EXERCISE

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. 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.

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

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

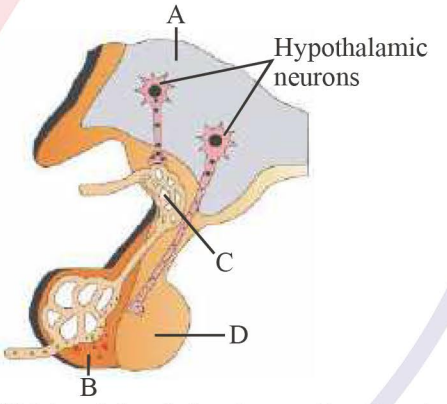
10. Neurohypophysis releases :-
(1) Vasopressin
(2) Oxytocin
(3) Oxytocin & prolactin
(4) Vasopressin & oxytocin

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

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

13. 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

14.



Which of the following option in given table is correct identification of the structures labelled as A,B,C and D and their corresponding funtion 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

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

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

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

18. 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

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

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

21. Cretinism is due to abnormal secretion of :-
(1) Thyroid stimulating hormone
(2) Thyroxine
(3) Calcitonin
(4) Parathormone

22. The two lobes of thyroid gland are joined by a horizontal connection called :-
(1) Inter thyroidal connective
(2) Inter thyroidal commissure
(3) Interme diary lobe
(4) Isthumus

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

32. Increase glucose level in human is called :
(1) hypoglycemia
(2) hyperglycaemia
(3) hyposuria
(4) hypersuria

33. Parathormone is secreted during :
(1) increased blood calcium level
(2) decreased blood calcium level
(3) increased blood sugar level
(4) decreased blood sugar level

34. ACTH is secreted by:
(1) thyroid gland
(2) thymus gland
(3) pituitary gland
(4) Islets of Langerhans

35. Role of thymus in homosapiens is chiefly concerned with :-
(1) Reproduction (2) Immunology
(3) Calcium balance (4) Blood coagulation

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

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

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

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

40. Glucagon is secreted by :-
(1) β(beta) cells of islets of langerhans
(2) α (alphs) cells of islets of langerhans
(3) β cells of pancreas
(4) Adrenal cortex

41. 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

42. Injection of Insulin to human leads to increased :-
(1) Glucose level of blood
(2) Glucose level of wine
(3) Glucose level of cells
(4) None of these

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

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

45. Insulin is produced from :
(1) α-cells (2) β-cells
(3) Adrenal cortex (4) testes

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

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

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

49. Progesterone hormone is secreted from :-
(1) Placenta (2) Corpus luteum
(3) Both 1 and 2 (4) None of these

50. 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

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

52. Atrial wall of the heart muscle secrete's a peptide hormone to reduce the blood pressure is:
(1) Cholycystokinin
(2) Erythropoetin
(3) Atrial natriuretic factor
(4) Epinephrine

53. Secretin stimulates the activity of :-
(1) Liver
(2) Gastric gland
(3) Pancreas
(4) Gall-bladder

54. Hormone which is responsible for maintainance of pregnancy is :

(1) Estrogen (2) Aldosteron

(3) Progesterone (4) Testosteron

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**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**1**
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**1**
Que.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ans.	**1**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**3**	**2**
Que.	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54						
Ans.	**1**	**3**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**3**						