QUESTION ASKED IN RECENT EXAMINATION (QARE) EXERCISE -7

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)Prepareendometrium 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) Gynosism (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 parired 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		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
(1) 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

42. Grave's disease is due to : **[DPMT – 2005]**
(1) Hyperactivity of thyroid gland
(2) Hyperactivity of adrenal cortex
(3) Hyperactivity of adrenal medulla
(4) Hyperactivity of islets of langerhans

43. Placenta produced which hormone **[HAR,-PMT-2005]**
(1) GH (2) Gastrin
(3) ACTH (4) Progesterone

44. Hypothyroidism causes in adult : **[HAR,-PMT – 2005]**
(1) Obesity (2) Diabetes
(3) Cretinism (4) Myxoedema

45. The hormone that controls the level of calcium and phosphorus in the blood is secreted by : **[AFMC – 2005]**
(1) Thyroid (2) Parathyroid
(3) Pituitary (4) Thymus

46. FSH is produced by : **[BHU – 2005]**
(1) Adrenal cortex
(2) Anterior lobe of pituitary gland
(3) Middle lobe of pituitary gland
(4) Posterior lobe of pituitary gland

47. Which of the following statement are false/true : **[Kerala 2007]**
(A) Calcitonin regulates the metabolism of calcium
(B) Oxytocin stimulates contraction of uterine muscle during birth
(C) Grave's disease is caused by malfunctioning of adrenal gland
(d) ADH stimulates absorption of water and increase the urine production
(1) A and C are true B and D are flase
(2) A and B are true C and D are flase
(1) A and D are true B and C are flase
(1) A ,B and C are true D only flase

ANSWER KEY EXERCISE -7

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	**4**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**1**
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	**4**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**1**
Que.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ans.	**1**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**2**
Que.	46	47													
Ans.	**2**	**2**													

ENDOCRINE GLANDS — STATE PMT EXAMS EXERCISE

1. Which hormone helps in reabsorption of water from kidney **[UTTARANCHAL PMT – 2004]**
(1) ADH (2) STH
(3) ACTH (4) TTH

2. Which of the following is largest gland in adult man ? **[UTTARANCHAL PMT – 2005]**
(1) Thymus (2) Liver
(3) Thyroid (4) Pancreas

3. Normal blood calcium level in an adult is : **[WEST BENGAL JEE – 2007]**
(1) 5 mg /dl (2) 8.5 / 10.5 mg/ dl
(3) 15.5 mg/dl (4) 20 gm / dl -30 mg/dl

4. Ketone bodies are formed in : **[WEST BENGAL JEE – 2007]**
(1) liver (2) spleen
(3) kidney (4) heart

5. Addison's disease is caused due to : **[WEST BENGAL JEE – 2007]**
(1) Hypersecretion of adrenal corti hormones
(2) Hypersecretion of growth hormone
(3) Hypersecretion of thymus
(4) none of the above

6. Growth hormone is secreted by : **[WEST BENGAL JEE – 2007]**
(1) acidophilic α cells (2) acidophilic βcells
(3) basophilic α cells (4) basophilic β cells

7. Which hormone is responsible for maintenance of preganancy :**[WEST BENGAL JEE – 2007]**
(1) HCG (2) progesterone
(3) estrogen (4) prostaglandin

8. Addison's disease result from : **[JHARKHAND – 2004]**
(1) hypertrophy of gland
(2) hypo-secretion of adrenal cortex
(3) hyperactivity of cells of Leydig
(4) none of the above

9. Para-thyroid hormone is a : **[JHARKHAND – 2004]**
(1) peptide (2) carbohydrate
(3) lipid (4) steroid

10. Vasopressin influences : **[JHARKHAND – 2002]**
(1)electrolyte efflux (2) nerve excitability
(3) water reabsorption (4) steroid

11. Pheromones when secreted upon the skin surface its odour generally affects : **[JHARKHAND – 2004]**
(1) skin colour
(2) genitalia
(3) breast
(4) mutual behaviour of members of a apecies

12. If ADh level of blood is less : **[BIHAR – 2005]**
(1) volume of urine increases
(2) volume of urine decreases
(3) volume of urine is normal
(4) volume of urine is unaffected

13. Which of the following act as secondary messenger in metabolism ? **[BIHAR – 2004]**
(1) ATP (2) C-AMP
(3) ADP (4) NAD

14. Hormone prolacin is secreted by : **[BIHAR – 2005]**
(1) posterior pituitary (2) thyroid
(3) anterior (4) hypothalamus

15. Steroid hormone is derived from : **[BIHAR – 2004]**
(1) corticoid (2) cholesterol
(3) AAD (4) protein

16. Increase glucose level in human is called : **[BIHAR – 2004]**
(1) hypoglycemia (2) hyperglaycaemia
(3) hyposuria (4) hypersuria

17. Spermatogenesis is influenced by : **[BIHAR – 2003]**

(1) Progesterone (2) FHS
(3) STH (4) LTH

18. Which hormone is responsible for ovulation ? **[BIHAR – 2003]**

(1) FSH (2) LH
(3) Testosterone (4) Oestrogen

19. Progesterone is secreted by : **[BIHAR – 2002]**

(1) corpus luteum (2) corpus albicans
(3) corpus callosum (4) corpus striatum

20. Female hormone is : **[BIHAR – 2002]**

(1) progesterone (2) estrogen
(3) estradiol (4) all of these

21. Which of the following hormones helps in the contraction of uterus during child birth : **[UP-CPMT 2001]**

(1) ADH (2) androgen
(3) Oxytocin (4) glucocorticoid

22. Which of the following hormones stimulates the secretion of milk from female : **[UP-CPMT 2001]**

(1) LH (2) Prolactin
(3) Oxytocin (4) progesterone

23. 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 ? **[UP-CPMT 2001]**

(1) spleen (2) thymus gland
(3) pituitary (4) parathyroid gland

24. Parathormone is secreted during : **[UP-CPMT 2002]**

(1) increased blood calcium level
(2) decreased blood calcium level
(3) increased blood sugar level
(4) decreased blood gugar level

25. Chronical disturbance in hormone secretion of thyroid gland causes : **[UP-CPMT 2003]**

(1) goitre (2) diabetes
(3) Addison's disease (4) colourblindness

26. The formation of egg and sperm is affected by **[UP-CPMT 2003]**

(1) LH (2) MSH
(3) TSH (4) FSH

27. ACTH is secreted by : **[UP-CPMT 2003]**

(1) thyroid gland (2) thymus gland
(3) pituitary gland (4)IsletsofLangerhans

28. Which of the following hormones secreted by pancreas ? **[UP-CPMT 2003]**

(1) Insulin and glucagons
(2) Epinephrin and nor-epinephrin
(3) Thyroxin and melanin
(4) Prolatin and Oxytocin

29. Metamorphosis in frog is hastened by : **[UP-CPMT 2003]**

(1) thyroxine (2) insulin
(3) glucagons (4) adrenalin

30. Matamorphosis in frog is hastened by : **[UP-CPMT 2004]**

(1) adenohypophysis (2) neurohypophysis
(3) adrenal cortex (4) adre nal medulla

31. Hypersecretion of growth hormone in the period of growth lead to : **[UP-CPMT 2004]**

(1) acromegaly (2) cushing syndrome
(3) midgets (4) Gigantism

32. Which of these is not a ketone body ? **[UP-CPMT 2004]**

(1) Acetoacetic acid (2) Acetone
(3) Succinic acid
(4) Betahydroxy butyric acid

33. Fight anf flight hormone is : **[UP-CPMT 2007]**

(1) adrenaline (2) thyroxine
(3) ADH (4) oxytocin

34. Which of the following are correct for axolotal larve? **[UP-CPMT 2007]**
(i) it shows neoteny and paedogenesis
(ii) absence of thyroxine affect metamorphosis
(iii) it is the larve of hemichordate
(1) (i) , (ii) & (iii) (2) (i) & (ii)
(3) (ii) & (iii) (4) (iii)

35. Blood pressure is controlled by : **[MP-PMT 2004]**
(1) Thyroid gland (2) Thymus gland
(3) Adrenal gland (4) Parathyroid gland

36. Hormone which is responsible for maintainance of corpus luteum is : **[MP-PMT 2004]**
(1) Estrogen (2) Aldosteron
(3) Progesterone (4) Testosteron

37. The effect caused by non-functioning of islets of Langerhans : **[MP-PMT 2006]**
(1) Heart beat rate increase
(2) Increased BMR
(3) hyperglycaemia
(4) tatani

38. Structure involved in Addison's disease is : **[MP-PMT 2006]**
(1) adrenal medulla (2) adrenal cortex
(3) thyroid (4) pituitary

39. Acromegaly is a disease cause by : **[MP-PMT 2001]**
(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.

40. If thyroid gland is completely removed from a tadpole , it will : **[MP-PMT 2001]**
(1) Die immediately
(2) Turn into a giant frog
(3) Turn into a dwarf frog
(4) Remain tadpole throughout life

41. 'Hashimoto' disease is caused , when : **[MP-PMT 2001]**
(1) Adrenal gland is destroyed by autoimmunity
(2) Thyroid gland id destroyed by autoimmunity
(3) Kidney is destroyed
(4) Pancreas is destroyed

42. The emergency hormone is : **[MP-PMT 2001]**
(1)Throxine (2) Adrenaline
(3) Insulin (4) Progesterone

43. Insulin is secreted by : **[MP-PMT 2001]**
(1) Beta cells of Islets of Langerhans
(2) Alfa cells of Islets of Langerhans
(3) Kuffer cells
(4) Gall bladder

44. In absence of ADH, the disease caused by : **[MP-PMT 2001]**
(1) Diabetes mellitus (2) Diabetes insipidus
(3) Oligouria (4) Acromegaly

45. In man removal of Parathyroid gland leads to : **[MP-PMT 2001]**
(1) Acromegaly (2)Tetany
(3) Polyurin (4) Diabetes insipidus

46. Parathormone induces : **[MP-PMT 2002]**
(1) Increase in blood sugar level
(2) Decrease in serum calcium level
(3) Increase in serum calcium level
(4) Decrease in blood sugar level

47. Thyrotropin – releasing factor (TRF) is produced by : **[MP-PMT 2002]**
(1) Cerebrum (2) Optic lobe
(3) Cerebellum (4) Hypothalamus.

48. Which one secretes fight and flight hormone ? **[MP-PMT 2002]**
(1) Pituitary gland (2) Pineal gland
(3) Adrenal gland (4) Thyroid gland

49. Which disease is caused by under secretion of adrenal cortex ? **[MP-PMT 2002]**
(1) Cretinism (2) Dwarfism
(3) Sterility (4) Addison's disease

50. Gonadotropic hormones are : **[MP-PMT 2002]**
(1) Estrogen and progesterone
(2) Luteinizing hormone and follicle stimulating hormone
(3) Testosterone and Luteotropin
(4) Prolactin and Luteotropin

51. The name second messenger is given to : **[MP-PMT 2002]**
(1) ATP (2) Cyclic AMP
(3) AMP (4) Both ATP and AMP

52. Which gland is both exocrine and endocrine ? **[MP-PMT 2002]**
(1) Pancreas (2) Thyroid
(3) Pituitary (4) Adrenal

53. The function of glucagons hormone is : **[MP-PMT 2003]**
(1) To increase glycogenesis
(2) To derease blood sugar level
(3) To release glucose from liver cells and glycogenolysis promotin
(4) To increase the absorption of glucose and fatty acids through cells

54. Diabetes insipidus is due to : **[MP-PMT 2003]**
(1) Hypersecretion of insulin
(2) Hyposecretion of vasopressin
(3) Hypersecretion of vasopressin
(4) Hposecretion of insulin

55. Pinal body originates from : **[MP-PMT 2003]**
(1) Dorsal part of diencephalon
(2) Ventral part of diencephalon
(3) Ventral part of cerebellum
(4) Dorsal part of cerebellum

56. Which of the following pituitary hormone is a direct action hormone ? **[MP-PMT 2003]**
(1) MSH (2) ICSH
(3) ACTH (4) TSH

57. Addisons disease is caused due to : **[MP-PMT 2003]**
(1) Hypertrophy of gland
(2) Hyposecretion of adrenal cortex
(3) Hyperactivity of Leydig cells
(4) Hypersecretion of pituitary

58. T – cells mature in : **[MP-PMT 2003]**
(1) Peyer's patch
(2) Lymph node
(3) Thymus
(4) Brusa of fabric

59. Which of the following steroid sex hormone influenced secondary sex organs ? **[MP-PMT 2003]**
(1) Progesterone (2) Oestrogen
(3) LH (4) LTH

60. Progesterone is secreted from : **[MP-PMT 2003]**
(1) Testes
(2) Adrenal gland
(3) Pituitary gland
(4) corpus luteum

61. Adrenal gland is derived from **[MP-PMT 2007]**
(1) Ectoderm
(2) Mesoderm
(3) Ectoderm and mesoderm
(4) Ectoderm and endoderm

62. Which hormone is responsible for milk ejection after the birth of the baby ? **[MP-PMT 2007]**
(1) Oxytocin
(2) Progesterone
(3) Prolactin
(4) Estrogen

63. We know that the thryoxine controls metabolism in body. An autoimmune disease where the body's own antibodies attack the cells the thyroid is called **[MP-PMT 2007]**
(1) Hyperthyroidism
(2) Hashimoto's disease
(3) Grave's disease
(4) Turner syndrome

STATE PMT EXAMS EXERCISE ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	**1**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2**
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Que.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ans.	**4**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**
Que.	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Ans.	**3**	**4**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**4**
Que.	61	62	63												
Ans.	**3**	**1**	**2**												