INTRODUCTION AND MECHANISM OF HOMONE ACTION

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. Term "Hormone" was coined by :-
(1) W.M. Baylis (2) E.H. Schally
(3) E.H. Starling (4) Harris

8. Hormones are :-
(1) Destroyed after use (2) Not destroyed after use
(3) Non antigenic (4) 1 and 3 both

9. 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

10. "Secondary messenger" is:-

(1) Cyclic A.M.P. (2) ATP (3) ADP (4) DNA

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

12. First discovered hormone :-
(1) Thyroxine (2) Adrenaline (3) Secretin (4) Insulin

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

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

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

16. Which of the hormone is polypeptide ?
(1) LH (2) FSH (3) Insulin (4) Thyroxine

17. 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.

18. Who is known as "father of endocrinology"?
(1) R.H. Whittakar (2) Pasteur
(3) Einthoven (4) Thomas Addison

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

20. 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.

21. Prostaglandins are -
(1) Amino acid (2) Steroid (3) Fatty acid (4) Carbohydrate

PITUTARY GLAND AND HYPOTHALAMUS

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

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

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

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

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

27. 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

28. The same hormone can be known by various names given in which set:-
(1) Secretin, enterokinin, gastrin
(2) Gametokinetic factor, testosterone, LTH
(3) ADH, pitressin, and vasopressin
(4) Oxytocin, tri-iodo-thyronine, thyroxine

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

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

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

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

33. If amount of ADH decrease in blood, micturition :
(1) Remains unchanged (2) Decreases
(3) Increases (4) None

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

35. 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

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

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

38. 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.

39. 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

40. The hormones of neurohypophysis are formed in:-
(1) Pars nervosa
(2) Pars distalis
(3) Supraoptic and paraventricular center
(4) Hypothalamus

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

42. Hypophysis cerebri is the other name of :-
(1) Adenohypophysis (2) Islets of langerhans

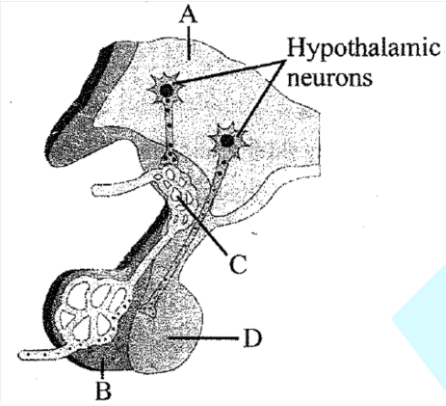
(3) Neurohypophysis (4) Pituitary

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

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

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

46.



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

47. Herring bodies are found in :-
(1) Neuro hypophysis (2) Adeno hypophysis
(3) Both (4) None

48. MSH Produced by the pars intermedia of pituitary causes in lower vertebrates :-
(1) Darkening of skin (2) Light colouration of skin
(3) Both (4) None of these

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

50. Vasopressin is related with:-

(1) Concentration of urine (2) Quick digestion
(3) Dilution of urine (4) Slow heart beat

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

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

53. MSH is secreted in man by which part of pituitary?
(1) Anterior Pituitary (2) Middle lobe of pituitary
(3) Posterior lobe of pituitary (4) None of these

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

55. Hyper secretion of STH leads to :
(1) Dwarf & Acromegaly (2) Goitre, Sterility
(3) Cretinism, Myxoedema (4) Gigantism & Acromegaly

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

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

58. Acromegaly is caused by:
(1) Excess of S.T.H. (2) Excess of Thyroxin
(3) Deficiency of Thyroxin (4) Excess of Adrenalin

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

60. FSH is:-
(1) Glycoprotein (3) Glycolipid
(2) Metalloprotein (4) Phospholipid

61. The synthesis of Vasopressin is done by:-
(1) Hypothalamus (2) Kidney

(3) Anterior pituitary (4) Post pituitary

62. Which one hormone of the pitutary of the human controls the p:otein metabolism and growth of skeleton?
(1) Iodo thyroxine (2) Leutotrophic hormone
(3) Somatotrophic hormone (4) Oxytosine

63. 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

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

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

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

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

68. 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

69. 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

70. 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

71. 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

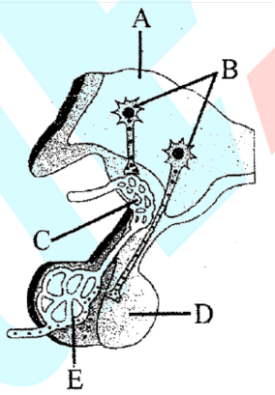
(1) a-v, b-iv, c-i, d-ii (2) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
(3) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-I (4) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

75. Hormone that promotes cell division, protein synthesis and bone growth is -
(1) ACTH (2) ADH (3) PTH (4) GH

76. Which of the following group of hormone is produced by acidophill cells of adenohypophysis ?
(1) Growth hormone and prolactin (2) FSH and LH
(3) Prolactin and TSH (4) FSH and GH

77. An adenohypophysis hormone which is regulated by feedback mechanism is -
(1) Oxytocin (2) TSH (3) Vaspressin (4) Cortisone

78. 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

79. Growth hormone is secreted by :
(1) acidophilic cells (2) neutrophilic cells
(3) basophilic cells (4) lipophilic cells

80. Vasopressin influences :
(1) electrolyte efflux (2) nerve excitability
(3) water reabsorption (4) all of these

81. 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

82. Hormone prolactin is secreted by :
(1) posterior pituitary (2) thyroid
(3) anterior pituitary (4) hypothalamus

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

84. Which of the following hormones helps in the contraction of uterus during child birth:
(1) ADH (2) androgen (3) oxytocin (4) glucocorticoid

85. Which of the following hormones stimulates the secretion of milk from female ?
(1) LH (2) prolactin (3) oxytocin (4) progesterone

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

87. Mammalian prolactin is secreted by-
(1) adenohypophysis (2) neurohypophysis
(3) adrenal cortex (4) adrenal medulla

88. Hypersecretion of growth hormone in the period of growth lead to :
(1) acromegaly (2) cushing syndrome
(3) midgets (4) Gigantism

89. 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.

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

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

92. Gonadotropic hormones are :
(1) Estrogen and progesterone

(2) Luteinizing hormone and follicle stimulating hormone
(3) Testosterone and androsterone
(4) Prolactin and Luteotropin

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

THYROID, PARATHYROID AND ADRENAL GLANDS

94. Largest endocrine gland is -
(1) Adrenal gland (2) Thyroid gland
(3) Thymus (4) Kidney

95. 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 stimlate bone resorbtion
(1) One (2) Two (3) Three (4) Four

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

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

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

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

100. Parathormone regulates :
(1) Blood calcium level (2) Calcium phosphate level
(3) Body temperature (4) None

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

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

103. Parathormone deficiency in man causes :-

(1) Hypercalcemia (2) Hypocalcaemia (3) Goitre (4) All

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

105. Philips collip discovered which of the following hormones?
(1) Parathyroid hormone (2) Thyroxine
(3) AD.H. (4) Oxytocin

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

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

108. 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

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

110. Storage gland is :
(1) Pancreas (2) Testis (3) Thyroid (4) Adrenal

111. In Hashimoto's disease symptoms develop like :-
(1) Hyposecretion of thyroxine (2) Hyper secretion of thyroxine
(3) Hyposecreation of adrenaline (4) None of the above

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

113. 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

114. 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) None of the above

115. Hormone that decrease calcium lavel in blood
(1) Thyroxine (2) Parathormone
(3) Thyrocalcitonin (4) Cortisol

116. BMR is increased due to :-
(1) Sympathetic nervous system (2) Adrenaline
(3) Parasympathetic nervous system (4) Thyroxine

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

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

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

120. 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

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

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

123. 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.

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

125. 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

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

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

128. 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

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

130. Epinephrine and norepinephrine together known as :-
(1) Steroid (2) Protein (3) Catecholamine (4) None

131. 3F gland is :
(1) Adrenal (2) Thyroid (3) Gonadal (4) Pancreas

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

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

134. "4s gland" is :
(1) Pancreas (2) Liver (3) Thyroid (4) Adrenal

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

136. Adrenaline increases :
(1) Heart beat (2) Blood pressure (3) Both (4) None

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

138. "Cushing" disease is related with:-
(1) Thyroid (2) Parathyroid (3) Adrenal (4) Gonads

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

140. 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) None of the above

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

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

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

144. Which statement is correct about vitamin-D?
(1) Increase Ca^{+2} asorption in GUT
(2) Hyposecretion in children produce rickets
(3) Increase osteoblastic activity
(4) All of the above

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

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

147. Blood pressure is controlled by :-

(1) Adrenal gland (2) Thyroid gland (3) Pituitary gland (4) None

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

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

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

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

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

153. Blood pressure is controlled by :
(1) Thyroid gland (2) Thymus gland (3) Adrenal gland (4) Parathyroid gland

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

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

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

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

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

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

160. 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

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

162. Life Saving hormone is secreted by ?
(1) Adrenal (2) Thyroids (3) Thymus (4) Pancrease

163. 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

164. Addison's disease results from:
(1) hypertrophy of gland (2) hypo-secretion of adrenal cortex
(3) hyperactivity of cells of Leydig (4) none of the above

165. Para-thyroid hormone is a:
(1) peptide (2) carbohydrate (3) lipid (4) steroid

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

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

168. Chronical disturbance in hormone secretion of thyroid gland causes :
(1) goitre (2) diabetes
(3) Addison's disease (4) colourblindness

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

170. Fight and flight hormone is:
(1) adrenaline (2) thyroxine (3) ADH (4) oxytocin

171. Hashimoto disease is caused, when:
(1) Adrenal gland is destroyed by autoimmunity

(2) Thyroid gland is destroyed by autoimmunity
(3) Kidney is destroyed
(4) Pancreas is destroyed

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

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

174. 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

175. Which one secretes fight and flight hormone?
(1) Pituitary gland (2) Pineal gland
(3) Adrenal gland (4) Thyroid gland

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

177. We know that the thryoxine controls metabolism in body. An autoimmune disease where the body's own antibodies attack the cells of the thyroid is called
(1) Hyperthyroidism (2) Hashimoto's disease
(3) Grave's disease (4) Turner syndrome

THYMUS, PINEAL AND PANCREAS

178. Thymus gland develops from embryonic :-
(1) Mesoderm (2) Endoderm (3) Ectoderm (4) All

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

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

181. Hassal's corpuscles are found in:-
(1) Pineal body (2) Thymus gland

(3) Thyroid gland (4) Adrenal gland

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

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

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

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

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

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

188. Oversecretion of glucagon causes:
(1) Tetany (2) Diabetes insipidus
(3) Acromegaly (4) Glycosuria

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

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

191. 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

192. 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

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

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

195. 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

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

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

198. Which of these is not a ketone body ?
(1) Acetoacetic acid (2) Succinic acid
(3) Beta hydroxy butyrate (4) Acetone

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

200. 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

201. "Brain sand" is found in :-
(1) Thyroid (2) Thymus (3) Pineal body (4) All

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

203. 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 acinur cell

204. Which one of the following endocrine gland functions as a biological clock and neurosecretory transducer?
(1) Adrenal gland (2) Thyroid gland
(3) Pineal gland (4) Thymus gland

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

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

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

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

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

210. A patient of diabetes mellitus excretes glucose in urine even when he kept in 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

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

212. Ketone bodies are formed in:
(1) liver (2) spleen (3) kidney (4) heart

213. 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) parathroid gland

214. Which of the following hormones secreted by pancreas ?
(1) Insulin and glucagon (2) Epinephrin and nor-epinephrin
(3) Thyroxin and melanin (4) Prolatin and oxytocin

215. The effect caused by non-functioning of islets of Langerhans :
(1) Heart beat rate increase (2) Increased BMR
(3) hyperglycaemia (4) tetani

216. Insulin is secreted by:
(1) Beta cells of Islets of Langerhans (2) Alfa cells of Islets of Langarhans
(3) Kuffer cells (4) Gall bladder

217. 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

218. T-cells mature in:
(1) Peyer's patch (2) Lymph node
(3) Thymus (4) Brusa of fabric

GONADS AND OTHER NON- ORGANISED GLANDS

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

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

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

222. Bombycol is a pheromone secreted by the body of-
(1) Wasp (2) House fly (3) Spider (4) Silk moth

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

224. 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

225. Which of the following help in communication with the other members of the same species ?
(1) Hormones (2) Automones (3) Pheromones (4) Autocoids

226. One of the following is volatile :-
(1) Enzymes (2) Hormones (3) Pheromones (4) All

227. Pheromones secreted by :-
(1) Endocrine gland (2) Exocrine gland
(3) Apocrine gland (4) Mixed gland

228. Estrogen is secreted by:
(1) Corpus albicans (2) Corpus Callosum
(3) Corpus Luteum (4) Cells of graffian follicle

229. The "Estrogen" secretion is controlled by :-
(1) FSH (2) LH (3) Progesterone (4) GTH

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

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

232. 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

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

234. Which of the following is first aid hormone?
(1) Vitamin- D (2) Catecholamines (3) Kinins (4) Thymosin

235. After ovulation, the ruptured follice is converted to a structure called __A__ which secretes mainly __B__ Choose the correct option for A and B.

	A	**B**
(1)	Corpus callosum	Oestrogen
(2)	Corpus callosum	Progesterone
(3)	Corpus albicans	Progesterone
(4)	Corpus luteum	Progesterone

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

237. Secretin stimulates the activity of:-

(1) Liver (2) Gastric gland (3) Pancreas (4) Gall-bladder

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

239. A group of compounds now recognised as local hormones are : ·
(1) Prostaglandins (2) Prostacyclins
(3) Cytokinins (4) Substance 'P'

240. Corpus luteum secretes:
(1) LH (2) FSH (3) Progesterone (4) Testosterone

241. Placenta produces which hormone ?
(1) GH (2) Gastrin (3) ACTH (4) Progesterone

242. Pheromones when secreted upon the skin surface, its odour generally affects :
(1) skin colour
(2) genitalia
(3) breast
(4) mutual behaviour of members of a species

243. Female hormone is :
(1) progesterone (2) estrogen
(3) estradiol (4) all of these

244. Hormone which is responsible for maintainance of pregnancy is :
(1) Estrogen (2) Aldosteron (3) Progesterone (4) Testosteron

245. Which of the following steriod sex hormone influenced secondary sex organs?
(1) Progesterone (2) Oestrogen (3) LH (4) LTH

246. Progesterone is secreted from :
(1) Testes (2) Adrenal gland (3) Pituitary gland (4) corpus luteum

ANSWER KEY

EXERCISE-I (Conceptual Questions)

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

43.	(3)	**44.**	(4)	**45.**	(1)	**46.**	(4)	**47.**	(1)	**48.**	(1)	**49.**	(4)
50.	(1)	**51.**	(1)	**52.**	(4)	**53.**	(1)	**54.**	(4)	**55.**	(4)	**56.**	(2)
57.	(2)	**58.**	(1)	**59.**	(4)	**60.**	(1)	**61.**	(1)	**62.**	(3)	**63.**	(2)
64.	(4)	**65.**	(2)	**66.**	(3)	**67.**	(3)	**68.**	(3)	**69.**	(4)	**70.**	(2)
71.	(1)	**72.**	(4)	**73.**	(4)	**74.**	(2)	**75.**	(4)	**76.**	(1)	**77.**	(2)
78.	(3)	**79.**	(1)	**80.**	(3)	**81.**	(1)	**82.**	(3)	**83.**	(2)	**84.**	(3)
85.	(2)	**86.**	(4)	**87.**	(1)	**88.**	(4)	**89.**	(2)	**90.**	(2)	**91.**	(4)
92.	(2)	**93.**	(1)	**94.**	(2)	**95.**	(2)	**96.**	(2)	**97.**	(4)	**98.**	(3)
99.	(2)	**100.**	(2)	**101.**	(2)	**102.**	(4)	**103.**	(2)	**104.**	(2)	**105.**	(1)
106.	(2)	**107.**	(4)	**108.**	(4)	**109.**	(2)	**110.**	(3)	**111.**	(1)	**112.**	(1)
113.	(4)	**114.**	(2)	**115.**	(3)	**116.**	(4)	**117.**	(2)	**118.**	(3)	**119.**	(2)
120.	(1)	**121.**	(1)	**122.**	(3)	**123.**	(2)	**124.**	(2)	**125.**	(2)	**126.**	(4)
127.	(2)	**128.**	(1)	**129.**	(1)	**130.**	(3)	**131.**	(1)	**132.**	(1)	**133.**	(3)
134.	(4)	**135.**	(4)	**136.**	(3)	**137.**	(1)	**138.**	(3)	**139.**	(3)	**140.**	(1)
141.	(4)	**142.**	(3)	**143.**	(1)	**144.**	(4)	**145.**	(3)	**146.**	(4)	**147.**	(1)
148.	(3)	**149.**	(1)	**150.**	(2)	**151.**	(3)	**152.**	(1)	**153.**	(3)	**154.**	(1)
155.	(1)	**156.**	(4)	**157.**	(1)	**158.**	(4)	**159.**	(2)	**160.**	(4)	**161.**	(4)
162.	(1)	**163.**	(4)	**164.**	(2)	**165.**	(1)	**166.**	(2)	**167.**	(2)	**168.**	(1)
169.	(3)	**170.**	(1)	**171.**	(2)	**172.**	(2)	**173.**	(2)	**174.**	(3)	**175.**	(3)
176.	(4)	**177.**	(2)	**178.**	(2)	**179.**	(2)	**180.**	(3)	**181.**	(2)	**182.**	(2)
183.	(3)	**184.**	(3)	**185.**	(2)	**186.**	(4)	**187.**	(4)	**188.**	(4)	**189.**	(2)
190.	(2)	**191.**	(2)	**192.**	(3)	**193.**	(4)	**194.**	(3)	**195.**	(4)	**196.**	(3)
197.	(2)	**198.**	(2)	**199.**	(4)	**200.**	(2)	**201.**	(3)	**202.**	(3)	**203.**	(3)
204.	(3)	**205.**	(3)	**206.**	(1)	**207.**	(2)	**208.**	(1)	**209.**	(1)	**210.**	(1)
211.	(2)	**212.**	(1)	**213.**	(2)	**214.**	(1)	**215.**	(3)	**216.**	(1)	**217.**	(3)
218.	(3)	**219.**	(3)	**220.**	(2)	**221.**	(3)	**222.**	(4)	**223.**	(3)	**224.**	(4)
225.	(3)	**226.**	(3)	**227.**	(2)	**228.**	(4)	**229.**	(1)	**230.**	(4)	**231.**	(4)
232.	(3)	**233.**	(3)	**234.**	(3)	**235.**	(4)	**236.**	(3)	**237.**	(3)	**238.**	(1)
239.	(1)	**240.**	(3)	**241.**	(4)	**242.**	(4)	**243.**	(4)	**244.**	(3)	**245.**	(2)
246.	(4)												