

1. Which hormone works antagonistically to parathormone:

- A) Triiodothyronine
- B) Insulin
- C) Estrogen
- D) Calcitonin

2. The pituitary gland is controlled by the:

- A) Anterior Lobe
- B) Hypothalamus
- C) Posterior Lobe
- D) Frontal Cortex

3. Choose the pair of hormones that have agonistic effects on blood sugar levels:

- A) Calcitonin and PTH
- B) Adrenalin and Glucagon
- C) Glucagon and Glucose
- D) ADH and Aldosterone

4. The Pancreas produces which 2 hormones:

- A) Epinephrine and Insulin
- B) Melatonin and Glucagon
- C) Insulin and Glucagon
- D) Glucagon and Norepinephrine

5. Hypersecretion of Thyroxin would be caused by an increase in the release of:

- A) FSH or LH
- B) STHRH or STH

C) TSH or ACTH

D) TRH or TSH

6. Which hormone is produced in the Beta cells of the islets of Langerhans:

A) Melatonin

B) Glucagon

C) Insulin

D) Calcitonin

7. The target of the hormone Erythropoietin is:

A) White Blood Cells

B) The Kidneys

C) Bone Marrow

D) Right Atrium of the Heart

8. In the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland is controlled by hormones made where?

A) In the Hypothalamus

B) In the Adrenal Gland

C) In the Pancreas

D) In the Parathyroid

9. The hormone Progesterone causes what to occur in women?

A) Follicle Development

B) Development of the Uterine Lining

C) Spermatogenesis

D) Female Secondary Sex Characteristics

10. Organs involved in the endocrine system include...

- A .Pancreas
- B .Stomach
- C .Thyroid gland
- D .Gall bladder
- E .Both A and C.

11.A steroid is...

- A .Produced by sex organs
- B .Regulates expression of DNA
- C .Cholesterol based molecule
- D .All of the above.

12.The primary role of the parathyroid gland is:

- A. To maintain metabolic homeostasis
- B. To regulate serum calcium levels
- C. To send hormonal signals to other endocrine organs
- D. To receive hormonal signals from the hypothalamus,

13.After consuming a banana split, which hormones would be expected to increase?

- A. Prolactin
- B. Glucagon
- C. Insulin
- D. Parathyroid Hormone.

14.The master gland that controls many bodily functions.

- A. Thalamus
- B. Hypothalamus
- C. Pituitary

15. These release hormones in conjunction with stress.

- A. Adrenal
- B. Pituitary
- C. Thyroid

16. Androgens are produced by the _____.

A) ovaries. B) testes. C) hypothalamus. D) islets of Langerhans.

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

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

18. The alpha cells of the pancreas secrete _____ which targets the _____.

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

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

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

answer the following questions:

1. Which hormone is secreted from the neurohypophysis?
2. Where is the hormone prolactin produced?
3. Where is the thyroid gland located?
4. There are exocrine and endocrine glands. Which of these statements applies ONLY to endocrine glands?

- They secrete their product into ducts
- They control short term activities
- They can form round clusters called acinus
- They pour their secretions into the bloodstream.

Describe the location, target and function of each of the following endocrine glands:

1. Adrenal Cortex
2. Adrenal Medulla
3. Anterior Pituitary
4. Hypothalamus
5. Ovary
6. Pancreas
7. Parathyroid

Answer each of the following questions.

1. Describe the two layers of the adrenal gland.
2. What controls the anterior pituitary?
3. What do the beta and alpha cells of the pancreas produce?
4. What is the effect of prolactin in males and females?
5. What is the purpose of melatonin?
6. Where is the parathyroid located?
7. Which element is required for the synthesis of thyroxine?
8. Which endocrine gland is under control of the sympathetic nervous system?
9. Which hormone is responsible for uterine contractions?



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