Zoology multiple type of questions

1. FSH is produced by
2. Thyroid gland
3. Anterior pituitary gland
4. Posterior pituitary gland
5. Gonads
6. Which of the following hormone is produced by a pituitary gland in both males and females but functional only in a female?
7. Relaxin
8. Prolactin
9. Vasopressin
10. Somatotrophic hormones
11. Which of the following is an accumulation and releasing centre of neurohormone?
12. Hypothalamus
13. Anterior lobe of pituitary gland
14. Posterior pituitary gland
15. Intermediate lobe of pituitary
16. MSH is produced by
17. Anterior lobe of pituitary gland
18. Posterior pituitary gland
19. Parathyroid
20. Pars intermedia of pituitary
21. Sertoli cells are regulated by pituitary hormone known as
22. FSH
23. LH
24. GH
25. Prolactin
26. Trophic hormones are formed by
27. Anterior pituitary
28. Middle pituitary
29. Thyroid
30. None of these
31. Gigantism and acromegaly are due to
32. Hyperthyroidism
33. Hyperpituitarism
34. Hypopituitarism
35. Hypothyroidism
36. Which of the following gland is regarded as a master gland?
37. Adrenal gland
38. Hypothalamus
39. Pituitary gland
40. Thyroid
41. What is wermer’s syndrome known as?
42. Men type 1
43. Men type 2
44. Men type 3
45. Men type 4
46. Pars distalis, pars tuberalis, pars intermedia belongs to anterior pituitary.
47. True
48. False
49. A or b
50. None of these
51. What of the following is not released by anterior pituitary gland?
52. The pituitary adenoma is hemorrhagic and necrotic
53. Pituitary gland is infected with virus
54. Pituitary gland is infected with bacteria
55. It is the malignancy of the pituitary
56. Which of the following is not released by anterior pituitary gland?
57. Prolactin
58. ADH
59. FSH
60. TSH
61. What is carney complex?
62. Sex linked disorder
63. Autosomal recessive disorder
64. Autosomal dominant disorder
65. Disorder kidney.
66. The main hormone secreted by the thyroid gland
67. T4
68. T3
69. (a) and (b) Both
70. TSH
71. Lodine deficiency can cause
72. Goiter
73. Thyroid cancer
74. Solitary thyroid nodules
75. Thyroiditis
76. Grave’s disease or basedow’s disease is due to
77. Hyperactivity of adrenal contex
78. Hypoactivity of the thyroid gland
79. Hyperactivity of thyroid gland
80. Hypoactivity of islets of langerhans
81. The four small glands in the thyroid gland are known as
82. Adrenal gland
83. Pineal gland
84. Parathyroid gland
85. Endocrine and exocrine gland
86. Sometimes, the thyroid symptoms are mistaken for which condition?
87. Menopause
88. Posttraumatic stress
89. Pregnancy
90. Crohn’s disease
91. Medications for hypothyroidism include treatment that:
92. Replaces insulin
93. Replaces ADH
94. Replaces TH
95. Replaces surfactant
96. Which of these diseases is not related to thyroid glands?
97. Cretinism
98. Myxoedema
99. Goiter
100. Acromegaly
101. In chronically deficient patients, this abnormality is directly related to the enlargement of the thyroid gland.
102. Impaired conversion of T3 and T4
103. Reduced activity of thyroperoxidase
104. Elevated levels of TSH
105. An antibody that binds to the THs receptor in the thyroid gland
106. ------------ encloses thyroid, responsible for its movement during swallowing
107. Prevertebral fascia
108. Pretracheal fascia
109. Investing layer of the deep cervical fascia
110. Superficial fascia
111. This condition of chronic inflammation of the thyroid leading to under-activity is
112. Thyroiditis
113. Goiter
114. Hyperthyroidism
115. Hypothyroidism
116. Inhibitions of gastric secretions is brought about by
117. GIP
118. Cholecystokinin
119. Gastrin
120. Pancreozymin
121. One of the constituents of the pancreatic juice while poured while into the duodenum in humans is
122. Trypsin
123. Enerokinase
124. Trypsinogen
125. Chymotrypsin
126. This is a major product of chief cells
127. Mucus
128. Vitamin B12
129. Pepsinogen
130. HCI
131. The islets of Langerhans are found in
132. Stomach
133. Alimentary canal
134. Pancreas
135. Liver
136. Secretion of pancreatic juice is triggered by
137. Secretin
138. Enterogastrone
139. Gastrin
140. Enterokinase
141. This is common passage for bile and pancreatic juice
142. Stomach
143. Ampulla
144. Duct of oddi
145. Duct of wirsung
146. Pancreas is not
147. Elongated organ
148. Compound
149. Exocrine portion secretes pancreatic juice
150. Located above duodenum
151. This is most diagnostic investigation for acute pancreatitis
152. Serum LDH
153. Serum amylase
154. Serum lipase
155. Serum P-isoamylase
156. The female gonads are
157. The XX chromosomes
158. The external sexual organs, i.e. the vulva
159. The ovaries
160. The vaginal glands
161. Males have chromosomes
162. XX
163. XY
164. YY
165. XXX
166. The principal hormone in females is
167. Testosterone
168. Oestrogen
169. Androgen
170. Dihydrotestosterone
171. What term is used to describe a person with both male and female reproductive tissues?
172. Intrasex
173. Pseudohermaphrodite
174. Intersex
175. Aphrodite
176. Which of the folloeing is not a sex chromosome atypical condition>
177. Turner’s syndrome
178. Klinefelter’s syndrome
179. XXX syndrome
180. YYY syndrome
181. Which of the following is not used as a measure of the sex of an individual?
182. Sex chromosomes
183. Verbal ability
184. Gonads
185. External genitalia
186. The prenatal androgen theory proposes that female homosexuality occurs because of
187. Underexposure to prenatal androgens
188. Overexposure to testosterone
189. Overexposure to prenatal androgens
190. Underexposure to oestrogen
191. Individuals with congenital adrenal hyperplasia have
192. XY chromosomes
193. YY chromosomes
194. XXX chromosomes
195. In developing males within the womb, receptor cells in the hypothalamus do NOT respond to
196. Androgen
197. Testosterone
198. Oestrongen
199. Gonadotropins
200. Adrenaline and non adrenaline are hormones and act as
201. Neurotransmitters
202. Energy storing substance
203. Food storage material
204. Energy producing agents
205. Glomerular area of adrenal cortex is responsible for
206. Water and electrolyte balance
207. Steroid hormone secretion
208. Blood pressure
209. Carbohydrate metabolism
210. Which of the following hormone is known as flight and fight hormone?
211. Thyroxin
212. Adrenaline
213. ADH
214. Oxytocin
215. ADH acts on
216. Loop of Henle
217. Collecting ducts of testes
218. Collecting tubules of kidneys
219. PCT
220. Adrenal gland is derived from
221. Endoderm
222. Mesoderm
223. Ectoderm
224. Ectoderm and mesoderm
225. Adrenaline hormone increases
226. Blood pressure
227. Blood glucose level
228. Arteriosclerosis
229. Oxygen uptake
230. ADH deficiency shows
231. Polydipsia
232. Polyuria
233. Glycosuria
234. Polydipsia and polyuria
235. The adrenal gland is located
236. In the peritoneal cavity
237. On the kidneys
238. Lateral to the liver
239. In the abdominal cavity
240. What is the name of the cells producing the hormone in adrenal medulla?
241. F cells
242. Chief cells
243. Principal cells
244. Chromaffin cells
245. Which is not the function of cortisol?
246. Increases glucose uptake by muscles
247. Convert amino acids to glucose
248. Converts fat to fatty acids
249. Increases blood sugar level in response to stress
250. Low level of adrenal cortex hormones results in
251. Addison diseases
252. Cushing syndrome
253. Goiters
254. Tetany
255. Adrenal gland consists of
256. ACTH and BCTH
257. Inner and outer layer of kidney
258. Inner medulla and outer cortex
259. Lower adrenal and upper adrenal
260. The adrenal------------secretes small amount of both sex hormones.
261. Medulla
262. Cortex
263. Accessory gland
264. Cells
265. ACTH controls the secretion of
266. Cortisol
267. Aldosterone
268. Epinerphrine
269. Testosterone
270. Low level of adrenal cortex hormones result in
271. Goiter
272. Diabetes
273. Addison disease
274. Cushing syndrome