THYROID GLAND , PARATHYROID GLAND EXERCISE -3

1. The thyroid gland is homologous to which part of lower chordates :-
(1) Neural gland
(2) Pharyngeal gill pouch
(3) Nerve cord
(4) Endostyle

2. If thyroid is removed from tadpole of frog, it will :-
(1) Die soon
(2) Remains tadpole throughout life
(3) Grow in to giant frog
(4) Grows into dwarf frog

3. The basal metabolic rate (BMR) in body cells is regulated by :-
(1) Parathyroid (2) Thyroid
(3) Pituitary (4) Thymus

4. Who isolated thyroxine hormone :-
(1) Best & Banting
(2) F. Sanger
(3) William Buemont
(4) E.C. Kendall

5. The hormone responsible for regulation of calcium and phosphorous metabolism is secreted by :-
(1) Pancreas (2) Thyroid
(3) Thymus (4) Parathyroid

6. Injection of which of the following increases metabolic t :-
(1) STH (2) Insulin
(3) Thyroxine (4) Testosterone

7. Hypothyroidism in adults causes :-
(1) Addison's disease (2) Myxoedema
(3) Sterility (4) Cretinism

8. Parathormone regulates :-
(1) Blood calcium level
(2) Calcium phosphate level
(3) Body temperature
(4) None

9. Which gland stores hormone in intercellular space before its secretion into blood :-
(1) Pancreas (2) Thyroid
(3) Testis (4) Ovary

10. Goiter is caused by the abnormal functioning of :-
(1) Pancreas (2) Adrenals
(3) Pituitary (4) Thyroid

11. Parathormone deficiency in man causes :
(1) Hyper calcemia (2) Hypocalcaemia
(3) Goitre (4) All

12. Cretinism is due to abnormal secretion of :-
(1) Thyroid stimulating hormone
(2) Thyroxine
(3) Calcitonin
(4) Parathormone

13. Philips collip discovered which of the following hormones :-
(1) Parathyroid hormone
(2) Thyroxine
(3) A. D. H.
(4) Oxytocin

14. Exopthalimic goitre is caused due to Hypersecretion of :-
(1) Adranal (2) Thyroid
(3) Parathyroid (4) Oxytocin

15. The main function of thyroid gland is to control :-
(1) Growth
(2) Reproduction
(3) Secondary sexual characters
(4) Basal metabolic rate

16. The two lobes of thyroid gland are joined by a horizontal connection called :-
(1) Inter thyroidal connective
(2) Inter thyroidal commissure
(3) Interme diary lobe
(4) Isthumus

17. The vitamin which works along with para thyroid hormone is :-
(1) Vitamin C (2) Calciferol
(3) Tocopherol (4) Vitamin – B_{12}

18. Sorage gland is :-
(1) Pancreas (2) Testis
(3) Thyroid (4) Adrenal

19. In Hashimoto's disease symptoms develop like:-
(1) Hyposecretion of thyroxine
(2) Hyper secretion of thyroxine
(3) Hyposecretion of adrenaline
(4) None of the above

20. Removal of Parathyroids in human beings result in
(1) Tetany (2) Simmond's disease
(3) Myxoedema (4) Addison's disease

21. Hyper secretion of Parathyroids hormone result in
(1) Stronger bones due to increased incorporation of calcium in them.
(2) Deposition of calcium in various skeletal structure
(3) No effect on the constitution of bones
(4) Weaker bones due to increased removal of calcium from them

22. One of the following is correct statement :-
(1) T_4 is more active then T_3
(2) T_3 is more active then T_4
(3) T_3 and T_4 are the above
(4) None of the above

23. Meta morphosis can be accelerated by :-
(1) I_2 (2) P
(3) K (4) Ca

24. One of the following is genetic :-
(1) Simple Goitre (2) Exopthalmic
(3) Sporadic goitre (4) None

25. Hormone that decrease calcium lavel in blood :-
(1) Thyroxine (2) Parathormone
(3) Thyrocalcitonin (4) Cortisol

26. BMR is increased due to :-
(1) Sympathetic nervous system
(2) Adrenaline
(3) Parasympathetic nervous system
(4) Thyroxine

27. Goitre is a pathological condition associated with :-
(1) Glucagon (2) Thyroxine
(3) Progesterone (4) Testosterone

28. Effect of thyroxine on metabolic rate is :-
(1) Decreases (2) No effect
(3) Increases (4) Uncertain

29. Deficiency of which of the following may cause bone deformation :-
(1) PTH (2) Vitamin D
(3) STH (4) Thyroxine

30. Function of Thyrocalcitonin :- **[CBSE – 1998]**
(1) To reduce the calcium level in blood
(2) To increases the calcium level in blood
(3) Oppose the action of thyroxine
(4) Hypercalemia

31. Parathormone deficiency leads to :- **[CBSE – 1998]**
(1) Decrease of Ca^{+2} level in blood
(2) Increase of Ca^{+2} level in blood
(3) Oppose the action of thyroxine
(4) Hypercalemia

32. Parathormone controls :-
(1) Fatty acid metabolism
(2) Sodium and potassium metabolism
(3) Calcium and phosphate metabolism
(4) Protein metabolism

33. Parathyroid hormone **[NCERT]**
(1) is produced by the thyroid gland
(2) is released when blood calcium levels fall
(3) stimulates osteoblasts to lay down new bone
(4) stimulates calcitonin release.

ANSWER KEY — EXERCISE -3

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	**4**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**4**
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	**4**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**1**
Que.	31	32	33												