**Masters PU College, Hassan**

**Biology Practice Questions**

**Topic: Chemical Control and coordination**

1. **Choose the correct statement about neurohypophysis**

a) It stores the hormones produced by adenohypophysis

b) It is poorly developed and functionless in humans

c) It stores and releases hormones secreted by hypothalamus

d) It secretes its own hormones

1. **Vasopressin released from the neurohypophysis is mainly responsible for**

a) Facultative reabsorption of water through henle’s loop

b) Obligatory reabsorption of water through Bowman’s capsule

c) Facultative reobsorption of water through DCT

d) Obligatory reobsorption of water through PCT

1. **Match the hormones listed under column I with their functions listed under column II Choose the answer which gives the correct combination of the alphabets of the two columns**

**Column I Column II**

1. Oxytosin **p.** Stimulates ovulation
2. Prolactin **q.** Implantation and maintenance of pregnancy
3. Lutenising hormone **r.** Lactation after child birth
4. Progesterone **s.** Uterine contraction during labor

**t.** Reabsorption of water by nephrons

a) A=s, B=q, C=r, D=t b) A=t, B=r, C=p, D=s

c) A=s, B=r, C=p, D=q d) A=t, B=p, C=s, D=r

1. **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) Initiates the conversion of glycogen to glucose

d) Initiates the formation of hepatic glycogen from excess of glucose

1. **Islets of langerhans are found in**

a) Anterior pituitary b) AdrenalCortex c) Hypothalamus d)

1. **In adults, insufficient thyroxin can lead to**
2. Goiter b) Tetany c) Cretinism d) Myxedema
3. **In addition thyroxin (T4) triiodothyronine (T3), thyroid gland produces** 
   1. Thyroid stimulating hormone
   2. Adrenocorticotropic hormone
   3. Calcitonin
   4. Gonadotropic hormones
4. **During growth period release of too much growth hormones results in**

a) cretinism b) acromegely c) Gigantism d) simmond’s disease

1. **Damage to thymus in children may lead to** 
   1. Loss of antibody mediated immunity
   2. Reduction in stem cell production
   3. Loss of cell- mediated immunity
   4. Reduction of hemoglobin content of blood
2. **Which one of the following hormones also produces anti-inflammatory reactions in man and suppresses the immune response in addition to its primary functions?**

a)Thyrocalcitonin b) Cortisol c) Erythrpoietin d) Thymosin

1. **Which of the following is the function of adrenaline?**

a) Helps in gastric juice secretion b) Increases heart rate and blood pressure

c) Increases blood calcium d) Helps in milk secretion

1. **Which of the hormone has effects on the stomach, pancreas and gallbladder?**

a) Secretin b) Cholecstokinin c) Gastrin d) All of the above

1. **Deficiency of vasopressin primarily results in**
   * 1. Increased volume of urine
     2. Decreased volume of urine
     3. Excessive secretion of urochrome
     4. Change in pH from acidic to alkaline range
2. **Which of the following hormones is a cholesterol –derivative?**
3. Estrogen b. Prostoglandin c. Epinephrine d. All of these
4. **Which of the following hormones can play a significant role in osteoporosis?**
5. Estrogen and Parathyroid hormone
6. Progesterone and Aldosterone
7. Aldosterone and Prolactin
8. Parathyroid hormone and Prolactin
9. **Which of the following hormone in not involved in sugar metabolism?**
10. Glucagon b. Cortisone c. Aldosterone d. Insulin
11. **Hypersecretion of growth hormone in adults does not cause further increase in height because**

a. Muscle fibres do not grow in size after birth

b. Growth Hormone becomes inactive in adults

c. Epiphyseal plates close after adolescence

d. Bones lose their sensitivity to Growth Hormone in adults

1. **GnRH, a hypothalamic hormone , needed in reproduction, acts on**
2. Anterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and oxytocin
3. Anterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and FSH
4. Posterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of oxytocin and FSH
5. Posterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and relaxin
6. **Graves disease is caused due to:**
7. Hyposecretion of adrenal gland
8. Hypersecretion of adrenal gland
9. Hyposecretion of thyroid gland
10. Hypersecretion of thyroid gland
11. **A pregnant female delivers a baby who suffers from stunted growth, mental retardation, low intelligence quotient and abnormal skin. This is the result of**
12. Cancer of the thyroid gland
13. Over secretion of pars distalis
14. Deficiency of iodine in diet
15. Low secretion of growth hormone
16. **The amino acid Tryptophan is the precursor for the synthesis of :-**  
    a. Melatonin and Serotonin b. Thyroxine and Triiodothyronine  
    c. Estrogen and Progesteronn d. Cortisol and Cortisone
17. **Identify the correct statement on 'inhibin'**
18. is produced by nurse cells in testes and inhibits the sectetion of LH
19. inhibits the secretion of LH, FSH and prolactin
20. is produced by granulose cells in ovary and inhibits the secretion of FSH
21. us produced by granulose cells in ovary and inhibits the secretion of FSH
22. **Diabetes insipidus is caused by hyposecretion of**
23. Insulin b. Vasopressin c. Oxytocin d. Thymosin
24. **Basal metabolic rate is under the control of:**
25. Glucagon b. Insulin c. Thyroxine d. Both a and b
26. **Hormone responsible for the development of secondary sexual characters of females is**
27. Progesterone b. Oxytocin c. Estrogen d. Androgen
28. **An endocrine gland that atropies at the age of 14-16 years (puberty) is**
    * 1. Thyroid b. Thymus c. Pancreas d. Spleen
29. **Renin is produced by**
30. Liver b. Spleen c. Juxtaglomerular cells d. Stomach
31. **Melanocyte stimulating hormone (MSH) is secreted by pituitary..**
32. Anterior lobe b. Median lobe

c. Posterior lobe d. Not any particular lobe

1. **LH in males stimulates Leydig cells to produce..**
2. Testosterone b. Estrogen c. Progesterone d. Aldosterone
3. **Which of the following statements is correct in the endocrine system?**

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

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

c) Releasing and inhibitory hormones are produced by the pituitary gland

d) Adenohypophysis is under direct neural regulation of the hypothalamus.

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| Sl. No | Key answers | Sl.No | Key answers |
| **1** | D | **16** | C |
| **2** | C | **17** | C |
| **3** | C | **18** | B |
| **4** | C | **19** | D |
| **5** | D | **20** | C |
| **6** | D | **21** | A |
| **7** | C | **22** | B |
| **8** | C | **23** | B |
| **9** | C | **24** | C |
| **10** | B | **25** | C |
| **11** | B | **26** | B |
| **12** | D | **27** | C |
| **13** | A | **28** | B |
| **14** | A | **29** | A |
| **15** | A | **30** | B |