1. Endocrine glands are also called:
   A. Tubular glands
   B. Ductless glands
   C. Exocrine glands
   D. Digestive glands (B)

Explanation : Endocrine glands lack ducts and release hormones directly into blood.

2. Hormones mainly act as:
   A. Nutrients
   B. Enzymes
   C. Intercellular messengers
   D. Blood cells (C)

Explanation : Hormones are non-nutrient chemicals acting as messengers.

3. The hypothalamus is part of:
   A. Midbrain
   B. Hindbrain
   C. Forebrain
   D. Spinal cord (C)

Explanation : Hypothalamus is located at the base of diencephalon of forebrain.

4. GnRH from hypothalamus stimulates:
   A. Thyroid hormones
   B. Gonadotropin secretion
   C. Insulin secretion
   D. Melatonin secretion (B)

Explanation : GnRH induces release of gonadotropins from pituitary.

5. Somatostatin inhibits secretion of:
   A. Growth hormone
   B. Thyroxine
   C. Insulin
   D. Estrogen (A)

Explanation : Somatostatin is also called GHIH and inhibits GH.

6. Posterior pituitary is regulated by hypothalamus through:
   A. Direct neural control
   B. Digestive enzymes
   C. Bile duct
   D. Lymph vessels (A)

Explanation : Posterior pituitary is under direct neural regulation.

7. Which is not a chemical nature of hormones?
   A. Steroid
   B. Protein
   C. Glycoprotein
   D. Cellulose (D)

Explanation : Hormones may be proteins, steroids, glycoproteins etc., not cellulose.

8. Endocrine system works with nervous system for:
   A. Digestion only
   B. Control and coordination
   C. Bone formation only
   D. Excretion only (B)

Explanation : Both systems coordinate body functions.

9. Hormones usually cannot be stored because:
   A. They are inorganic
   B. They have short lifespan
   C. They are insoluble
   D. They are blood cells (B)

Explanation : Hormones generally have short lifespan.

10. Portal circulation connects hypothalamic hormones to:
    A. Pituitary gland
    B. Kidney
    C. Liver
    D. Thymus (A)

Explanation : Hypothalamic hormones reach pituitary through portal circulation.