

1. Thyroid hormone has regulatory effect on :
[AMU -2000]
(1) Protein metabolism
(2) Carbohydrate metabolism
(3) Fat metabolism
(4) All of the above
2. Which of the hormone is polypeptide :
[AMU -2000]
(1) LH (2) FSH
(3) Insulin (4) Thyroxine
3. A group of compounds now recognised as local hormones are :
[AMU -2000]
(1) Prostaglandins (2) Prostacyclins
(3) Cytokinins (4) Substance 'P'
4. The fate of hormone bound to the specific receptors on the cell surface can be traced through
[AMU -1999]
(1) X-ray
(2) Laser-photo-bleaching
(3) Ultra scanning
(4) Resonance imaging
5. Reabsorption of Na⁺ is controlled by which one of the following hormones :
[AMU -2002]
(1) Aldosterone (2) Oestrogen
(3) Glucocorticoids (4) Testosterone
6. Insulin is secreted by :
[HPPMT -2006]
(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
7. ADH responsible for reabsorption of water and reduction of urine secretion is synthesize by :
[HPPMT – 2006]
(1) Posterior pituitary gland
(2) Juxtaglomerular apparatus
(3) Anterior pituitary gland
(4) Hypothalamus
8. The lorain-levi syndrome is due to :
[JK-CET-2006]

- (1) Hyper functioning of pituitary
(2) Hypothyroidism
(3) Hyperthyroidism
(4) Deficiency of growth hormone
9. The excessive secretion of mineralocorticoids independent of rennin-angiotensin-aldosterone system results in :
[J.K. – CET – 2006]
(1) Cushing's disease (2) Conn's disease
(3) Addison's disease (4) Grave's disease
10. Steroid hormones transmit their information by :
[UPCPMT – 2006]
(1) Stimulating the receptors present on cell membrane .
(2) Entering into the cell and modifying cellular contains
(3) Entering into the cell and modifying nuclear organisation .
(4) The help of an intracellular second messenger.
11. Metamorphosis in tadpole can be increased by treatment of water with :
[UPCPMT – 2006]
(1) Nacl (2) Thyroxine
(3) Iodine (4) GH
12. The hormones that initiates ejection of milk , stimulates milk production and growth of ovarian follicles are respects milk production and growth of ovarian follicles are respectively known as :
[KERALA –PMT – 2006]
(1) PRL . OT and LH (2) OT, PRL and FSH
(3) LH, PRL and FSH (4) PRH. OT and LH
13. In heart cells, which one serves as a second messenger, speeding up muscle cell contraction in response to adrenaline?
[KERALA- PMT -2006]
(1) CAMP (2) CGMP
(3) GTP (4) ATP

14. Which one of the following endocrine gland functions as a biological clock and neuro secretory transducer ? [KERALA- PMT -2006]

- (1) Adrenal gland (2) Thyroid gland
(3) Pineal gland (4) Thymus gland

15. Match the hormone in column I with their function in column II :

[KERALA- PMT -2006]

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

16. LH and FSH are collectively called :

[BHU (screening) 2006, MPPMT -2002]

- (1) Oxytocin (2) Somatotrophins
(3) Luteotrophic (4) Gonadotrophins

17. Who is known as “father of endocrinology” ?

[BHU (screening) 2006, MPPMT -2008]

- (1) R.H. Whittakar (2) Pasteur
(3) Einthoven (4) Thomas Addison

18. Mammalian thymus is mainly concerned with :

[BHU (screening) -2006]

- (1) Regulation of body temperature
(2) Regulation of body growth
(3) Immunological functions
(4) Secretion of thyrotropin

19. During emergency which of the following hormone is secreted ? [BHU (screening) - 2006]

- (1) Aldosterone
(2) Thyroxine
(3) Adrenaline
(4) Calaitonin

20. The islets of langerhans are found in :

[BHU (screening) -2006]

- (1) Pancreas (2) Stoyroxine
(3) Liver (4) Alimentary canal

21. Which of the following gland is both endocrine as well as exocrine :

[MPPMT – 2002]

- (1) Thyroid (2) Pancreas
(3) Payers patches (4) Thymus

22. Insulin is produced from :

[MPPMT – 2002]

- (1) α -cells (2) β -cells
(3) Adrenal cortex (4) testes

23. Which of the following is secondary messenger

[MPPMT – 2002]

- (1) ATP (2) Cyclic AMP
(3) GTP (4) ATP and AMP

24. Corticosteroids are secreted by :

[MPPMT – 2006]

- (1) Adrenal gland (2) Pineal gland
(3) Pituitary gland (4) Thyroid gland

25. Melatonin is secreted by :

[MPPMT – 2006]

- (1) Pineal gland (2) Parathyroid gland
(3) Pituitary gland (4) Thyroid gland

26. Corpus luteum secretes :

[MPPMT – 2006]

- (1) LH (2) FSH
(3) Progesterone (4) Testosterone

27. Insulin is related with :

[MPPMT – 2006]

- (1) Diabetes (2) Migrain
(3) Jaundice (4) All of the above

28. Blood pressure is controlled :

[MPPMT – 2004]

- (1) Thyroid gland (2) Thymus gland
(3) Adrenal gland (4) Parathyroid gland

29. Hormone responsible for metamorphosis in tadpole is :

[UGET MANIPAL – 2005]

- (1) Adrenaline
(2) Thyroxine
(3) Aldosterone
(4) Vasopressin

- 30.** Hormone responsible for ovulation is :
[UGET MANIPAL – 2005]
(1) LH (2) FSH
(3) Progesterone (4) Testosterone
- 31.** Aldosterone is secreted by :
[UGET MANIPAL – 2005]
(1) Zona glomerulosa (2) Zona fasciculate
(3) Zona reticularis (4) Zona pellucide
- 32.** Which of the following is gonadotrophic hormone ?
[UGET MANIPAL – 2005, UP – CPMT -2005]
(1) Collips hormone
(2) Prolactin
(3) Oxytocin
(4) Luteinizing hormone
- 33.** Which gland stores hormone before its secretion and then release it ? [ORISSA – JEE – 2005]
(1) Thyroid (2) Pancreas
(3) Pineal (4) Pituitary
- 34.** Abnormal condition when mammary gland of man become female like :
[ORISSA – JEE – 2005]
(1) Gynosis (2) Gynochorism
(3) Feminization (4) Gynaecomastia
- 35.** Which of the following disease is not related to thyroid gland ? [AFMC – 2005]
(1) Goitre (2) Cretinism
(3) Myxoedema (4) Acromegaly
- 36.** Match item in column 'A' with those given in column 'B': [KERALA – PMT – 2005]
- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| Column 'A' | Column 'B' |
| A ADH | i Pituitary |
| B ACTH | ii Mineralocorticoid |
| C Aldosterone | iii Diabetes mellitus |
| D Insulin | iv Diabetes insipidus |
| E Testosterone | v Vasodilator |
- (1) A=i, B=iv, C=ii, D=iii, E=v
(2) A=iv, B=ii, C=i, D=iii, E=v
(3) A=iv, B=i, C=ii, D=iii, E=v
(4) A=iv, B=i, C=iii, D=ii, E=v

- 37.** Which of the following is not paired correctly :
[KERLA – PMT -2005]
(1) Myxoedema – swollen facial tissues
(2) Insulin – raises blood glucose
(3) Parathyroid – tetani
(4) Cretinism – mentally retarded
- 38.** A patient of diabetes mellitus excretes glucose in urine even when he kept in a carbohydrate free diet. It is because : [ORISSA-JEE- 2005]
(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
- 39.** Match the list I with list II :
[MANIPUR – 2005]
- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| List I | List II |
| A Adenohypophysis | (1) Epinephrine |
| B Adrenal medulla | (2) Somatotropin |
| C Parathyroid gland | (3) Thymosin |
| D Thymus gland | (4) Parathormone |
- (1) A=3, B=1, C=4, D=2
(2) A=1, B=2, C=3, D=4
(3) A=2, B=1, C=4, D=3
(4) A=4, B=3, C=2, D=1
- 40.** If receptor molecule is removed from target organ for hormone action , the target organ will
[MANIPUR – 2005]
(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
- 41.** Which gland atrophies in adult ?
[DPMT – 2005]
(1) Pancreas (2) Thymus
(3) Thyroid (4) Adrenal

