone pathway.
(3) the adrenal medulla, leading to increased secretion of epinephrine and norepinephrene.
(4) the pancreas leading to a reduction in the blood sugar levels.

CC0269

Re-AIPMT 2015

18. Which one of the following hormones is **not** involved in sugar metabolism ?
(1) Glucagon (2) Cortisone
(3) Aldosterone (4) Insulin

CC0272

19. Which one of the following hormones though synthesised elsewhere, is stored and released by the master gland ?
(1) Melanocyte stimulating hormone
(2) Antidiuretic hormone
(3) Luteinizing hormone
(4) Prolactin

CC0273

NEET-I 2016

20. Which of the following pairs of hormones are **not** antagonistic (having opposite effects) to each other?
(1) Parathormone – Calcitonin
(2) Insulin – Glucagon
(3) Aldosterone – Atrial Natriuretic Factor
(4) Relaxin – Inhibin

CC0277

NEET-II 2016

21. Graves' disease is caused due to :-
(1) Hyposecretion of adrenal gland
(2) Hypersecretion of adrenal gland
(3) Hyposecretion of thyroid gland
(4) Hypersecretion of thyroid gland

CC0278

22. Name a peptide hormone which acts mainly on hepatocytes, adipocytes and enhances cellular glucose uptake and utilization.
(1) Secretin (2) Gastrin
(3) Insulin (4) Glucagon

CC0279

23. Osteoporosis, an age–related disease of skeletal system, may occur due to :-
(1) Decreased level of estrogen
(2) Accumulation of uric acid leading to inflammation of joints.
(3) Immune disorder affecting neuro–muscular junction leading to fatigue.
(4) High concentration of Ca^{++} and Na^{+}.

CC0280

24. The posterior pituitary gland is **not** a 'true' endocrine gland because :-
(1) It is under the regulation of hypothalamus
(2) It secretes enzymes
(3) It is provided with a duct
(4) It only stores and releases hormones

CC0281

NEET(UG) 2017

25. A temporary endocrine gland in the human body is:

(1) Corpus cardiacum

(2) corpus luteum

(3) Corpus allatum

(4) Pineal gland

CC0283

26. GnRH, a hypothalamic hormone, needed in reproduction, acts on:

(1) anterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and FSH.

(2) posterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of oxytocin and FSH.

(3) posterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and relaxin.

(4) anterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and oxytocin.

CC0284

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

(1) Epiphyseal plates close after adolescence.

(2) Bones loose their sensitivity to Growth Hormone in adults.

(3) Muscle fibres do not grow in size after birth.

(4) Growth Hormone becomes inactive in adults.

CC0285

NEET(UG) 2018

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

(1) Epinephrine (2) Ecdysone

(3) Estradiol (4) Estriol

CC0289

29. Which of the following hormones can play a significant role in osteoporosis ?

(1) Aldosterone and Prolactin

(2) Progesterone and Aldosterone

(3) Estrogen and Parathyroid hormone

(4) Parathyroid hormone and Prolactin

CC0290

NEET(UG) 2019

30. How does steroid hormone influence the cellular activities?

(1) Changing the permeability of the cell membrane.

(2) Binding to DNA and forming a gene-hormone complex.

(3) Activating cyclic AMP located on the cell membrane.

(4) Using aquaporin channels as second messenger.

CC0396

31. Match the following hormones with the respective disease :

(a) Insulin	(i) Addison's disease
(b) Thyroxin	(ii) Diabetes insipidus
(c) Corticoids	(iii) Arcomegaly
(d) Growth Hormone	(iv) Goitre
	(v) Diabetes mellitus

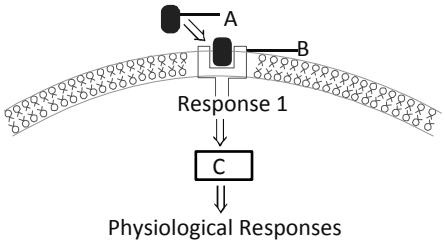
Select the **correct** option.

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(1)	(v)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(2)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)
(3)	(v)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(4)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)

CC0397

NEET(UG) 2019 (Odisha)

32. Identify A, B and C in the diagramatic representation of the mechanism of hormone action.



Select the correct option from the following :

(1) A-Steroid Hormone; B-Hormone-receptor Complex, C-Protein

(2) A-Protein Hormone, B-Receptor; C-Cyclic AMP

(3) A-Steroid Hormone; B-Receptor, C - Second Messenger

(4) A-Protein Hormone; B-Cyclic AMP, C-Hormone-receptor Complex

CC0398

33. Which of the following hormones is responsible for both the milk ejection reflex and the foetal ejection reflex ?

(1) Estrogen (2) Prolactin

(3) Oxytocin (4) Relaxin

CC0399

34. Which of the following conditions will stimulate parathyroid gland to release parathyroid hormone?

(1) Fall in active Vitamin D levels

(2) Fall in blood Ca^{+2} levels

(3) Fall in bone Ca^{+2} levels

(4) Rise in blood Ca^{+2} levels

CC0400

35. Artificial light, extended work-time and reduced sleep–time disrupt the activity of

(1) Thymus gland

(2) Pineal gland

(3) Adrenal gland

(4) Posterior pituitary gland

CC0401

NEET(UG) 2020

36. Select the correct statement.

(1) Insulin is associated with hyperglycemia

(2) Glucocorticoids stimulate gluconeogenesis

(3) Glucagon is associated with hypoglycemia.

(4) Insulin acts on pancreatic cells and adipocytes.

CC0402

37. Presence of which of the following conditions in urine are indicative of Diabetes Mellitus ?

(1) Renal calculi and Hyperglycaemia

(2) Uremia and Ketonuria

(3) Uremia and Renal Calculi

(4) Ketonuria and Glycosuria

CC0403

38. Match the following columns and select the **correct** option :

Column-I	**Column-II**
(a) Pituitary gland	(i) Grave's disease
(b) Thyroid gland	(ii) Diabetes mellitus
(c) Adrenal gland	(iii) Diabetes insipidus
(d) Pancreas	(iv) Addison's disease

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(1)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(2)	(iv)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)
(3)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)
(4)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)	(ii)

CC0404

NEET(UG) 2020 (Covid-19)

39. Match the following columns and select the correct option :-

Column-I	Column-II
(a) Pituitary hormone	(i) Steroid
(b) Epinephrine	(ii) Neuropeptides
(c) Endorphins	(iii) Peptides, proteins
(d) Cortisol	(iv) Biogenic amines

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

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

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

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

CC0405

40. Hormones stored and released from neurohypophysis are :-

(1) Thyroid stimulating hormone and Oxytocin

(2) Oxytocin and Vasopressin

(3) Follicle stimulating hormone and Leutinizing hormone

(4) Prolactin and Vasopressin

CC0406

NEET(UG) 2021

41. Erythropoietin hormone which stimulates R.B.C. formation is produced by :

(1) Alpha cells of pancreas

(2) The cells of rostral adenohypophysis

(3) The cells of bone marrow

(4) Juxtaglomerular cells of the kidney

CC0407

NEET(UG) 2021 (Paper-2)

42. Which of the following acts as physiological barrier?

(1) Natural killer cells

(2) Interferons

(3) Tears from eyes

(4) Mucus coating of the epithelial lining of urogenital tracts

CC0412

NEET(UG) 2022

43. Match **List -I** with **List -II**.

List-I (Biological Molecules)	**List-II (Biological functions)**
(a) Glycogen	(i) Hormone
(b) Globulin	(ii) Biocatalyst
(c) Steroids	(iii) Antibody
(d) Thrombin	(iv) Storage product

Choose the **correct answer** from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

CC0413

44. Which of the following are not the effects of Parathyroid hormone ?

(a) Stimulates the process of bone resorption

(b) Decreases Ca^{2+} level in blood

(c) Reabsorption of Ca^{2+} by renal tubules

(d) Decreases the absorption of Ca^{2+} from digested food

(e) Increases metabolism of carbohydrates

Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the options given below:

(1) (b), (d) and (e) only (2) (a) and (e) only

(3) (b) and (c) only (4) (a) and (c) only

CC0414

NEET(UG) 2022 (OVERSEAS)

45. Normal sleep-wake cycle in a human body is maintained by the secretion of :

(1) Thymus gland

(2) Pineal gland

(3) Pituitary gland

(4) Thyroid gland

CC0415

46. Which one of the following hormones reduce the blood pressure?

(1) Atrial Natriuretic factor

(2) Aldosterone

(3) Angiotensin-II

(4) Antidiuretic hormone

CC0416

Re-NEET(UG) 2022

47. Given below are two statements : one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)**.

Assertion (A) :

FSH which interacts with membrane bound receptors does not enter the target cell.

Reason (R) :

Binding of FSH to its receptors generates second messenger (cyclic AMP) for its biochemical and physiological responses.

In the light of the above statements, choose **the most appropriate answer** from the options given below ;

(1) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct and **(R)** is the correct explanation of **(A)**

(2) Both **(A)** and **(R)** are correct but **(R)** is not the correct explanation of **(A)**

(3) **(A)** is correct but **(R)** is not correct

(4) **(A)** is not correct but **(R)** is correct

CC0417

EXERCISE-II (Previous Year Questions) ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**1**
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	**2**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**2**
Que.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ans.	**3**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**2**
Que.	46	47													
Ans.	**1**	**2**													

EXERCISE-III(A) (NCERT BASED QUESTIONS)

1. Steroid hormones –
(1) Have only cell surface receptors
(2) Are lipophobic
(3) Have receptors within the nucleus
(4) Are produced by only adrenal cortex.

CC0298

2. Both adrenaline and cortisol are secreted in response to stress. Which of the following statements is also true for both of these hormones?
(1) They act to increase blood glucose
(2) They are secreted by the adrenal cortex
(3) Their secretion is stimulated by adrenocorticotropin
(4) They are secreted into the blood within seconds of the onset of stress.

CC0299

3. Which one is incorrect for hypothalamus ?
(1) Basal part of diencephalon
(2) Regulate narrow spectrum of body functions
(3) Neural control of posterior pituitary
(4) Release somatostatin for GH Inhibition

CC0300

4. Pineal gland is not related with :-
(1) Body temperature
(2) Defence capability
(3) Metabolism
(4) Kidney functions

CC0301

5. Vigrous contraction of uterus muscles is stimulated by:-
(1) ADH (2) MSH
(3) GH (4) Oxytocin

CC0302

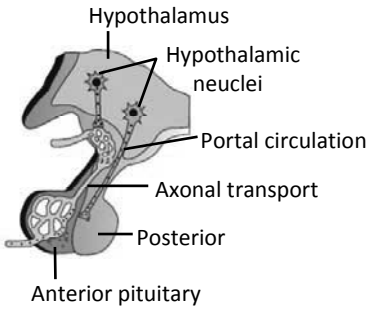
6. Find out correctly matched :-
(A) Thymus – AMI
(B) PTH – Ca^{+2} absorption
(C) Adrenal – glucocorticoids
(D) Thyroid – Anti-inflammatory response
(1) A, B, D (2) A, B, C
(3) B, C, D (4) A, C, D

CC0303

7. Which one is incorrect statement ?
(1) Hypothalamus regulate a wide spectrum of body functions.
(2) Pituitary, pineal, testes, heart and kidney are organised endocrine gland of body.
(3) Hormones are non-nutrient chemicals and intercellular messenger.
(4) LH helps in maintenance of corpus luteum after ovulation.

CC0304

8. Find out incorrect labelling in following diagram



(1) Axonal transport and Anterior pituitary
(2) Portal circulation and Posterior pituitary
(3) Anterior pituitary and Posterior pituitary
(4) Portal circulation and Axonal transport

CC0305

9. Find out incorrect match of hormone with respective function :-

	Hormone	Function
(1)	**Melatonin**	Sleep wake cycle and body temperature
(2)	**FSH**	Growth of ovarian follicles and stimulate gonadial activity.
(3)	**Adrenaline**	Increase concentration of glucose in blood.
(4)	**Progesterone**	Stimulate growth and activities of female secondary sex organs

CC0306

10. Hyperglycemic and hypoglycemic hormones are :-
(1) Insulin and glucagon
(2) Adrenalin and glucagon
(3) Adrenalin and Insulin
(4) Glucagon and growth hormone

CC0307

11. Group of hormones which is related with cytoplasmic bounded receptors ?
(1) Hypothalamic hormones and epinephrine
(2) Thyroid hormone and estradiol
(3) Insulin and glucagon
(4) GH and MSH

CC0308

12. Two hormones .....(a)..... and .....(b)..... synthesize in hypothalamus and transported in pituitary gland through .....(c)..... and .....(d)..... respectively.
(1) a = oxytocin ⇒ c = portal circulation
b = ADH ⇒ d = direct release
(2) a = ADH ⇒ c = axonal transport
b = TSHRF ⇒ d= portal circulation
(3) a = ACTH ⇒ c = axonal transport
b = MSH ⇒ d= portal circulation
(4) a = TSHRF ⇒ c = axonal transport
b = ADH ⇒ d= portal circulation

CC0309

EXERCISE-III(B) (ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS)

13. Which one is correctly matched ?
(a) Pineal gland – Metabolism, Mental retardation
(b) Thymus – Mysthenia gravis
(c) Thyroid – Anti inflammatory reaction
(d) Pancreas – Prolonged hyperglycemia
(1) a, c (2) b, c (3) c, d (4) b, d

CC0310

14. Which one of the following decreases blood pressure ?
(1) Insulin (2) ANF
(3) ADH (4) Aldosterone

CC0311

15. After ovulation, ruptured follicle secrete hormone that helps in :-
(1) Libido
(2) Growth of facial hair
(3) High pitch voice
(4) Pregnancy support

CC0312

16. Diabetic patients are successfully treated with:-
(1) GH therapy
(2) More amount of thyroxine
(3) Insulin therapy
(4) (2) & (3) both

CC0313

17. Find out suitable match for the following hormones and related organ :-
(1) ANF – Heart, Calcitonin – parathyroid
(2) Renin – Kidney, Relaxin – Placenta
(3) Calcitonin – Kidney, HCG → Ovary
(4) Oestrogen – Testes, Progesterone→ Graafian follicle

CC0314

18. Parathormone causes :-
(1) Hypercalcemia
(2) Hyperglycemia
(3) Hyperkalemia
(4) Hypocalcemia and hypoglycemia both

CC0315

19. In mammals the female secondary sexual characters are developed mainly by the hormone?
(1) HCG (2) Progesterone
(3) Estrogens (4) All of these

CC0316

20. Which of the following is an accumulation and release centre of Neurohormones?
(1) Anterior Pituitary lobe
(2) Neurohypophysis
(3) Pars intermedia
(4) Hypothalamus

CC0317

21. BMR and Temperature of body is controlled by which endocrine gland?
(1) Adrenal cortex (2) Thymus
(3) Thyroid (4) Pituitary

CC0318

22. Reabsorption of Na^+ along with excretion of K^+ is controlled by which one of the following hormones?
(1) Prostaglandins (2) Aldosterone
(3) Estrogen (4) Cortisol

CC0319

23. Location and secretion of Leydig cells are?
(1) Pancreas - Glucagon
(2) Ovary - Estrogen
(3) Ovary - Progesterone
(4) Testis - Testosterone

CC0320

24. Urinary excretion of Na^+ is regulated by-
(1) Anterior Pituitary (2) Adrenal cortex
(3) Neurohyphophysis (4) Pars intermedia

CC0321

25. Thyrocalcitonin is secreted during –
(1) Increased blood calcium level
(2) Decreased blood calcium level
(3) Both (1) and (2)
(4) Increased blood sugar level.

CC0322

26. Which of the following hormones increase alertness, piloerection and sweating ?
(1) TCT (2) Catecholamines
(3) Cortisol (4) Thymosins

CC0323

EXERCISE-III ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	3	1	2	4	4	2	2	4	4	3	2	2	4	2	4
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26				
Ans.	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	4	2	1	2				