

Chapter – 19 | Chemical Coordination and Integration

QUIZ
PART-02

1. Pituitary gland is located in:

- A. Sella turcica
- B. Trachea
- C. Scrotal sac
- D. Abdomen (A)

Explanation : It lies in skeletal cavity called sella turcica.

2. Pituitary is called master gland because:

- A. It secretes bile
- B. It controls other endocrine glands
- C. It produces RBCs
- D. It stores glucose (B)

Explanation : It regulates secretions of many endocrine glands.

3. Anterior pituitary is called:

- A. Neurohypophysis
- B. Adenohypophysis
- C. Adrenal cortex
- D. Corpus luteum (B)

Explanation : Adenohypophysis is anterior pituitary.

4. GH hypersecretion in children causes:

- A. Dwarfism
- B. Gigantism
- C. Diabetes insipidus
- D. Goitre (B)

Explanation : Excess GH causes abnormal rapid growth.

5. GH deficiency causes:

- A. Pituitary dwarfism
- B. Acromegaly
- C. Graves' disease
- D. Addison's disease (A)

Explanation : Low GH causes stunted growth.

6. Prolactin mainly controls:

- A. Milk production
- B. Blood pressure
- C. Calcium level
- D. Skin colour only (A)

Explanation : Prolactin regulates mammary gland growth and milk production.

7. ADH is also called:

- A. Oxytocin
- B. Vasopressin
- C. Cortisol
- D. Melatonin (B)

Explanation : Vasopressin reduces water loss in urine.

8. Lack of ADH causes:

- A. Diabetes mellitus
- B. Diabetes insipidus
- C. Cretinism
- D. Acromegaly (B)

Explanation : ADH deficiency leads to excess urination and dehydration.

9. MSH acts on:

- A. Melanocytes
- B. Kidney tubules
- C. Thyroid follicles
- D. Liver cells (A)

Explanation : MSH regulates skin pigmentation.

10. Oxytocin helps in:

- A. Uterine contraction
- B. Glycogen breakdown
- C. RBC formation
- D. Bone demineralization (A)

Explanation : Oxytocin contracts uterine muscles during delivery.