Chapter 18 Practice Exam

1. Endocrine cells create ___ that are sent directly into the ___.
   (A) polysaccharides, digestive tract
   (B) saccharides, blood
   (C) hormones, nervous tissue
   (D) hormones, blood
2. Unlike the nervous system the endocrine sends it's messages through the use of ____.
   (A) hormones
   (B) electrolytes
   (C) nervous impulses
   (D) gap junctions
3. The only two chemicals released the by posterior pituitary gland are the?
   (A) EPO, TSH
   (B) GH, Oxytocin
   (C) ADH, EPO
   (D) ADH, Oxytocin
4. A cell can only be affected by a hormone if it has the correct receptor for it making it a ___ for the hormone.
   (A) sciatic
   (B) target
   (C) pump
   (D) messenger
5. The anterior pituitary gland is different than the posterior pituitary gland in that it contains ____ cells and is communicated with through ____.
   (A) exochrine, hormones in the blood
   (B) endocrine, hormones in the blood
   (C) nervous, synapses
   (D) endocrine, nervous
6. The primary purpose of endocrine cells is ____
   (A) create synaptic junctions
   (B) relay messages and information
   (C) transcribe information of the DNA
   (D) create neutrophils
7. The adrenal glands have a direct connection through the nervous system to the endocrine organ known as the ____.
   (A) Anterior pituitary gland

(B) Pineal gland
(C) Hypothalmus
(D) Thymus

8. Because blue-light continues to enter the eye and is sensed by the nervous system this endocrine organ does no produce melatonin as it should thus interfering with the circadian rhythm.
   (A) Thymus
   (B) Pineal gland
   (C) Anterior pituitary gland
   (D) Hypothalmus
9. The adrenal glands are located just ___ of the kidneys.
   (A) posterior
   (B) superior
   (C) anterior
   (D) inferior
10. This pituitary gland is located just ____ from the hypothalamus.
   (A) superficial
   (B) inferior
   (C) deep
   (D) superior
11. ACTH also called Adrenocorticotropic hormone is produced by the ____ and it's primary function is causing the ____ to create glucoccoricosteroids such as cortisol which cause the blood concentration of _____ to be increased.
   (A) Anterior Pituitary Gland, Adrenal glands, glucose
   (B) Posterior Pituitary Gland, Adrenal glands, insulin
   (C) Anterior Pituitary Gland, Adrenal glands, glucagon
   (D) Posterior Pituitary Gland, pancreas, glucagon
   (E) Posterior Pituitary Gland, pancreas, insulin
12. Oxytocin is involved with contractions during labor and delivery but also is released to help with bonding during sexual intercourse is produced where?
   (A) Thyroid
   (B) Anterior Pituitary Gland
   (C) Posterior Pituitary Gland
   (D) Pineal Gland
13. The hormone released the posterior pituitary gland that helps to increase blood pressure and volume by signaling to the kidneys to reduce the amount of water that's removed through filtration is?
   (A) BPH/Blood Pumping Hormone

(B) PDH/Paradiuretic Hormone
(C) ADH/Antidiuretic Hormone
(D) KSH/Renal-functional restrictive hormone

14. The mammary glands of the breast can have their milk production increased by having the Anterior Pituitary gland release ____.
    (A) PRL/Protorecessive Lactation
    (B) PL/Prolariated Lactation
    (C) PRL/Prolactin
    (D) PL/Productive Lactation
15. The hormone produced by the Pars Distallis of this organ is involved with the growth of almost all cells and is called the what?
    (A) GH/Growth Hormone, Pituitary Gland
    (B) GRH/Growing Hormone, Adrenal Gland
    (C) AH/Augmento Hormone, Pituitary Gland
    (D) AH/Augmento Hormone, Pituitary Gland
16. Follicle Stimulating hormone causes ___ in men and ___ in women.
    (A) Sperm Maturation, Ovulation
    (B) Sperm Maturation, Estrogen secretion
    (C) Sperm Death, Androgen creation
    (D) Prostate enlargement, prostate enlargment
17. The thyroid requires what ion to function properly?
    (A) Calcium
    (B) Potassium
    (C) Iodine
    (D) Sodium
18. When the calcium levels in the blood are too high it causes the release of the hormone ____ by the ____ which causes the kidneys to excrete it through the urine, it also causes the osteoblasts to create more osteocytes.
    (A) Parathyroid Hormone, Parathyroid
    (B) Calcitonin, Kidneys
    (C) Calcitonin, Thyroid
    (D) Calcium-Diuretic Hormone
19. The parathyroid glands are located on the ___ surface of the thyroid.
    (A) Anterior
    (B) Inferior
    (C) Deep
    (D) Posterior

20. The thyroid is located just ____ to the trachea and is located in the cervical region and also lies ___ to the hyoid bone.
    (A) Superficial, Posterior
    (B) Deep, Inferior
    (C) Anterior, Inferior
    (D) Inferior, Dorsal
    (E) Superficial, Inferior
21. The endocrine organ that located just deep to the ____ in the ____ is called the thymus.
    (A) sternum, mediastinum
    (B) sternum, pericardium
    (C) thoracic cavity, medistinum
    (D) Thorax, pleural cavity
22. The thymus while being an endocrine gland has a secondary function that involves the ____ system.
    (A) Sensory
    (B) Digestive
    (C) Nervous
    (D) Immune
23. The kidneys produce ____ which signals to the red bone marrow to create red blood cells upon realizing that the amount of oxygen in the blood is low.
    (A) EPO/Erythropoietin
    (B) RBGH/Red blood growth hormone
    (C) HGBH/Hemoglobin Hormone
    (D) ADH/Antidiuretic Hormone
24. During sleep as the blood sugar levels in the blood decrease the ____ cells of the ___ to release ____ causing the liver to metabolize glycogen and other lipids to raise the blood sugar level.
    (A) beta, pancreas, glucagon
    (B) beta, pancreas,insulin
    (C) alpha, pancreas, insulin
    (D) alpha, pancreas, glucagon
25. After consuming something that is high in carbohydrates the blood glucose level rises causing the ___ cells of the ___ to produce ____ which causes the kidneys to excrete excess glucose into the urine and the liver to convert glucose into glycogen.
    (A) alpha, pancreas, glucagon
    (B) beta, pancreas, insulin
    (C) beta, pancreas, glucagon
    (D) alpha, insulin, pancreas

26. When comparing the messaging system of the Nervous system and the Endocrine system the primary difference is that?
    (A) Electrical impulses of the nervous system are more quickly delivered but fade more rapidly, whereas the hormonal messengers of the endocrine system take longer to be delivered but last longer
    (B) Electrical impulses of the nervous system are slower to be delivered than the hormones delivered by the endocrine system through the circulatory system
27. When the calcium levels of the blood are too low ___ is released by ___ causing the osteoclasts to break down bone tissue and send a message to the kidneys to prevent the excretion of calcium.
    (A) ADH, Anterior Pituitary
    (B) Calcitonin, Thyroid
    (C) PTH, Parathyroid
    (D) EPO, Parstuberalis
28. Epinephrine is created in the ____ and is involved in the "fight or flight" response of the sympathetic nervous system and causes ____.
    (A) Adrenal medulla, decreased blood flow
    (B) Adrenal Cortex, increased blood glucose levels/increased blood flow
    (C) Adrenal cortex, decrease blood flow
    (D) Adrenal Medulla, blood glucose levels to rise/increase the blood flow to the muscles
29. Norepnephrine is the primary chemical messenger of the ____ nervous system.
    (A) sympathetic
    (B) parasympathetic
    (C) peripheral
    (D) central
30. Cushing's disease results in someone who has an overactive ____ and is most easily seen by a round-reddish face, high blood pressure and is caused by an excessive level of ___ in the blood.
    (A) adrenal gland, epinephrine
    (B) kidneys, renin
    (C) adrenal gland, cortisol
    (D) kidneys, EPO
31. People who suffer from Type I diabetes mellitus are differentiated from Type II because in type I it is primarily a(n) _____ and occurs most often during _____.
    (A) inability to produce insulin due to the lack of beta cells sometimes due to an autoimmune disorder, younger childhood and has no known cure
    (B) over production of insulin by the beta cells, earlier in life used to called Juvenile.
    (C) resistance to insulin due to blood glucose levels staying far too high, later in life

(D) resistance to insulin due to alpha cell death in the pancreas, during pregnancy.

32. Diabetes Inspidus is a disease characterized by excessive ____ which can cause ____ due to ____.
    (A) thirst, kidney damage, fluid loss
    (B) weight gain, renal failure, hypertension
    (C) thirst, renal failure, constipation
    (D) eating, pancreas damage, constipation
33. A thyroid that is not producing enough hormones can cause _____ which can cause weight gain, tiredness, and depression.
    (A) suprathyroidistic
    (B) megathyroid
    (C) season-affective-disorder
    (D) hyperthyroidism
    (E) hypothyroidism
34. When a woman is due for labor but the cervix is not opening they can be given ____ to increase the rate and regularity of contractions.
    (A) oxytocin
    (B) prolactin
    (C) happy pills
    (D) epidural
    (E) oxycodone
35. During winter someone may develop SAD due to the lack of ___ being sensed by the pineal gland to produce ____. It can be remedied through light-therapy and similar methods to help alleviate the systems.
    (A) red light, epinephrine
    (B) blue light epinephrine
    (C) blue light, melatonin
    (D) red light, melatonin
36. The higher average amount of muscle mass that can be seen in most males compared to comparative females is due to the release of ___ from the male ____.
    (A) androgens, prostate
    (B) androgens, gonads/testes
    (C) estrogens, gonads/testes
    (D) coritsol, adrenal glands
37. The follicular cells of the ovaries release ____ which causes the secondary sex characteristics of females to be developed.
    (A) estrogen

(B) ACTH
(C) testosterone
(D) androgen

38. The hormone ___ is produced by both the female and male gonads and inhibits the secretion of FSH from the ____.
(A) AFSH/Antifollicular stimulating hormone, posterior lobe of the pituitary gland
(B) Inhibin, anterior lobe of the pituitary gland
(C) Inhibin, posterior lobe of the pituitary gland
(D) Inhibitional, anterior lob of the pituitary gland

39. The ___ of the ovaries targets the mammaries and uterus and is stimulated by LH.
(A) lutemical targeted
(B) lutem medulla
(C) corpus lutem
(D) lutem cortex

Answer Key

1. D. hormones, blood
2. A. hormones
3. D. ADH, Oxytocin
4. B. Target
5. C. nervous, synapses
6. B. relay messages and information
7. C. Hypothalmus
8. B. Pineal gland
9. B. superior
10. B. inferior
11. A. Anterior Pituitary Gland, Adrenal glands, glucose
12. C. Posterior Pituitary Gland
13. C. ADH/Antidiuretic Hormone
14. C. PRL/Prolactin
15. A. GH/Growth Hormone, Pituitary Gland
16. A. Sperm Maturation, Ovulation
17. C. Iodine
18. B. Calcitonin, Kidneys
19. D. Posterior
20. E. Superficial, Inferior
21. A. sternum, mediastinum
22. D. Immune
23. A. EPO/Erythropoietin
24. D. alpha, pancreas, glucagon
25. B. beta, pancreas, insulin
26. A. Electrical impulses of the nervous system are more quickly delivered but fade more rapidly, whereas the hormonal messengers of the endocrine system take longer to be delivered but last longer
27. C. PTH, Parathyroid
28. D. Adrenal Medulla, blood glucose levels to rise/increase the blood flow to the muscles
29. A. sympathetic
30. C. adrenal gland, cortisol
31. A. inability to produce insulin due to the lack of beta cells sometimes due to an autoimmune disorder, younger childhood and has no known cure
32. A. thirst, kidney damage, fluid loss
33. E. hypothyroidism
34. A. oxytocin
35. C. blue light, melatonin
36. B. androgens, gonads/testes
37. A. estrogen
38. B. Inhibin, anterior lobe of the pituitary gland
    C. corpus lutem