

Chapter – 19 | Chemical Coordination and Integration

QUIZ
PART-06

1. Pancreas is a:

- A. Composite gland
- B. Pure endocrine gland only
- C. Pure exocrine gland only
- D. Nervous tissue (A)

Explanation : It has both endocrine and exocrine functions.

2. Endocrine part of pancreas is:

- A. Islets of Langerhans
- B. Seminiferous tubules
- C. Ovarian follicles
- D. Adrenal cortex (A)

Explanation : Islets secrete pancreatic hormones.

3. Alpha cells secrete:

- A. Glucagon
- B. Insulin
- C. Melatonin
- D. Progesterone (A)

Explanation : α -cells release glucagon.

4. Beta cells secrete:

- A. Insulin
- B. Cortisol
- C. ADH
- D. Thyroxine (A)

Explanation : β -cells release insulin.

5. Glucagon is:

- A. Hyperglycemic hormone
- B. Hypoglycemic hormone
- C. Sleep hormone
- D. Calcium-lowering hormone (A)

Explanation : It raises blood glucose.

6. Insulin promotes:

- A. Cellular glucose uptake
- B. Glycogen breakdown
- C. Blood pressure rise
- D. Pupil dilation (A)

Explanation : Insulin lowers blood glucose.

7. Diabetes mellitus is treated with:

- A. Insulin therapy
- B. Melatonin therapy
- C. PTH therapy
- D. ADH therapy only (A)

Explanation : Insulin helps control hyperglycemia.

8. Leydig cells secrete:

- A. Testosterone
- B. Progesterone
- C. Secretin
- D. ANF (A)

Explanation : Leydig cells produce androgens.

9. Corpus luteum secretes mainly:

- A. Progesterone
- B. Glucagon
- C. Thymosin
- D. Calcitonin (A)

Explanation : Corpus luteum forms after ovulation and secretes progesterone.

10. Estrogen helps in:

- A. Female secondary sex traits
- B. RBC destruction
- C. Water reabsorption
- D. Fight or flight response (A)

Explanation : Estrogen controls female reproductive development.