

REVIEW EXERCISES: UNIT 10

A. Fill in the blanks in the statements below.

1. The organs of the endocrine system are also known as _____ glands.
2. The tissue on which a hormone exerts its effect is its _____ tissue.
3. The secretion of most hormones is regulated by a _____ mechanism.
4. The three lobes of the pituitary are the _____, _____, and _____ lobes.
5. The pituitary hormone that stimulates the adrenal cortex is _____.
6. The pituitary hormone that stimulates the thyroid gland is _____.
7. The gonadotrophic hormones of the pituitary are _____ and _____. They are produced by the _____ lobe.
8. The hormones of the posterior lobe are _____ and _____.
9. The hormone produced by the thyroid is _____.
10. The thyroid hormone controls the rate of _____.
11. Calcium and phosphorus metabolism is controlled by the hormone _____.
12. The hormone that stimulates the development of female secondary sex characteristics is _____.
13. A serious deficiency of thyroid hormone from infancy results in _____.
14. The pancreatic hormone that causes an increase in the blood glucose level is _____.
15. The pancreatic hormone that lowers the blood glucose level is _____.
16. The endocrine cells of the pancreas are known as the _____.
17. The hormone that is sometimes used in the treatment of asthma is _____.
18. The hormone secreted by the lining of the stomach is _____.
19. The hypothalamus stimulates the release of hormones by the anterior lobe of the pituitary with substances called _____.
20. The hormone that stimulates the production of milk by the mammary glands is _____ hormone.

B. In the answer space for each question, write the letter of the choice that best completes each statement.

- _____ 1. The three hormones directly involved in glucose metabolism are (a) ACTH, adrenaline, and parathormone (b) glucagon, estrogen, and testosterone (c) glucagon, adrenaline, and insulin (d) glucagon, insulin, and cortin
- _____ 2. Simple goiter is caused by (a) iodine deficiency (b) hyperthyroidism (c) hypothyroidism (d) TSH deficiency
- _____ 3. Hypoglycemia is a condition characterized by (a) tetany (b) high blood sugar (c) acromegaly (d) low blood sugar

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- _____ 5. The hormone secretin stimulates (a) production of gastric juice (b) production of intestinal juice (c) production of saliva and gastric juice (d) production of pancreatic juice
- _____ 6. The hypothalamus produces (a) noradrenaline (b) releasing factors (c) cholinesterase (d) ACTH
- _____ 7. Fear and anger stimulate the (a) adrenal cortex (b) adrenal medulla (c) parathyroids (d) islets of Langerhans
- _____ 8. The posterior lobe of the pituitary secretes (a) oxytocin and ACTH (b) ACTH and vasopressin (c) thyrotrophic hormone and oxytocin (d) oxytocin and vasopressin
- _____ 9. Vasopressin controls (a) blood glucose concentration (b) contraction of smooth muscle (c) water reabsorption by the kidneys (d) blood calcium concentration
- _____ 10. The adrenal glands are located on top of the (a) pancreas (b) kidneys (c) stomach (d) small intestines
- _____ 11. An organ that serves both as an endocrine and an exocrine gland is the (a) pancreas (b) adrenals (c) hypothalamus (d) thymus
- _____ 12. The secretion of secretin is stimulated by (a) food entering the stomach (b) secretin-stimulating hormone (c) gastrin (d) chyme entering small intestine
- _____ 13. The hormone gastrin stimulates the secretion of (a) gastric juice by the gastric glands (b) gastric juice by the pancreas (c) secretin (d) pancreatic juice and bile
- _____ 14. The thymus (a) produces a thymus hormone (b) is part of the immune system (c) serves no useful function (d) is larger in adults than in children
- _____ 15. Myxedema is caused by a deficiency in (a) adrenaline (b) parathormone (c) thyroxin (d) epinephrine
- _____ 16. The steroid hormones produced by the adrenal cortex are known as (a) adrenocorticotrophic hormones (b) noradrenalines (c) cortin (d) androgens
- _____ 17. Simple goiter is treated with (a) ACTH (b) cortisone (c) iodine (d) steroid hormones
- _____ 18. Which of the following is *not* an effect of adrenaline? (a) heart rate increases (b) glycogen converted to glucose (c) blood pressure decreases (d) blood clotting occurs more rapidly
- _____ 19. Addison's disease is marked by a destruction of the (a) islets of Langerhans (b) anterior pituitary (c) adrenal medulla (d) adrenal cortex
- _____ 20. In diabetes mellitus there is a deficiency of (a) ACTH (b) glucagon (c) adrenaline (d) insulin