

NEET : CHAPTER WISE TEST-19**SUBJECT :- BIOLOGY****CLASS :- 11th****CHAPTER :- CHEMICAL COORDINATION & INTEGRATION**

DATE.....

NAME.....

SECTION.....

(SECTION-A)

1. Pituitary gland is _____ in origin.
(A) Ectodermal (B) Mesodermal
(C) Endodermal (D) Both (A) and (B)
2. Which of the following hormone surge causes ovulation in females during menstrual cycle?
(A) FSH (B) LH
(C) Growth hormone (D) Progesterone
3. The hormones of hypothalamus reach adenohypophysis through
(A) Neurons
(B) Portal blood vessels
(C) Neuroendocrine cells
(D) Lymph vessels
4. Which of the following is the smallest endocrinal gland?
(A) Thyroid gland (B) Adrenal gland
(C) Pituitary gland (D) Pancreas
5. Which of the following is an incorrect match?
(A) Prolactin-Stimulates production of milk
(B) LH-Responsible for ovulation
(C) FSH-Promotes spermatogenesis
(D) ACTH-Promotes the secretion of adrenal medulla
6. Which of the following is the main difference between pituitary dwarfs and thyroid dwarfs?
(A) Pituitary dwarfs have dark complexion
(B) Pituitary dwarfs have mental retardation
(C) Thyroid dwarfs have mental retardation
(D) Thyroid dwarfs have high IQ
7. The hormone which is regularly abused by the milkmen to get more milk from their cows and buffaloes is
(A) Vasopressin (B) Somatostatin
(C) FSH (D) Oxytocin
8. The symptoms of a disease include excretion of large amount of urine, thirst, and dehydration. It is caused by
(A) Hyposecretion of vasopressin
(B) Hypersecretion of vasopressin
(C) Hyposecretion of oxytocin
(D) Hypersecretion of oxytocin
9. Hypersecretion of growth hormones during adulthood causes
(A) Gigantism (B) Acromegaly
(C) Acromicria (D) Nanism
10. Which of the following hormone is secreted by hypothalamus and inhibits the release of prolactin?
(A) Prolactin releasing hormone
(B) Dopamine
(C) Gonadotropin releasing hormone
(D) Cortisol releasing hormone out to doul
11. Which of the following principal cell types of anterior pituitary secretes luteinizing hormone.
(A) Lactotrophs (B) Gonadotrophs
(C) Thyrotrophs (D) Somatotrophs
12. Which of the following is not a function of thyroxine?
(A) Promote the synthesis of RBCs.
(B) Maintenance of water and electrolyte balance.
(C) Maintenance of normal rhythms of sleep-wake cycle.
(D) Controlling the metabolism of carbohydrates, proteins, and lipids.
13. Which of the following is incorrect w.r.t. cretinism?
(A) Mental retardation in newborn.
(B) Defective development and maturation of the growing baby.
(C) Loss of weight and high blood pressure.
(D) Low intelligence quotient and abnormal skin.
14. Thyrocalcitonin is
(A) A protein hormone
(B) Hypercalcemic hormone
(C) Secreted by parafollicular cells of thyroid gland
(D) More than one option is correct
15. Which of the following is an autoimmune disease in which person produces antibodies that mimic the action of TSH but are not regulated by normal negative feedback controls?
(A) Graves' disease
(B) Cretinism
(C) Myxedema
(D) Osteitis fibrosa cystica

16. If the secretion of TSH is stopped from pituitary gland, then which of the following condition is likely to happen?
 (A) Irregular menstruation in adult women
 (B) Reduction in size of thyroid gland
 (C) Increased body temperature
 (D) Weight loss
17. Which of the following is an incorrect statement w.r.t. thyroid gland?
 (A) An element iodine is used by this gland for producing hormones such as T_3 and T_4
 (B) T_4 is converted into T_3 in peripheral tissues.
 (C) T_4 is more active and several times more potent than T_3
 (D) Most of the thyroid secretion is in the form of T_4 and very little is secreted as T_3 .
18. The hormone required for metamorphosis of tadpole into adult frog is
 (A) Parathyroid hormone
 (B) Thyroid hormone
 (C) Prolactin
 (D) Growth hormone
19. Which of the following is not a function of catecholamines?
 (A) Piloerection
 (B) Increases sweat secretion
 (C) Elevate blood glucose levels by promoting glycogen breakdown in liver
 (D) Decrease the rate and force of muscular contraction of heart
20. The hyposecretion of which hormones leads to loss of sodium and water through urine and lowering of blood pressure?
 (A) Gonadotropins
 (B) Thyroid hormones
 (C) Adrenal cortex hormones
 (D) Adrenal medulla hormones
21. The deficiency of adrenal cortex hormones causes
 (A) Graves' disease
 (B) Gigantism
 (C) Addison's disease
 (D) Cushing disease
22. The hormone which gives the ability to cope with stress and has immunosuppressive action is
 (A) Cortisol (B) Insulin
 (C) Aldosterone (D) Thyroxine
23. Which of the following is correct w.r.t. the functions of aldosterone?
 (A) Anti-inflammatory action.
 (B) Stimulates reabsorption of Na^+ from renal tubules.
 (C) Glycogenolysis
 (D) Haemopoiesis
24. Which zone of adrenal cortex synthesizes small amounts of androgens?
 (A) Zone glomerulosa
 (B) Zona fasciculata
 (C) Zona reticularis
 (D) Zona pellucida
25. Cushing syndrome is related to
 (A) Mineralocorticoids
 (B) Glucocorticoids
 (C) Somatomedins
 (D) Somatostatin.
26. Which of the following functions are performed by aldosterone?
 (i) Haemopoiesis
 (ii) Glycogenolysis
 (iii) Anti-inflammatory reactions
 (iv) Regulation of water and electrolyte balance
 (v) Stimulates reabsorption of Na^+ and water from renal tubules
 (A) (i), (ii), and (iii) (B) (iv) and (v)
 (C) (iii) and (iv) (D) (ii) and (v)
27. Aldosterone
 (A) is an amine derivative
 (B) is secreted by neurohypophysis
 (C) is chemically steroid and regulates metabolism
 (D) is produced by zona glomerulosa of adrenal cortex
28. Which one is common between diabetes mellitus and diabetes insipidus?
 (A) Deficiency of vasopressin
 (B) High blood cholesterol
 (C) Thirst and dehydration
 (D) Raised level of glucose in blood
29. Treatment of cells of islets of Langerhans with alloxan causes
 (A) Glycosur (B) Hypoglycemia
 (C) Protein synthesis (D) Lipogenesis

30. Which of the following hormone increases the breakdown of liver glycogen to blood glucose and stimulates the formation of glucose from amino acids?
 (A) Insulin (B) Glucagon
 (C) Somatostatin (D) Aldosterone
31. Which of the following endocrine disorder is correctly matched with its cause and condition?
 (A) Diabetes mellitus - Hypersecretion of insulin - glycosuria
 (B) Diabetes insipidus - Hyposecretion of vasopressin - Diuresis
 (C) Goiter - Under secretion of glucagon - Weight gain
 (D) Gigantism - Deficiency of growth hormone - Stunted growth of body
32. The alpha cells of pancreas secrete a hormone which
 (A) Stimulates glycogenesis
 (B) Stimulates gluconeogenesis
 (C) Increases cellular uptake and cellular utilization
 (D) All of these
33. How many of the following statements is/are correct?
 (i) Insulin stimulates conversion of glucose into glycogen.
 (ii) Cortisol maintains cardiovascular system as well as kidney function.
 (iii) There are about 1-2 million islets of Langerhans in human pancreas.
 (iv) Somatostatin inhibits release of both insulin and glucagon.
 (A) One (B) Two
 (C) Three (D) Four
34. Which of the following is incorrect w.r.t. insulin?
 (A) It lowers glucose levels by promoting synthesis of fats from glucose by adipose tissue.
 (B) It is secreted by beta cells of islets of Langerhans of pancreas.
 (C) It is polypeptide hormone.
 (D) It increases glucose levels by inhibiting uptake of amino acids by liver and muscle cells
35. The chains A and B of insulin are attached to each other by
 (A) Hydrogen bond
 (B) Disulphide bond
 (C) Glycosidic bond
 (D) Ester bond

(SECTION-B)

36. Which of the following is not a function of pineal gland?
 (A) It regulates menstruation.
 (B) It maintains sleep-wake cycle.
 (C) It regulates body temperature.
 (D) It maintains cardiovascular functions.
37. Thymus gland
 (A) Is located near the dorsal side of forebrain
 (B) Degenerates in old age
 (C) Secretes thymosins
 (D) Both (B) and (C)
38. _____ acts on gastric glands and stimulates the secretion of hydrochloric acid and pepsinogen.
 (A) Gastrin
 (B) Enterogastrone
 (C) Secretin
 (D) Villikin
39. Erythropoietin acts on bone marrow and promotes RBCs formation. It is mainly secreted by
 (A) Liver (B) Kidney fin
 (C) Heart (D) Pancreas
40. Hormones present in oral contraceptive pills are
 (A) Cortisol and progesterone
 (B) Oestrogen and progesterone
 (C) Cortisol and oestrogen
 (D) Progesterone and aldosterone
41. In testis, Leydig cells are present in _____ (i) _____ and secrete a group of hormones called _____ (ii) _____ mainly _____ (iii) _____.
 Choose the options which fill up these blanks:
- | | (i) | (ii) | (iii) |
|-----|---------------------|------------|--------------|
| (A) | Intertubular spaces | Androgens | Testosterone |
| (B) | Intertubular spaces | Oestrogens | Testosterone |
| (C) | Intertubular spaces | Oestrogens | Estradiol |
| (D) | Intertubular spaces | Androgens | Estradiol |
42. Detection of which of the following hormone in urine helps in confirming pregnancy?
 (A) Relaxin
 (B) Progesterone
 (C) Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)
 (D) Human growth hormone

43. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
A. Thyroxine	(i) Steroid
B. Melatonin	(ii) Tryptophan
C. Insulin	(iii) Tyrosine
D. Estrogen	(iv) Protein

- (A) A - (i), B - (ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)
(B) A- (iii), B-(ii), C - (iv) D - (i)
(C) A- (iv), B-(iii), C-(ii), D-(i)
(D) A - (ii), B - (iv), C - (i), D-(iii)

44. Which of the following is/are steroidal hormone(s) secreted by adrenal gland?

- (A) Cortisol (B) Aldosterone
(C) Sex corticoids (D) All of these

45. Steroidal hormones and iodothyronines can easily pass through the plasma membrane to bind with intracellular receptors because

- (A) They are water soluble
(B) They cannot bind with membrane receptors
(C) They are lipophilic
(D) They generate secondary messengers

46. Mark the mismatch w.r.t the chemical nature of hormone:

- (A) Peptide Pituitary-hormones hormones
(B) Androgen-Peptide hormones
(C) Amine Thyroxine-derivative
(D) Progesterone-Sterol

47. Which of the following is correct w.r.t. the action of hormones which interact with membrane bound receptors?

- (A) They are lipid soluble and enter the target cells.
(B) They are mostly of steroidal nature.
(C) They generate secondary messengers.
(D) The hormone-receptor complex enters nucleus to interact with DNA.

48. Hormone receptors

- (A) Are present on plasma membrane
(B) May be intracellular
(C) Mediate action of hormones
(D) All the above options are correct

49. The hormones bound with the cell membrane of the target cell generate secondary messengers upon interaction with the receptor. Which of the following is not an example of secondary messenger?

- (A) Cyclic AMP (B) Cyclic GMP
(C) Calcium (D) Potassium

50. On the basis of receptor, which set is correct ?

- (A) Growth hormone and steroid
(B) Growth hormone and thyroxine
(C) Steroid and thyroxine
(D) Glucagon and thyroxine