

NAME: _____

GRADE & SECTION: _____

ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

(ASYNCHRONOUS HOMEWORK 2)

Activity 1

Direction: Complete the statements below. Choose your answer from the box.

Options (1-5):

body endocrine glands hormones ovaries

The (1) _____ system consists of (2) _____ that secrete chemicals called (3) _____ that control various body processes. This control system usually brings about slow changes in the (4) _____ because hormones move through the circulatory system. The major glands in the body are the pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, thymus, adrenal, pancreas, (5) _____ and testes.

Options (6-10):

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graph LR
    Testes[testes] --> Testosterone[testosterone]
    Testes --> Sperm[sperm]
    Ovaries[ovaries] --> Progesterone[progesterone]
    Ovaries --> Androgens[androgens]
    
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Reproductive glands of endocrine system release sex hormones to keep the male and female reproductive systems properly. The (6) _____ of male which lie in the scrotum, secretes hormones called (7) _____; the most important of which is testosterone. These hormones are secreted that affect many male characteristics such as development of the secondary sexual characteristics like the growth of hair in various body parts as well as (8) _____ production. On the other hand, the (9) _____ of the female produce estrogen and (10) _____. These hormones cause the development of female sexual characteristics like breast enlargement and in the regulation and maintenance of menstruation and pregnancy, respectively.

Assessment

Multiple Choice. Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What gland is being stimulated during exercise?
A. adrenal B. parathyroid C. pituitary D. thyroid
2. Which of the following glands secrete a hormone that enables the body to produce T cells?
A. adrenal B. parathyroid C. thymus D. thyroid
3. The organ that makes estrogen and progesterone is the _____.
A. hypothalamus B. ovary C. pineal gland D. vagina
4. Which of the following glands produce hormones that controls the calcium levels the body?
A. adrenal B. parathyroid C. pituitary D. thymus

5. Which of the following glands produce hormones that controls the heart rate and breathing in times of emergency?

A. adrenal B. pancreas C. pituitary D. thyroid

6. The hormones secreted by pancreas are insulin and _____.

A. adrenaline B. Estrogen C. Glucagon D. Melatonin

7. When you are running to stay away from danger, what gland is being stimulated?

A. adrenal B. pineal C. Pituitary D. thyroid

8. It refers to the body's 'master gland' because it controls the activity of most other hormone-secreting glands.

A. adrenal B. parathyroid C. pituitary D. thyroid

9. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the function of the endocrine system?

A. controls sexual reproduction C. maintain homeostasis
B. collect sensory input from the body D. regulate growth

10. What gland is involved if a person's blood sugar level becomes unstable?

A. adrenal B. pancreas C. parathyroid D. ovary

11. The nervous system uses electrical impulses to send messages through neurons while _____ uses hormones to send messages to the target cells through the bloodstream.

A. circulatory system C. nervous system
B. endocrine system D. reproductive system

12. What is the purpose of the thyroid gland?

A. It releases insulin and glucagon to regulate sugar level.
B. It releases thyroxin and insulin to stimulate growth.
C. It releases thyroxin and calcitonin.
D. It releases adrenaline to prepare the body for action.

13. What is osteoporosis?

A. It is a condition characterized by imbalanced blood sugar.
B. A disorder characterized by apparent lack of aging.
C. A disorder characterized by impaired growth.
D. A disorder in which bones become fragile and breakable.

14. What do you call a rare condition that causes abnormal growth in children due to the decrease in the production and secretion of growth hormones?

A. diabetes B. dwarfism C. gigantism D. goiter

15. Which of the following shows a correct pairing of a dysfunction and the involved endocrine gland?

A. diabetes: ovaries C. goiter: thyroid
B. dwarfism: adrenal D. osteoporosis: pancreas