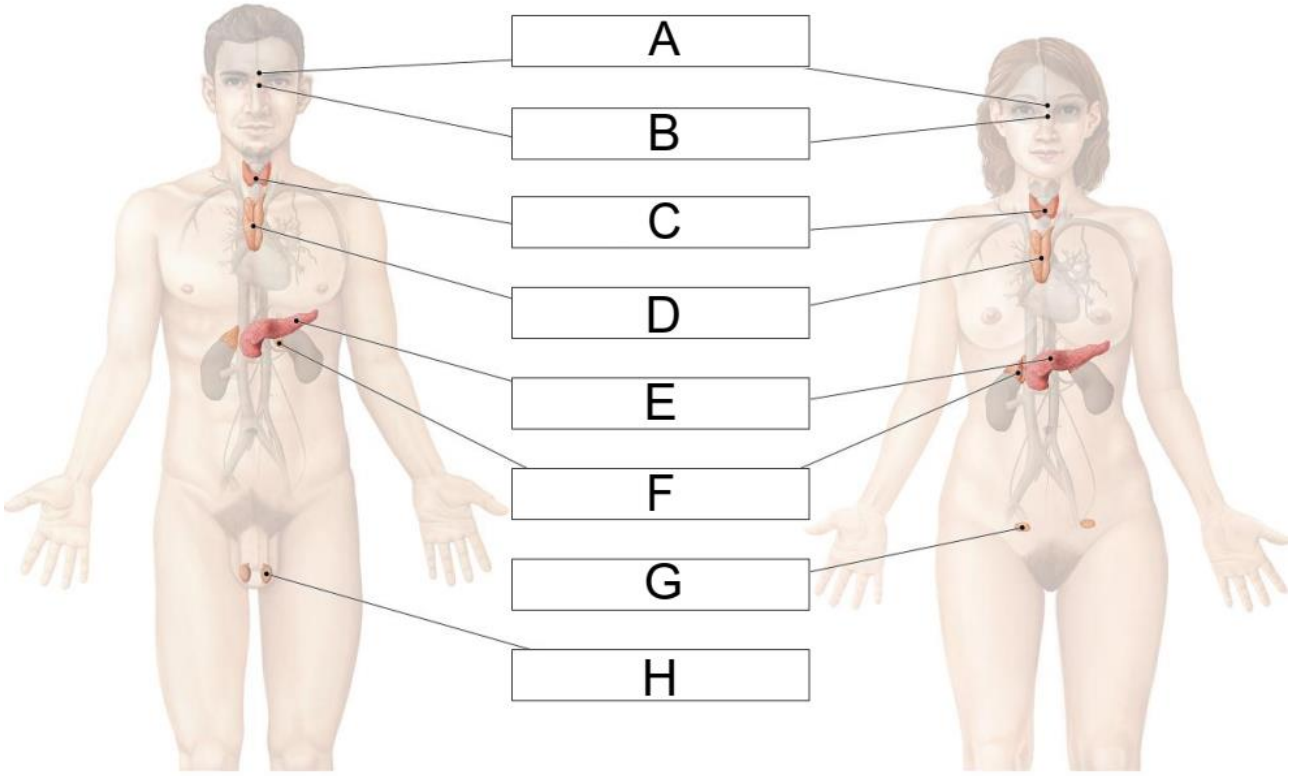
Endocrine Syst. Test

Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Match:



1. **Thyroid gland.**
2. **Pineal gland.**
3. **Thymus gland.**
4. **Pitutary gland.**
5. **Pancreas.**
6. **Ovary.**
7. **Adrenal gland.**
8. **Testes.**

9. What kind of hormones bind to receptors in the cytoplasm of cells?

a. Amino acid hormones
b. Steroid hormones
c. Both A and B
d. Neither A nor B

10. Which of the following hormones does the adrenal gland produce?

a. Aldosterone
b. Adrenaline
c. Glucocorticoids
d. All of the above

11. The hormone that stimulates the release of calcium from bone tissue is called —

a. thyroid hormone.
b. calcitonin.
c. parathyroid hormone.
d. human growth hormone.

12. The hormone _____ stimulates the liver to release glucose into the blood when glucose levels are low.

a. glucagon
b. insulin
c. bile
d. Gastrin

13. The hormone that causes a decrease in blood glucose is _____.

a. glucagon
b. insulin
c. gastrin
d. Nuclease

14. The liver reacts to a high level of glucose in the blood by converting some of the glucose to _____.

a. insulin
b. glucagon
c. galactose
d. Glycogen

15. What controls the release of food from the stomach to the small intestine?

a. villus
b. larynx
c. epiglottis
d. muscular valve

16. The body's preferred energy source is _____.

a. carbohydrates
b. fats
c. proteins
d. minerals

17. After having a double-bacon cheeseburger with a milkshake, which of the following hormones would NOT be expected to increase?

A. Secretin
B. Insulin
C. Cholecystokinin
D. Glucagon

18. Which of the following accurately describes thyroid hormone?

A. Released from the anterior pituitary
B. Binds to receptors on the outside of the cell
C. Derived from cholesterol
D. Binds to receptors on the inside of the cell

19. Hormones travel through the blood stream and bind to receptors located on target cells. Which of the following would NOT bind to transmembrane proteins on the target cells?

A. Estrogen
B. Prolactin
C. Insulin
D. Antidiuretic Hormone

20. Growth factors and histamine are chemical agents released in small amounts that act locally on neighboring cells. Which of the following best describes the function of growth factors and histamine?

A. Endocrine function
B. Autocrine function
C. Paracrine function
D. None of the above

21. Which of the following is both an endocrine and exocrine gland?

A. Thyroid Gland
B. Adrenal Glands
C. Parathyroid Glands
D. Liver

22. Hormones secreted by the hypothalamus would be classified as:

A. Intracrine
B. Autocrine
C. Paracrine
D. Endocrine

23. All of the following are true of posterior pituitary hormones EXCEPT:

A. They include direct and tropic hormones
B. They are released from the posterior pituitary
C. A nerve signal from the hypothalamus stimulates their release
D. They include antidiuretic hormone and oxytocin

24. The role of adenylate cyclase is:

A. To degrade steroid hormones, terminating their function
B. To activate G protein-coupled receptors via phosphorylation
C. To aid in signal amplification via conversion of GTP to GDP
D. To cyclize ATP in order to generate second messengers

25. Steroid hormones include which of the following:

A. Thyroid hormones and adrenal cortical hormones
B. Pancreatic and thyroid hormones
C. Sex hormones and adrenal medullary hormones
D. Sex hormones and adrenal cortical hormones

26. Which gland is responsible for the flight-or-fight response?

A. adrenal gland
B. parathyroid gland
C. pituitary gland

27. Which gland is responsible for calcium regulation?

A. pancreas
B. parathyroid gland
C. pineal gland

28. Hormones can be made of each of the following EXCEPT:

A. carbohydrates
B. lipids
C. proteins

29. How many hormones are secreted by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland?

A. 3
B. 5
C. 7

30. A deficiency in what hormone leads to dwarfism?

A. lactogenic hormone
B. luteinizing hormone
C. somatotropin hormone

31. What two hormones are produced by the pancreas?

A. epinephrine and norepinephrine
B. insulin and glucagon
C. parathormone and vasopressin

32. Calcium level in the blood is regulated by the:

A) Parathyroid and thyroid
B) Adrenal medulla and pancreas
C) Testes
D) Parathyroid and thymus

33. Which one of the following is NOT typical of the changes that follow the binding of a hormone to its target cells:

A) plasma membrane permeability changes
B) cellular mutations occur
C) enzymes are activated or inactivated
D) mitosis is stimulated

34. Estrogens and progesterone are produced by:

A) the testes.
B) the ovaries.
C) the adrenal glands.
D) the hypothalamus.

35. Most endocrine organs are prodded into action by other hormones; this type of stimulus is called:

A) hormonal stimulus
B) humoral stimulus
C) neural stimulus
D) receptor-mediated stimulus

36. Tropic hormones:

A) stimulate the pineal gland to secrete hormones
B) stimulate the thymus gland to secrete hormones
C) stimulate other endocrines glands to secrete hormones
D) stimulate nervous tissue

37. Most of the endocrine system is regulated by:

A) negative feedback mechanisms.
B) positive feedback mechanisms.
C) hormone-receptor complexes.
D) hormone-gene complexes.

38. The alpha cells of the pancreas secrete which targets the .

A) glucagon; liver
B) melatonin; liver
C) glucagon; kidney
D) calcitonin; thyroid

39. The growth hormone produced by the pituitary gland is known as .

A) somatotropin
B) prolactin
C) luteinizing hormone
D) follicle-stimulating hormone

40. The relatively constant internal environment of the body is maintained by .

A) negative feedback.
B) positive feedback.
C) homeostasis.
D) metabolism.

41. Why can a single endocrine hormone produce a wider spread of responses in more of the body than a single nerve cell?

A) A single hormone can target many different responses, whereas a nerve only targets a single response.
B) Blood can carry all the same hormones throughout the body simultaneously, producing responses all over the body; nerve cells can only target a small number of cells.
C) Nerve cells and blood work together. The endocrine has nothing to do with the nervous system.
D) Endocrine hormones only target a very small number of precise responses.

42. Which of the following has both endocrine and exocrine functions?

A) anterior pituitary
B) thyroid
C) adrenal medulla
D) pancreas

43. How is hormone secretion regulated?

A) by the nervous system
B) by other hormones
C) by changes in blood composition
D) all of the above

44. Target cells for hypothalamic releasing hormones are in the..

A) thyroid
B) hypothalamus
C) anterior pituitary
D) posterior pituitary

==========