

Class : XIth
Date :

Subject : BIOLOGY
DPP No. : 9

Topic :- Chemical Coordination & Integration

- Which of the following given organs are influenced by activity of PTH?
The option containing all correct answers is
I. Kidney II. Bone
III. Muscle IV. Intestine
V. Brain
a) I, II, III and IV b) I, II, III and V c) I, IV and V d) II, III, IV and V
- Select the incorrect option
a) Thyroid gland is the largest endocrine gland in humans
b) Thyroid secretes T_3 and T_4
c) Thyroid gland is composed of follicle and stromal tissues
d) Thyroid consists of four lobes
- Compared to a bull, a bullock is docile because of
a) Higher levels of thyroxine
b) Higher levels of cortisolone
c) Lower levels of blood testosterone
d) Lower levels of adrenaline/ noradrenaline in its blood
- Which of the following are identical?
a) ACTH and adrenaline b) HCG and progesterone
c) Calcitonin and oxytocin d) Vasopressin and ADH
- Identify the four major hormones of GI tract. Out of the list given below
I. Gastrin
II. Secretin
III. Cholecystokinin
IV. ACTH
V. MSH
VI. GIP
The correct option is
a) I, II, III and IV b) II, III, IV and V c) III, IV, V and VI d) I, II, III and VI

6. Which of the following is the largest gland in an adult man?
 a) Thymus b) Liver c) Thyroid d) Pancreas
7. The posterior pituitary is under the
 a) Direct neural regulation of the adenohypophysis
 b) Direct neural regulation of the hypothalamus
 c) Direct axonal regulation of the adenohypophysis
 d) Direct axonal regulation of the neurohypophysis
8. Pars intermedia is a part of
 a) Neurohypophysis b) Adenohypophysis
 c) Posterior lobe of pituitary d) Hypothalamus
9. Which one of the following pair correctly matches a hormone with a disease resulting from its deficiency?
 a) Parathyroid hormone— Tetany b) Insulin — Diabetes insipidus
 c) Relaxin — Gigantism d) Prolactin — Cretinism
10. The releasing hormones are produced by
 a) Testis b) Pancreas c) Pituitary d) Hypothalamus
11. Which gland atrophies in adult?
 a) Pituitary b) Thymus c) Thyroid d) Adrenal
12. Identify which of the following are endocrine glands?
 I. Liver
 II. Gastric gland
 III. Pituitary gland
 IV. Thyroid
 Choose the correct option
 a) I and II b) III and IV c) I and IV d) II and IV
13. Prostaglandins are
 I. fatty in nature
 II. proteinaceous in nature
 III. steroidal in nature
 IV. glycoproteinaceous in nature
 Choose the correct option
 a) Only I b) I and III c) II and IV d) Only IV
14. Which of the following is an accumulation and release centre of neurohormones?
 a) Posterior pituitary lobe b) Intermediate lobe of the pituitary
 c) Hypothalamus d) Anterior pituitary lobe

15. Erythropoietin
 a) Stimulates erythropoiesis
 b) Inhibits erythropoiesis
 c) Inhibits platelets formation
 d) Stimulates platelets formation
16. Small amount of ...A... steroids are also secreted by ...B... Cortex which play a role in the growth of axial hair, pubic hair and facial hair during puberty.
 Choose the correct combination for A and B
 a) A-gluccorticoids; B-adrenal
 b) A-androgenic; B-adrenal
 c) A-mineralocorticoids; B-adrenal
 d) A-cortisol; B-adrenal

17. Study the following table and select the correct option.

Endocrine	Hormone	Deficiency Disorder
I. Neurohypo physis	Vasopressin	Diabetes insipidus
II. Adrenal cortex	Corticosteroids	Addison's disease
III. Parathyroid glands	Parathormone	Myxoedema
IV. Thyroid glands	Calcitonin	Acromegaly

- a) II and III
 b) I and II
 c) III and IV
 d) I and IV

18. Oxytocin and vasopressin is stored and released by
 a) Anterior lobe of pituitary
 b) Posterior lobe of pituitary
 c) Intermediate lobe of pituitary
 d) Hypothalamus lobe of pituitary
19. Glucocorticoids are the corticoids which
 a) Are involved in protein metabolism
 b) Are involved in fat metabolism
 c) Are involved in glucose metabolism
 d) All of the above
20. Hormone receptors are present
 a) On the cell membrane
 b) Outside the target cell
 c) Inside the target cell
 d) Both (a) and (c)