PYQSide PYQSide.com — free PYQs with solutions Powered by PrepBlink

# NEET CHEMICAL COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION — PYQS

**Max. Marks:** 300 **Questions:** 75

## Section A (MCQ) — 75 questions

**Q.1** Match **List I** with **List II** : [NEET (UG) 2026]

| List-I | | List-II | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Cortisol | I. | Stimulates the formation of alveoli in mammary glands |
| B. | Aldosterone | II. | Produces anti-inflammatory reactions |
| C. | Cholecystokinin | III. | Stimulates reabsorption of $Na^+$ and water from renal tubule |
| D. | Progesterone | IV. | Stimulates secretion of pancreatic enzymes and bile juice |

(1) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
(2) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
(3) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
(4) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I

Solution

**Q.2** Which of the following statements related to pituitary gland are correct?
A. It is divided anatomically into adenohypophysis and neurohypophysis
B. It secretes follicle stimulating hormone
C. It secretes melanocyte stimulating hormone
D. It does not secrete prolactin
[RE-NEET (UG) 2026]

(1) (B) and (C) only
(2) (A) and (B) only
(3) (A), (B) and (C) only
(4) (C) and (D) only

Solution

**Q.3** Which one of the following statements is incorrect? [RE-NEET (UG) 2026]

(1) β-cells of pancreas secrete insulin
(2) α-cells of pancreas secrete glucagon
(3) α-cells of pancreas secrete insulin
(4) Glucagon stimulates glycogenolysis

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.4** Match **List-I** with **List-II**. [RE-NEET (UG) 2026]

| List-I | | List-II | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Excess growth hormone | I. | Reabsorption of water and electrolytes in kidney |
| B. | Luteinizing hormone | II. | Contraction of uterus during child birth |
| C. | Vasopressin | III. | Acromegaly |
| D. | Oxytocin | IV. | Ovulation |

(1) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
(2) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
(3) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
(4) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

Solution

**Q.5** Match **List-I** with **List-II**

| List - I | | List - II | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Progesterone | I. | Pars intermedia |
| B. | Relaxin | II. | Ovary |
| C. | Melanocyte stimulating hormone | III. | Adrenal Medulla |
| D. | Catecholamines | IV. | Corpus luteum |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [NEET (UG) 2025]

(1) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
(2) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
(3) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
(4) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I

Solution

**Q.6** Consider the following statements regarding function of adrenal medullary hormones:
A. It causes pupillary constriction.
B. It is a hyperglycemic hormone.
C. It causes piloerection.
D. It increases strength of heart contraction.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [NEET (UG) 2025]

(1) A, C and D only (2) D only
(3) C and D only (4) B, C and D only

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.7** Which of the following hormones released from the pituitary is actually synthesized in the hypothalamus? [NEET (UG) 2025]

(1) Follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)
(2) Adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH)
(3) Luteinizing hormone (LH)
(4) Anti-diuretic hormone (ADH)

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.8** Match **List-I** with **List-II**.

| List - I | | List - II | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Heart | I. | Erythropoietin |
| B. | Kidney | II. | Aldosterone |
| C. | Gastro-intestinal tract | III. | Atrial natriuretic factor |
| D. | Adrenal Cortex | IV. | Secretin |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [NEET (UG) 2025]
(1) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II
(2) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II
(3) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
(4) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

Solution

**Q.9** Which of the following is not a steroid hormone? [NEET (UG) 2024]
(1) Cortisol (2) Testosterone
(3) Progesterone (4) Glucagon

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.10** Given below are two statements : one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R :
**Assertion (A):** FSH acts upon ovarian follicles in female and Leydig cells in male.
**Reason (R):** Growing ovarian follicles secrete estrogen in female while interstitial cells secrete androgen in male human being.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below : [NEET (UG) 2024]
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.11** Match **List I** with **List II** :

| List - I | | List - II | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Exophthalmic goiter | I. | Excess secretion of cortisol, moon face & hyperglycemia. |
| B. | Acromegaly | II. | Hypo-secretion of thyroid hormone and stunted growth. |
| C. | Cushing's syndrome | III. | Hyper secretion of thyroid hormone & protruding eye balls. |
| D. | Cretinism | IV. | Excessive secretion of growth hormone. |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [NEET (UG) 2024]
(1) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
(2) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III
(3) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
(4) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

Solution

**Q.12** Match **List-I** with **List-II**.

| List - I | | List - II | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Epinephrine | I. | Hyperglycemia |
| B. | Thyroxine | II. | Smooth muscle contraction |
| C. | Oxytocin | III. | Basal metabolic rate |
| D. | Glucagon | IV. | Emergency hormone |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [RE-NEET (UG) 2024]
(1) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
(2) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
(3) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
(4) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II

Solution

**Q.13** Identify the wrong statements :
A. Erythropoietin is produced by juxtaglomerular cells of the kidney
B. Leydig cells produce Androgens
C. Atrial Natriuretic factor, a peptide hormone is secreted by the seminiferous tubules of the testes
D. Cholecystokinin is produced by gastrointestinal tract
E. Gastrin acts on intestinal wall and helps in the production of pepsinogen

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below : [RE-NEET (UG) 2024]

(1) D and E only (2) A and B only
(3) C and E only (4) A and C only

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.14** Which of the following are NOT under the control of thyroid hormone?
A. Maintenance of water and electrolyte balance
B. Regulation of basal metabolic rate
C. Normal rhythm of sleep-wake cycle
D. Development of immune system
E. Support the process of RBCs formation
Choose the correct answer from the options given below: [NEET (UG) 2023]
(1) B and C only (2) C and D only
(3) D and E only (4) A and D only

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.15** Match **List I** with **List II**.

| List I | | List II | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. | CCK | I. | Kidney |
| B. | GIP | II. | Heart |
| C. | ANF | III. | Gastric gland |
| D. | ADH | IV. | Pancreas |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below : [NEET (UG) 2023]
(1) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
(2) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
(3) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
(4) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

Solution

**Q.16** Which of the following are not the effects of Parathyroid hormone?
A. Stimulates the process of bone resorption
B. Decreases $Ca^{2+}$ level in blood
C. Reabsorption of $Ca^{2+}$ by renal tubules
D. Decreases the absorption of $Ca^{2+}$ from digested food
E. Increases metabolism of carbohydrates
Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below: [NEET (UG) 2022]
(1) A and C only (2) B, D and E only
(3) A and E only (4) B and C only

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.17** Given below are two statements: one is labelled as **Assertion (A)** and the other is labelled as **Reason (R)**.
**Assertion (A):** FSH which interacts with membrane bound receptors does not enter the target cell.
**Reason (R):** Binding of FSH to its receptors generates second messenger (cyclic AMP) for its biochemical and physiological responses.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below [NEET (UG) 2022 (Phase 2)]
(1) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct
(2) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(3) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(4) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.18** Erythropoietin hormone which stimulates R.B.C formation is produced by : [NEET (UG) 2021]
(1) Juxtaglomerular cells of the kidney
(2) Alpha cells of pancreas
(3) The cells of rostral adenohypophysis
(4) The cells of bone marrow

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.19** Match the following columns and select the correct option [NEET (UG) 2020]

| Column-I | | Column-II | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a. | Pituitary gland | i. | Graves' disease |
| b. | Thyroid gland | ii. | Diabetes mellitus |
| c. | Adrenal gland | iii. | Diabetes insipidus |
| d. | Pancreas | iv. | Addison's disease |

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

Solution

**Q.20** Select the correct statement [NEET (UG) 2020]
(1) Glucagon is associated with hypoglycemia.
(2) Glucocorticoids stimulate gluconeogenesis
(3) Insulin acts on pancreatic cells and adipocytes.
(4) Insulin is associated with hyperglycemia.

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.21** Match the following hormones with the respective disease :

| List-I | | List-II | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a. | Insulin | i. | Addison's disease |
| b. | Thyroxin | ii. | Diabetes insipidus |
| c. | Corticoids | iii. | Acromegaly |
| d. | Growth Hormones | iv. | Goitre |
| | | v. | Diabetes mellitus |

Select the correct option. [NEET (UG) 2019]

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

Solution

**Q.22** How does steroid hormone influence the cellular activities? [NEET (UG) 2019]

(1) Activating cyclic AMP located on the cell membrane
(2) Using aquaporin channels as second messenger
(3) Changing the permeability of the cell membrane
(4) Binding to DNA and forming a gene-hormone complex

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.23** Which of the following glucose transporters is insulin-dependent? [NEET (UG) 2019]

(1) GLUT III (2) GLUT IV
(3) GLUT I (4) GLUT II

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.24** Which of the following is an amino acid derived hormone? [NEET 2018]

(1) Ecdysone (2) Estriol
(3) Epinephrine (4) Estradiol

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.25** GnRH, a hypothalamic hormone, needed in reproduction, acts on [NEET 2017]

(1) anterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and FSH
(2) posterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of oxytocin and FSH
(3) posterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and relaxin
(4) anterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and oxytocin.

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.26** Hypersecretion of growth hormone in adults does not cause further increase in height, because [NEET 2017]

(1) epiphyseal plates close after adolescence
(2) bones lose their sensitivity to growth hormone in adults
(3) muscle fibres do not grow in size after birth
(4) growth hormone becomes inactive in adults.

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.27** Which of the following pairs of hormones are not antagonistic (having opposite effects) to each other? [NEET 2016 (Phase 1)]

(1) Aldosterone – Atrial Natriuretic Factor
(2) Relaxin – Inhibin
(3) Parathormone – Calcitonin
(4) Insulin – Glucagon

Solution

**Q.28** The amino acid tryptophan is the precursor for the synthesis of [NEET 2016 (Phase 1)]

(1) estrogen and progesterone
(2) cortisol and cortisone
(3) melatonin and serotonin
(4) thyroxine and triiodothyronine.

Solution

**Q.29** Graves' disease is caused due to [NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

(1) hyposecretion of thyroid gland
(2) hypersecretion of thyroid gland
(3) hyposecretion of adrenal gland
(4) hypersecretion of adrenal gland.

Solution

**Q.30** Name a peptide hormone which acts mainly on hepatocytes, adipocytes and enhances cellular glucose uptake and utilisation. [NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

(1) Insulin (2) Glucagon
(3) Secretin (4) Gastrin

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.31** The posterior pituitary gland is not a 'true' endocrine gland because [NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

(1) it is provided with a duct
(2) it only stores and releases hormones
(3) it is under the regulation of hypothalamus
(4) it secretes enzymes.

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.32** Which hormones do stimulate the production of pancreatic juice and bicarbonate? [NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

(1) Angiotensin and epinephrine
(2) Gastrin and insulin
(3) Cholecystokinin and secretin
(4) Insulin and glucagon

Solution

**Q.33** Which one of the following hormones is not involved in sugar metabolism? [AIPMT 2015]

(1) Insulin (2) Glucagon
(3) Cortisone (4) Aldosterone

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.34** Which one of the following hormones though synthesised elsewhere, is stored and released by the master gland? [AIPMT 2015]

(1) Prolactin
(2) Melanocyte stimulating hormone
(3) Antidiuretic hormone
(4) Luteinising hormone

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.35** A chemical signal that has both endocrine and neural roles is [AIPMT 2015 (Cancelled)]
(1) epinephrine (2) cortisol
(3) melatonin (4) calcitonin.

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.36** Identify the hormone with its correct matching of source and function. [AIPMT 2014]
(1) Oxytocin – posterior pituitary, growth and maintenance of mammary glands.
(2) Melatonin – pineal gland, regulates the normal rhythm of sleep-wake cycle.
(3) Progesterone – corpus luteum, stimulation of growth and activities of female secondary sex organs.
(4) Atrial natriuretic factor – ventricular wall, increases the blood pressure.

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.37** Fight-or-flight reactions cause activation of [AIPMT 2014]
(1) the parathyroid glands, leading to increased metabolic rate
(2) the kidney, leading to suppression of renin-angiotensin-aldosterone pathway
(3) the adrenal medulla, leading to increased secretion of epinephrine and norepinephrine
(4) the pancreas leading to a reduction in the blood sugar levels.

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.38** A pregnant female delivers a baby who suffers from stunted growth, mental retardation, low intelligence quotient and abnormal skin. This is the result of [NEET 2013]
(1) cancer of the thyroid gland
(2) oversecretion of pars distalis
(3) deficiency of iodine in diet
(4) low secretion of growth hormone.

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.39** Which of the following statements is correct in relation to the endocrine system? [NEET 2013]
(1) Non-nutrient chemicals produced by the body in trace amounts that act as intercellular messenger are known as hormones.
(2) Releasing and inhibitory hormones are produced by the pituitary gland.
(3) Adenohypophysis is under direct neural regulation of the hypothalamus.
(4) Organs in the body like gastrointestinal tract, heart, kidney and liver do not produce any hormones.

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.40** Select the answer which correctly matches the endocrine gland with the hormone it secretes and its function/deficiency symptom. [NEET 2013]

(1)

| Endocrine gland | Hormone | Function/ Deficiency symptoms |
|---|---|---|
| Thyroid gland | Thyroxine | Lack of iodine in diet results in goitre |

(2)

| Endocrine gland | Hormone | Function/ Deficiency symptoms |
|---|---|---|
| Corpus luteum | Testosterone | Stimulates spermatogenesis |

(3)

| Endocrine gland | Hormone | Function/ Deficiency symptoms |
|---|---|---|
| Anterior pituitary | Oxytocin | Stimulates uterine contraction during child birth |

(4)

| Endocrine gland | Hormone | Function/ Deficiency symptoms |
|---|---|---|
| Posterior pituitary | Growth hormone (GH) | Oversecretion stimulates abnormal growth |

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.41** Select the option which correctly matches the endocrine gland with its hormone and its function. [NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]

(1)

| Endocrine gland | Hormone | Function |
|---|---|---|
| Placenta | Estrogen | Initiates secretion of the milk |

(2)

| Endocrine gland | Hormone | Function |
|---|---|---|
| Corpus luteum | Estrogen | Essential for maintenance of endometrium |

(3)

| Endocrine gland | Hormone | Function |
|---|---|---|
| Leydig's cells | Androgen | Initiates the production of sperms |

(4)

| Endocrine gland | Hormone | Function |
|---|---|---|
| Ovary | FSH | Stimulates follicular development and the secretion of estrogens |

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.42** Norepinephrine
(i) is released by sympathetic fibres
(ii) is released by parasympathetic fibers
(iii) increases the heart rate
(iv) decreases blood pressure.
Which of the above statements are correct?
[NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]
(1) (i) and (iii) (2) (ii) and (iii)
(3) (ii) and (iv) (4) (i) and (iv)

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.43** Which of the following represents the action of insulin? [NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]
(1) Increases blood glucose level by stimulating glucagon production.
(2) Decreases blood glucose levels by forming glycogen.
(3) Increases blood glucose levels by promoting cellular uptake of glucose.
(4) Increases blood glucose levels by hydrolysis of glycogen.

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.44** A person entering an empty room suddenly finds a snake right in front on opening the door. Which one of the following is likely to happen in his neuro-hormonal control system?
[AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]
(1) Sympathetic nervous system is activated releasing epinephrine and norepinephrine from adrenal medulla.
(2) Neurotransmitters diffuse rapidly across the cleft and transmit a nerve impulse.
(3) Hypothalamus activates the parasympathetic division of brain.
(4) Sympathetic nervous system is activated releasing epinephrine and norepinephrine from adrenal cortex.

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.45** Which one of the following pairs of hormones are the examples of those that can easily pass through the cell membrane of the target cell and bind to a receptor inside it (mostly in the nucleus)?
[AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]
(1) Insulin, glucagon
(2) Thyroxine, insulin
(3) Somatostatin, oxytocin
(4) Cortisol, testosterone

Solution

**Q.46** What is correct to say about the hormone action in humans? [AIPMT 2012 (Prelims)]
(1) Glucagon is secreted by β-cells of islets of Langerhans and stimulates glycogenolysis.
(2) Secretion of thymosins is stimulated with aging.
(3) In females, FSH first binds with specific receptors on ovarian cell membrane.
(4) FSH stimulates the secretion of estrogen and progesterone.

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.47** The 24 hour (diurnal) rhythm of our body such as the sleep-wake cycle is regulated by the hormone
[AIPMT 2011 (Mains)]
(1) calcitonin (2) prolactin
(3) adrenaline (4) melatonin

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.48** Match the source gland with its respective hormone and function and select the correct option.
[AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]

(1)

| Source gland | Hormone | Function |
|---|---|---|
| Anterior pituitary | Oxytocin | Contraction of uterus muscles during child birth |

(2)

| Source gland | Hormone | Function |
|---|---|---|
| Posterior pituitary | Vasopressin | Stimulates reabsorptio of water in the distal tubules in the nephron |

(3)

| Source gland | Hormone | Function |
|---|---|---|
| Corpus luteum | Estrogen | Supports pregnancy |

(4)

| Source gland | Hormone | Function |
|---|---|---|
| Thyroid | Thyroxine | Regulates blood calcium level |

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.49** Given below is an incomplete table on hormones, their source glands and one major effect of each on human body. Identify the option representing correct grouping of hormone, its gland and effect.

| Gland | Secretion | Effect on body |
|---|---|---|
| A | Estrogen | Maintenance of secondary sexual characters |
| Alpha cells of Islets of Langerhans | B | Raises blood sugar level |
| Anterior pituitary | C | Over secretion leads to gigantism |

[AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]

(1)

| A | B | C |
|---|---|---|
| Ovary | Glucagon | Growth hormone |

(2)

| A | B | C |
|---|---|---|
| Placenta | Insulin | Vasopressin |

(3)

| A | B | C |
|---|---|---|
| Ovary | Insulin | Calcitonin |

(4)

| A | B | C |
|---|---|---|
| Placenta | Glucagon | Calcitonin |

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.50** Injury to adrenal cortex is not likely to affect the secretion of which one of the following? [AIPMT 2010 (Prelims)]

(1) Aldosterone
(2) Both androstenedione and dehydroepiandrosterone
(3) Adrenaline
(4) Cortisol

Solution

**Q.51** Which one of the following pairs is incorrectly matched? [AIPMT 2010 (Prelims)]

(1) Glucagon – Beta cells (source)
(2) Somatostatin – Delta cells (source)
(3) Corpus luteum – Relaxin (secretion)
(4) Insulin – Diabetes mellitus (disease)

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.52** Toxic agents present in food which interfere with thyroxine synthesis lead to the development of [AIPMT 2010 (Prelims)]

(1) toxic goitre (2) cretinism
(3) simple goitre (4) thyrotoxicosis

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.53** Select the correct matching of a hormone, its source and function. [AIPMT 2010 (Prelims)]

(1)

| Hormone | Source | Function |
|---|---|---|
| Vasopressin | Posterior pituitary | Increases loss of water through urine |

(2)

| Hormone | Source | Function |
|---|---|---|
| Norepinephrine | Adrenal medulla | Increases heart beat, rate of respiration ar alertness |

(3)

| Hormone | Source | Function |
|---|---|---|
| Glucagon | Beta–cells of Islets of Langerhans | Stimulates glycogen |

(4)

| Hormone | Source | Function |
|---|---|---|
| Prolactin | Posterior pituitary | Regulates growth of mammary glands and milk formation in females |

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.54** A health disorder that results from the deficiency of thyroxine in adults and characterised by (i) a low metabolic rate, (ii) increase in body weight and (iii) tendency to retain water in tissues is [AIPMT 2009]

(1) simple goitre (2) myxoedema
(3) cretinism (4) hypothyroidism.

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.55** Which one of the following pairs of organs includes only the endocrine glands? [AIPMT 2008]

(1) Thymus and testes
(2) Adrenal and ovary
(3) Parathyroid and adrenal
(4) Pancreas and parathyroid

Solution

**Q.56** The blood calcium level is lowered by the deficiency of [AIPMT 2008]

(1) both calcitonin and parathormone
(2) calcitonin
(3) parathormone
(4) thyroxine

Solution

**Q.57** In human adult females oxytocin: [AIPMT 2008]

(1) causes strong uterine contractions during parturition
(2) stimulates pituitary to secrete vasopressin
(3) stimulates growth of mammary glands

(4) is secreted by anterior pituitary

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.58** Feeling the tremors of an earthquake a scared resident of seventh floor of a multistoreyed building starts climbing down the stairs rapidly. Which hormone initiated this action? [AIPMT 2007]

(1) Adrenaline (2) Glucagon
(3) Gastrin (4) Thyroxine

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.59** A person is having problems with calcium and phosphorus metabolism in his body. Which one of the following glands may not be functioning properly? [AIPMT 2007]

(1) Parotid (2) Pancreas
(3) Thyroid (4) Parathyroid

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.60** Compared to a bull a bullock is docile because of: [AIPMT 2007]

(1) Lower levels of adrenalin/noradrenalin in its blood
(2) Lower levels of blood testosterone
(3) Higher levels of thyroxin
(4) Higher levels of cortisone

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.61** Which hormone causes dilation of blood vessels, increased oxygen consumption and glucogenesis? [AIPMT 2006]

(1) Glucagon (2) ACTH
(3) Insulin (4) Adrenaline

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.62** Which of the following is an accumulation and release center of neurohormones? [AIPMT 2006]

(1) Anterior pituitary lobe
(2) Posterior pituitary lobe
(3) Intermediate lobe of the pituitary
(4) Hypothalamus

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.63** A steroid hormone which regulates glucose metabolism is [AIPMT 2006]

(1) cortisone
(2) cortisol
(3) corticosterone
(4) 11-deoxycorticosterone.

Solution

**Q.64** Which one of the following is not a secondary messenger in hormone action? [AIPMT 2006]

(1) cAMP (2) cGMP
(3) Calcium (4) Sodium

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.65** Which one of the following statements is correct? [AIPMT 2006]

(1) Endocrine glands regulate neural activity, but not vice versa.
(2) Neurons regulate endocrine activity, but not vice versa.
(3) Endocrine glands regulate neural activity, and nervous system regulates endocrine glands.
(4) Neither hormones control neural activity nor the neurons control endocrine activity.

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.66** Which one of the following hormones is modified amino acid? [AIPMT 2004]

(1) Epinephrine (2) Progesterone
(3) Prostaglandin (4) Estrogen

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.67** Which one of the following pairs correctly matches a hormone with a disease resulting from its deficiency? [AIPMT 2004]

(1) Luteinizing hormone – Failure of ovulation
(2) Insulin – Diabetes insipidus
(3) Thyroxine – Tetany
(4) Parathyroid – Diabetes mellitus

Solution

**Q.68** Chemically hormones are [AIPMT 2004]

(1) biogenic amines only
(2) proteins, steroids and biogenic amines
(3) proteins only
(4) steroids only

Scan or tap for the full solution

**Q.69** Duodenum, which has characteristic Brunner's glands, secretes two hormones called [AIPMT 2004]

(1) kinase, estrogen
(2) secretin, cholecystokinin
(3) prolactin, parathormone
(4) estradiol, progesterone.

Solution

**Q.70** Which one of the following pairs correctly matches a hormone with a disease resulting from its deficiency? [AIPMT 2003]

(1) Relaxin – Gigantism
(2) Prolactin – Cretinism
(3) Parathyroid hormone – Tetany
(4) Insulin – Diabetes insipidus

Solution

**Q.71** Acromegaly is caused by [AIPMT 2002]

(1) excess of STH
(2) excess of thyroxine
(3) deficiency of thyroxine
(4) excess of adrenaline

Solution

**Q.72** Adrenaline directly affects [AIPMT 2002]

(1) S.A. node
(2) β-cells of Langerhans
(3) dorsal root of spinal nerve
(4) epithelial cells of stomach

Solution

**Q.73** When both ovaries are removed from rat then which hormone is decreased in blood? [AIPMT 2002]

(1) Oxytocin
(2) Prolactin
(3) Estrogen
(4) Gonadotropin releasing factor

Solution

**Q.74** Melatonin is secreted by [AIPMT 2000]

(1) pineal body (2) skin
(3) pituitary gland (4) thyroid

Solution

**Q.75** MSH is secreted by [AIPMT 2000]

(1) anterior lobe of pituitary
(2) middle lobe of pituitary
(3) posterior lobe of pituitary
(4) endostyle

Solution

## ANSWER KEY

| Ques. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ans. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Ques. | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Ans. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Ques. | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| Ans. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Ques. | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 |
| Ans. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Ques. | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 |
| Ans. | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Ques. | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 |
| Ans. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Ques. | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | | |
| Ans. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | |

Prepblink