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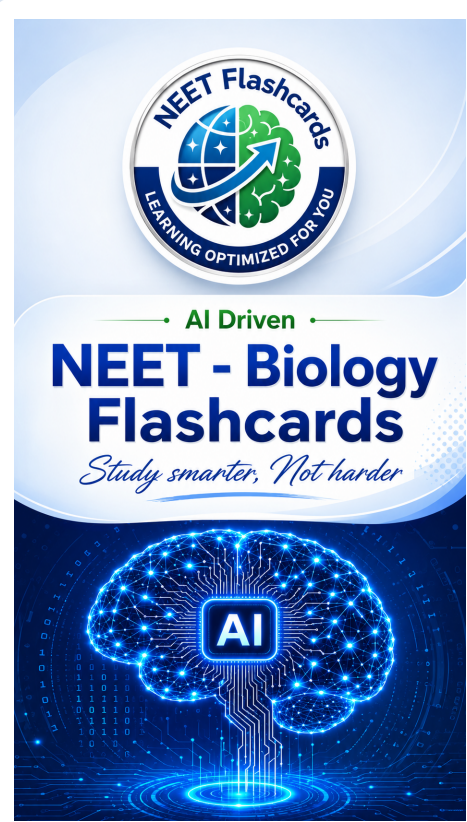
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Question	Answer
Give examples of androgens and estrogens mentioned in the chapter.	Testosterone and estrogen.
Give examples of steroid hormones.	Cortisol, testosterone, estradiol, and progesterone.
How are diabetic patients successfully treated according to the text?	By insulin therapy.
How do hormones interacting with intracellular receptors mainly act?	By regulating gene expression or chromosome function.
How many adrenal glands are present in the body?	One pair.
How many hormones are secreted by pars intermedia?	One hormone.
How many parathyroid glands are present in humans?	Four.
Name some male accessory sex organs regulated by androgens.	Epididymis, vas deferens, seminal vesicles, prostate gland, and urethra.
Name the four major peptide hormones secreted by the gastrointestinal tract.	Gastrin, secretin, cholecystokinin (CCK), and gastric inhibitory peptide (GIP).
Name the gastrointestinal hormones mentioned in the summary.	Gastrin, secretin, cholecystokinin, and gastric inhibitory peptide.
Name the organised endocrine bodies in the human body.	Pituitary, pineal, thyroid, adrenal, pancreas, parathyroid, thymus, and gonads.
Name two body rhythms regulated by melatonin.	Sleep-wake rhythm and body temperature rhythm.
What are the functions of CCK?	Stimulates secretion of pancreatic enzymes and bile juice.
What are the major functions of glucocorticoids?	Stimulate gluconeogenesis, lipolysis, proteolysis, erythropoiesis, and suppress immune response.
What behavioural role is performed by estrogens?	Regulation of female sexual behaviour.
What causes diabetes mellitus according to the summary?	Insulin deficiency and/or insulin resistance.
What condition is caused by over-secretion of growth hormone (GH)?	Gigantism.
What connects the two lobes of the thyroid gland?	Isthmus.
What do catecholamines stimulate besides glycogen breakdown?	Breakdown of lipids and proteins.
What does GnRH stand for?	Gonadotrophin releasing hormone.

Question	Answer
What effect does cortisol have on inflammation?	Produces anti-inflammatory reactions.
What effect does insulin have on cellular glucose uptake?	It enhances cellular glucose uptake and utilisation.
What is another name for vasopressin?	Anti-diuretic hormone (ADH).
What is cretinism?	Stunted growth due to hypothyroidism during pregnancy.
What is the function of ACTH?	It stimulates secretion of glucocorticoids from the adrenal cortex.
What is the function of FSH in females?	It stimulates growth and development of ovarian follicles.
What is the main function of ANF?	Decreases blood pressure.
What is the main mineralocorticoid in the body?	Aldosterone.
What is the major role of melatonin?	Regulation of 24-hour diurnal rhythm.
What is the major role of progesterone?	Maintenance of pregnancy and mammary gland development.
What is the role of thymosins in immunity?	Differentiation of T-lymphocytes for cell-mediated immunity.
What is the role of thymosins?	Differentiation of T-lymphocytes and promotion of antibody production.
What is the role of thyroid hormones in metabolism?	They regulate basal metabolic rate and metabolism of carbohydrates, proteins, and fats.
What process in bones is stimulated by PTH?	Bone resorption (dissolution/demineralisation).
What type of cells are present in the hypothalamus?	Neurosecretory cells called nuclei.
Where are hormone receptors located?	In target tissues only.
Where is the pituitary gland located?	In a bony cavity called sella tursica.
Which additional process stimulated by glucagon contributes to hyperglycemia?	Gluconeogenesis.
Which adrenal hormones are called fight or flight hormones?	Adrenaline and noradrenaline.
Which gland secretes PTH?	Parathyroid gland.
Which gland secretes TSH (thyrotrophin)?	Pituitary gland.
Which glands constitute the endocrine system?	Hypothalamus, pituitary, pineal, thyroid, adrenal, pancreas, parathyroid, thymus, and gonads.
Which hormone induces ovulation?	LH.
Which hormone is also called ADH?	Vasopressin.

Question	Answer
Which hormone is responsible for hypoglycemia?	Insulin.
Which hormone is secreted by $\hat{I}\pm$ -cells?	Glucagon.
Which hormone stimulates glycogenesis?	Insulin.
Which hormones are secreted by the adrenal medulla?	Adrenaline (epinephrine) and noradrenaline (norepinephrine).
Which hormones are secreted by the anterior pituitary?	GH, PRL, TSH, ACTH, LH and FSH.
Which is the outer layer of adrenal cortex?	Zona glomerulosa.
Which two steroid hormones are secreted by the ovary?	Estrogen and progesterone.
Why are endocrine glands called ductless glands?	Because they lack ducts.
Why are hormone receptors called specific?	Because each receptor is specific to one hormone only.
Why is the pancreas called a composite gland?	Because it acts as both exocrine and endocrine gland.



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