

NEET CHEMICAL COORDINATION AND INTEGRATION — HYPOTHALAMUS AND PITUITARY GLAND — PYQS

Max. Marks: 44
Questions: 11

Section A (MCQ) — 11 questions

Q.1 Which of the following statements related to pituitary gland are correct?

- A. It is divided anatomically into adenohypophysis and neurohypophysis
- B. It secretes follicle stimulating hormone
- C. It secretes melanocyte stimulating hormone
- D. It does not secrete prolactin

[RE-NEET (UG) 2026]

- (1) (B) and (C) only (2) (A) and (B) only
 (3) (A), (B) and (C) only (4) (C) and (D) only

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Q.2 Match List-I with List-II.

[RE-NEET (UG) 2026]

List-I		List-II	
A.	Excess growth hormone	I.	Reabsorption of water and electrolytes in kidney
B.	Luteinizing hormone	II.	Contraction of uterus during child birth
C.	Vasopressin	III.	Acromegaly
D.	Oxytocin	IV.	Ovulation

- (1) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II (2) A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
 (3) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II (4) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

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Q.3 GnRH, a hypothalamic hormone, needed in reproduction, acts on

[NEET 2017]

- (1) anterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and FSH
- (2) posterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of oxytocin and FSH
- (3) posterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and relaxin
- (4) anterior pituitary gland and stimulates secretion of LH and oxytocin.

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Q.4 Hypersecretion of growth hormone in adults does not cause further increase in height, because

[NEET 2017]

- (1) epiphyseal plates close after adolescence
- (2) bones lose their sensitivity to growth hormone in adults
- (3) muscle fibres do not grow in size after birth
- (4) growth hormone becomes inactive in adults.

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Q.5 The posterior pituitary gland is not a 'true' endocrine gland because

[NEET 2016 (Phase 2)]

- (1) it is provided with a duct
- (2) it only stores and releases hormones
- (3) it is under the regulation of hypothalamus
- (4) it secretes enzymes.

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Q.6 Which one of the following hormones though synthesised elsewhere, is stored and released by the master gland?

[AIPMT 2015]

- (1) Prolactin
- (2) Melanocyte stimulating hormone
- (3) Antidiuretic hormone
- (4) Luteinising hormone

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Q.7 Match the source gland with its respective hormone and function and select the correct option.

[AIPMT 2011 (Prelims)]

Source gland			Hormone			Function			ANSWER KEY										
(1)	Anterior pituitary	Oxytocin	Contraction of uterus muscles during child birth	Ques.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11				
				Ans.	3	3	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	2				
Source gland			Hormone			Function													
(2)	Posterior pituitary	Vasopressin	Stimulates reabsorption of water in the distal tubules in the nephron																
Source gland		Hormone		Function															
(3)	Corpus luteum	Estrogen	Supports pregnancy																
Source gland		Hormone		Function															
(4)	Thyroid	Thyroxine	Regulates blood calcium level																

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Q.8 In human adult females oxytocin: [AIPMT 2008]

- (1) causes strong uterine contractions during parturition
- (2) stimulates pituitary to secrete vasopressin
- (3) stimulates growth of mammary glands
- (4) is secreted by anterior pituitary

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Q.9 Which of the following is an accumulation and release center of neurohormones? [AIPMT 2006]

- (1) Anterior pituitary lobe
- (2) Posterior pituitary lobe
- (3) Intermediate lobe of the pituitary
- (4) Hypothalamus

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Q.10 Acromegaly is caused by [AIPMT 2002]

- (1) excess of STH
- (2) excess of thyroxine
- (3) deficiency of thyroxine
- (4) excess of adrenaline

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Q.11 MSH is secreted by [AIPMT 2000]

- (1) anterior lobe of pituitary
- (2) middle lobe of pituitary
- (3) posterior lobe of pituitary
- (4) endostyle

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