

A Guided Study of the Endocrine System (Reference text and photos for answers)

1. What is the name of the system of glands that control body functions with hormones?
 - a) Lymph Nodes
 - b) Hormonal System
 - c) Endocrine System
 - d) Nervous System
2. What part of the brain links the endocrine and nervous system, and controls the pituitary gland?
 - a) Hypothalamus
 - b) Cingulate Gyrus
 - c) Amygdala
 - d) Sensory Cortex
3. What are chemical "messengers" of the endocrine system that are released into the blood called?
 - a) Plasma
 - b) Nerves
 - c) Epinephrine
 - d) Hormones
4. The 8 organs/glands of the endocrine system are hypothalamus, pituitary gland, thyroid gland, adrenal glands, pancreas, pineal gland, parathyroid glands, and gonads.
True/False
5. What part of the Diencephalon controls the pituitary gland?
 - a) Thalamus
 - b) Hypothalamus
 - c) Epithalamus
 - d) All of the above

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6. What master hormone gland controls blood pressure, growth, metabolism, and sex development?
- a) Thyroid Gland
 - b) Pineal Gland
 - c) Hypothalamus
 - d) Pituitary Gland
7. What glands controls calcium levels in the blood?
- a) Pineal
 - b) Pituitary
 - c) Parathyroid
 - d) Pancreas
8. The thymus plays a major role in developing the immune system. True/False
9. The parathyroid gland produces the fight or flight mechanism. True/False
Answer: False. Adrenal Glands.
10. The thyroid gland regulates blood sugar. True/False
Answer: False. Pancreas.
11. The melanin-stimulating hormone is secreted by the anterior pituitary gland and stimulates the growth of bones. True/False
Answer: False. Growth Hormone.
12. The Follicle-Stimulating Hormone & Lutinizing Hormone are protein hormones that are secreted by the anterior pituitary, which stimulates ovulation in females and androgen production in males. True/False
13. Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone (ACTH) is a peptide hormone that is released from the anterior pituitary and stimulates the production and secretion of steroid hormones by the adrenal cortex. True/False
14. The Antidiuretic Hormone (ADH) and Oxytocin (OT) are produced by the hypothalamus and released from the posterior pituitary, which induces contractions of the uterus muscles during labor. True/False

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15. This gland is found in the neck that regulates rate of metabolism and produces thyroxine T-4, T-3, and Reverse T-3.
- a) **Thyroid**
 - b) Parathyroid
 - c) Larynx
 - d) Esophagus
16. What hormone gland controls calcium and phosphate metabolism?
- a) Pituitary
 - b) Thyroid
 - c) **Parathyroid**
 - d) Amygdala
17. What hormone is secreted by the cortex of the adrenal gland and regulates mineral balance in blood and controls fluid volumes?
- a) **Aldosterone**
 - b) Follicle-Stimulating Hormone
 - c) Oxytocin
 - d) Melatonin
18. What gland is located partially behind the stomach in the abdomen, and functions as both an endocrine and exocrine gland, producing digestive enzymes as well as insulin and glucagon?
- a) Gallbladder
 - b) Duodenum
 - c) **Pancreas**
 - d) Adrenal Glands
19. Beta cells of the pancreas are responsible for regulating what?
- a) Blood Pressure
 - b) **Insulin Production**
 - c) Water in the Blood
 - d) Digestive Enzymes

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20. Alpha cells of the pancreas are responsible for raising what?
- a) Water in the Blood
 - b) Digestive Enzymes
 - c) Blood Glucose
 - d) Blood Pressure
21. Beta cells of the pancreas are attacked and destroyed by this type of diabetes?
- a) Type 1 Diabetes
 - b) Type 2 Diabetes
 - c) Type AB Diabetes
 - d) Gestational Diabetes
22. Name a small mass of tissue near the center of the brain that secretes the hormone melatonin.
- a) Pituitary Gland
 - b) Hypothalamus
 - c) Hypothalamus
 - d) Pineal Gland
23. Name the hormone secreted by the pineal gland, used to regulate sleep patterns.
- a) Melatonin
 - b) Growth Hormone
 - c) Thyroid-Stimulating Hormone
 - d) Lutienizing Hormone
24. What gland is located near the heart and aids in the body's immune system by making antibodies?
- a) Lungs
 - b) Diaphragm
 - c) Thymus
 - d) Parathyroid
 - e)
25. The thyroid stimulating hormone is released by the pineal gland to stimulate the hormone. True/False
Answer: False. Produced by the anterior pituitary gland.
26. When there is balance in the human body, it is called homeostasis. True/False

A Guided Study of the Reproductive System (Reference text and photos for answers)

1. What is the name of the two ciliated tubes that propel the egg (ovum) towards the uterus?
 - a) Fallopian Tubes
 - b) Uteral Tubes
 - c) Vas Deferens
 - d) Cervical Tubes
2. Where does fertilization (sperm joins egg) usually occur?
 - a) Ovaries
 - b) Uterus
 - c) Fallopian Tubes
 - d) Cervix
3. The Endometrium is the lining of the uterus. **T**/F
4. What is the external sac that houses the testes and keeps them cooler than the body temperature?
 - a) Scrotum
 - b) Testes Sac
 - c) Epididymus
 - d) Prostate
5. Where do male gonads make testosterone?
 - a) Seminal Vesicle
 - b) Prostate
 - c) Vas Deferens
 - d) Testes
6. What is it called when the vas deferens is cut and tied off, sometimes burned for sterilization of a male?
 - a) Hysterectomy
 - b) Colonoscopy
 - c) Prostatectomy
 - d) Vasectomy

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7. Name the male pair of tubular glands located below the bladder. They secrete seminal fluid.
- a) Vas Deferens
 - b) Cowper's Gland
 - c) Seminal Vesicle
 - d) Epididymis
8. The epididymis is part of the prostate. T/F
Answer: False. The epididymis is part of the Testes.
9. This gland produces an alkaline mucus secretion that protects the sperm when it passes through the urethra during ejaculation.
- a) Epididymis
 - b) Seminal Vesicle
 - c) Cowper's Gland
 - d) Prostate
10. The prostate secretes a milky white alkaline fluid that mixes with sperm to create semen. T/F
11. The testicles are outside of the body so the sperm temperature can remain above 98 degrees Fahrenheit. T/F
Answer: False. To keep the sperm temperature below 98 degrees Fahrenheit.
12. Name the female steroid hormone secreted by the ovary and responsible for typical female sexual characteristics.
- a) Estrogen
 - b) FSH
 - c) LH
 - d) Progesterone
13. Name the hormone produced by the ovaries that acts with estrogen to stimulate a menstrual cycle.
- a) LH
 - b) Estrogen Stimulating Hormone
 - c) FSH
 - d) Progesterone

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14. What is the muscular tube or passageway for semen and urine for the male?
- a) Vas Deferens
 - b) Urethra
 - c) Penis
 - d) All of the above
15. The female is born with two million _____ halted at Prophase I.
- a) Oocytes
 - b) Zygocytes
 - c) Eggs
 - d) Hormones
16. What is another name for oviduct?
- a) Uterus
 - b) Fallopian Tube
 - c) Ovum
 - d) Vagina
17. Ovulation occurs around day 20. T/F
- Answer: False. Around day 14
18. The egg is moved into the fallopian tube by fimbriae. T/F
19. The skeletal muscles contract to move the egg or zygote to the uterus. T/F
- Answer: False. The cilia and the smooth muscles contract
20. When estrogen is absent, gonads develop into ovaries. T/F
- Answer: False. Testosterone
21. Tissues that produce a penis in males, produce the labia in females. T/F
- Answer: False. It produces a clitoris
22. Tissues that produce a scrotum in a male, produce the labia in a female. T/F
23. What is the outer layer of the developing embryo called?
- a) Blastocyst
 - b) Zygote
 - c) Embryo
 - d) Oocyst

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24. In the second trimester of pregnancy the internal organs and body structures such as the eyes, heart, and liver start to develop. T/F

Answer: False. In the first trimester, by week 5.

25. During which trimester does the mother usually feel the first movements?

- a) First Trimester
- b) Second Trimester
- c) Third Trimester
- d) Fourth Trimester

26. When does estrogen cause receptors on the uterine wall to develop?

- a) Towards the beginning of the Second Trimester
- b) End of the Second Trimester
- c) Beginning of Third Trimester
- d) Towards the end of Third Trimester

27. What hormone causes smooth muscles in the uterine wall to contract?

- a) Progesterone
- b) Estrogen
- c) Oxytocin
- d) Aldosterone

28. What hormone manages the birthing of the placenta?

- a) Progesterone
- b) Estrogen
- c) Oxytocin
- d) Aldosterone

29. When is the development of the maternal blood supply to the placenta complete?

- a) By the end of the first trimester
- b) In the middle of the second trimester
- c) By the end of the second trimester
- d) By the end of the third trimester

30. What hormone promotes mammary gland growth in preparation for lactation?

- a) Human Chorionic Gonadotropin
- b) Human Placental Lactogen

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- c) Estrogen
- d) Progesterone