Chapter:22 Chemical Coordination and Integration

True and False

Q.No	Question	Answer True/ False	Typology
Q.1	Parathyroid hormone (PTH) increases the Ca^{2+} levels in the blood	True	Understanding
Q.2	Aldosterone is a mineralocorticoid which regulates the balance of water and electrolytes in our body.	True	Knowledge
Q.3	Organs like heart and kidney also produce hormones.	True	Remember
Q.4	Vasopressin decreases reabsorption of water and electrolytes. Hence, it is also called as anti-diuretic hormone (ADH).	False	Analyze
Q.5	Exopthalmicgoitreis a form of hypothyroidism.	False	Knowledge
Q.6	Prolonged hyperglycemia leads to a complex disorder called Diabetes Insipidus	False	Application
Q.7	Melatonin plays a very important role in the regulation of a 24-hour (diurnal) rhythm of our body.	True	Remember
Q.8	Underproduction of hormones by the adrenal medulla leads to a disease called Addison's disease.	False	Application
Q.9	Somatostatin from the hypothalamus inhibits the release of growth hormone from the pituitary gland.	True	Knowledge
Q.10	Pars intermedia secretes two hormones, while pars nervosa (neurohypophysis) secretes only one hormone.	False	Knowledge

Chapter:22 Chemical Coordination and Integration

Multiple Choice Questions

Q.No	Question	Answer	Typology
Q.1	Following is not the function of estrogen: A. activities of female secondary sex organs B. appearance of female secondary sex characters C. regulate female sexual behaviour. D. Supports pregnancy	D	Understanding
Q.2	Pancreatic hormone glucagon is secreted by: A. α cells B. β cells C. ϒ cells D. Both α cells and β cells	A	Knowledge
Q.3	Weak immune responses in old people is due to degeneration of A. Thymus B. Thyroid Gland C. Parathyroid Gland D. Pineal Gland	A	Analysis
Q.4	The pars distalis region of pituitary does not secrete : A. Prolactin B. Growth Hormone C. Oxytocin D. LH	C	Knowledge
Q.5	Spermatogenesis is regulated by: A. FSH B. Androgens C. Both FSH and Androgens D. Neither FSH nor Androgens	C	Understanding
Q.6	Glucose homeostasis in blood is maintained by: A. Insulin B. Glucagon C. Both insulin and Glucagon D. neither insulin nor glucagon	C	Application
Q.7	Following is a peptide hormone: A. Testosterone B. Estradiol C. Insulin D. Cortisol	C	Understanding

Q.8	Exopthalmic goiter is also known as: A. Graves' disease B. Diabetes Insipidus C. Addison's disease D. Acromegaly	A	Knowledge
Q.9	The gland which is both exocrine and endocrine in function is A. Liver B. Pancreas C. Pituitary Gland D. Thyroid Gland	B	Understanding
Q.10	Following is not a hormone: A. Insulin B. Pepsin C. Glucagon D. Melatonin	B	Knowledge

Fill in the Blanks

Q.No	Question	Answer	Typology
Q.1	Hormones are non-nutrient chemicals which act as intercellular messengers and are produced in _____ amounts.	Trace	Understanding
Q.2	ACTH stimulates the synthesis and secretion of steroid hormones called _____ from the adrenal cortex.	glucocorticoids	Knowledge
Q.3	LH and FSH stimulate gonadal activity and hence are called _____.	gonadotrophins	Understanding
Q.4	Deficiency of iodine in our diet results in _____ and enlargement of the thyroid gland, commonly called goitre.	hypothyroidism	Understanding
Q.5	The secretion of PTH is regulated by thecirculating levels of _____ ions.	calcium	Knowledge
Q.6	Thymosins play a major role in the differentiation of_____ cells, which provide cell-mediatedimmunity.	T-lymphocytes	Understanding
Q.7	The adrenal medulla secretes two hormones commonly called as _____ .	catecholamines	Knowledge
Q.8	Insulin also stimulates conversion of glucose to glycogen called _____,in the target cells.	glycogenesis	Apply
Q.9	After ovulation, the ruptured follicle is converted to a structure called _____ , which secretes mainly progesterone.	corpus luteum	Knowledge
Q.10	The _____ cells of kidney produce a peptide hormone called erythropoietin which stimulates formation of RBC.	juxtaglomerular	Knowledge

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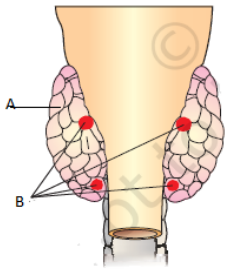
Match the Following

Q.No	Question		Answer		Typology
Q.1	Column A a. Identify a in the figure. b. Identify b in the figure  	Column B i) Thymus ii) Thyroid iii) Pituitary iv) Parathyroid	Column A a. b.	Column B ii) iv)	Understanding
Q.2	Column A a. T_4 b. T_3	Column B i)Triiodothyronine ii) Parathyroid Hormone iii)Tetraiodothyronine iv)Thymosin	Column A a. b.	Column B i) iii)	Knowledge
Q.3	Column A a. Corticotrophin b.Melanotrophin	Column B i) Pineal gland ii) Pituitary Gland iii) Adrenal Cortex iv) Adrenal Medulla	Column A a. b.	Column B iii) i)	Apply
Q,4	Column A a. Testosterone b. Glucagon	Column B i)Peptides ii)Steroids iii)Iodothyronines iv)Amino-acid Derivatives	Column A a. b.	Column B ii) i)	Analyze

Q.5	Column A a.Secretin b.CCK	Column B i)stimulates the secretion of HCl and pepsinogen ii)secretion of water and bicarbonate ions. iii)inhibits gastric secretion and motility. iv)stimulates the secretion of pancreatic enzymes and bile juice	Column A a. b.	Column B ii) iv)	Application
Q.6	Column A a.α cells b.β cells	Column B i) Insulin ii)Islets of Langerhans iii)Pepsin iv)Glucagon	Column A a. b.	Column B iv) i)	Knowledge
Q.7	Column A a.Addison's disease b.Graves' disease	Column B i)Parathyroid ii)Adrenal iii)Thymus iv)Thyroid	Column A a. b.	Column B ii) iv)	Application
Q.8	Column A a.Gonadotrophic b.Hypoglycemic	Column B i)Insulin ii)Glucagon iii)LH iv)Oxytocin	Column A a. b.	Column B i) iii)	Application
Q.9	Column A a. Ovary b. Posterior Pituitary	Column B i) Testosterone ii) Progesterone iii)Vasopressin iv)TSH	Column A a. b.	Column B ii) iii)	Application
Q.10	Column A a. Pineal Gland b. Pituitary Gland	Column B i) in a bony cavity attached to hypothalamus ii)on the dorsal side of forebrain iii)on either side of the trachea iv)at the anterior part of each kidney	Column A a. b.	Column B i) ii)	Understanding