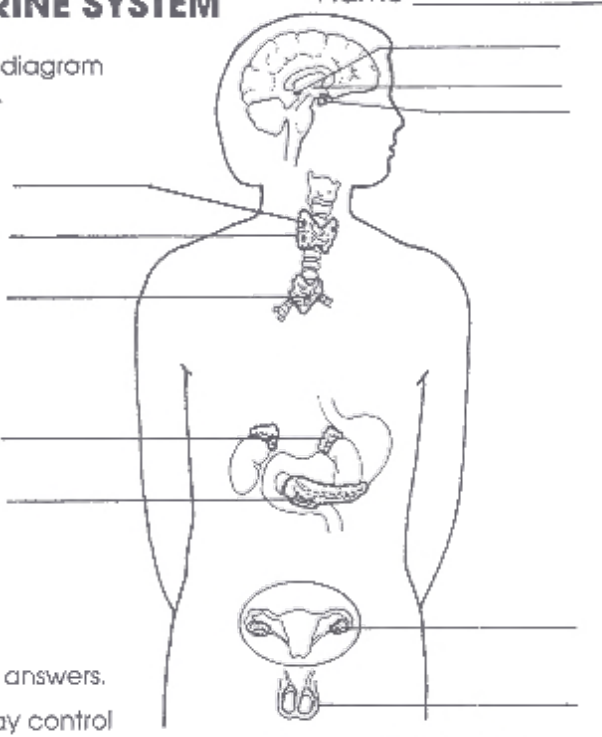
THE HUMAN ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

Name _____

Label the following parts on the diagram of the human endocrine system.

a. pineal
b. hypothalamus
c. pituitary
d. thyroid
e. parathyroids
f. thymus
g. adrenal
h. pancreas
i. ovary (female)
j. testis (male)



Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. _____ gland may control biorhythms in some animals and control the onset of puberty in humans.
2. _____ gland stimulates metabolic rate and is essential to normal growth and development.
3. _____ gland stimulates growth and stimulates secretion of hormones from other glands.
4. _____ in females stimulates development of secondary sex characteristics, stimulates growth of sex organs at puberty, and prompts monthly preparation of uterus for pregnancy.
5. _____ is the major area where the nervous and endocrine systems interact.
6. _____ controls blood glucose levels and determines the fate of glycogen.
7. _____ gland initiates stress responses, increases heart rate, blood pressure, and metabolic rate, dilates blood vessels, mobilizes fat and raises blood sugar levels.
8. _____ gland promotes production and maturation of white blood cells.
9. _____ in males stimulates development of secondary sex characteristics, stimulates growth spurt at puberty, stimulates spermatogenesis.
10. _____ gland increases blood calcium level, stimulates calcium reabsorption and activates vitamin D.

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HUMAN HORMONES

Name _____

Listed below are the major hormones produced by the human body.

ACTH	*estrogen*	*Luteinizing hormone*	*testosterone*
adrenaline	*FSH*	*noradrenaline*	*thyroxin*
aldosterone	*glucagon*	*parathormone*	*TSH*
calcitonin	*growth hormone*	*prolactin*	
cortisol	*insulin*	*progesterone*	

Next to each gland listed below, write the name of the hormone or hormones it produces.

1. pituitary _____
2. thyroid _____
3. parathyroid _____
4. adrenal _____
5. pancreas (islets of Langerhans) _____
6. testis _____
7. ovary _____

Next to each of the functions listed below, write the name of the hormone that produces this effect.

8. raises the blood sugar level and increases the heartbeat and breathing rates _____
9. causes glucose to be removed from the blood and stored _____
10. influences the development of female secondary sex characteristics _____
11. promotes the conversion of glycogen to glucose _____
12. controls the metabolism of calcium _____
13. promotes the reabsorbation of sodium and potassium ions by the kidney _____
14. influences the development of male secondary sex characteristics _____
15. stimulates the elongation of the long bones of the body _____
16. stimulates the secretion of hormones by the cortex of the adrenal glands _____
17. regulates the rate of metabolism in the body _____
18. stimulates the development of eggs in the female's ovary _____
19. involved in the regulation of carbohydrate , protein and fat metabolism _____
20. stimulates the production of thyroxin _____

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HUMAN REPRODUCTION

Name _____

Fill in the blanks from the word list below. Words may be used more than once.

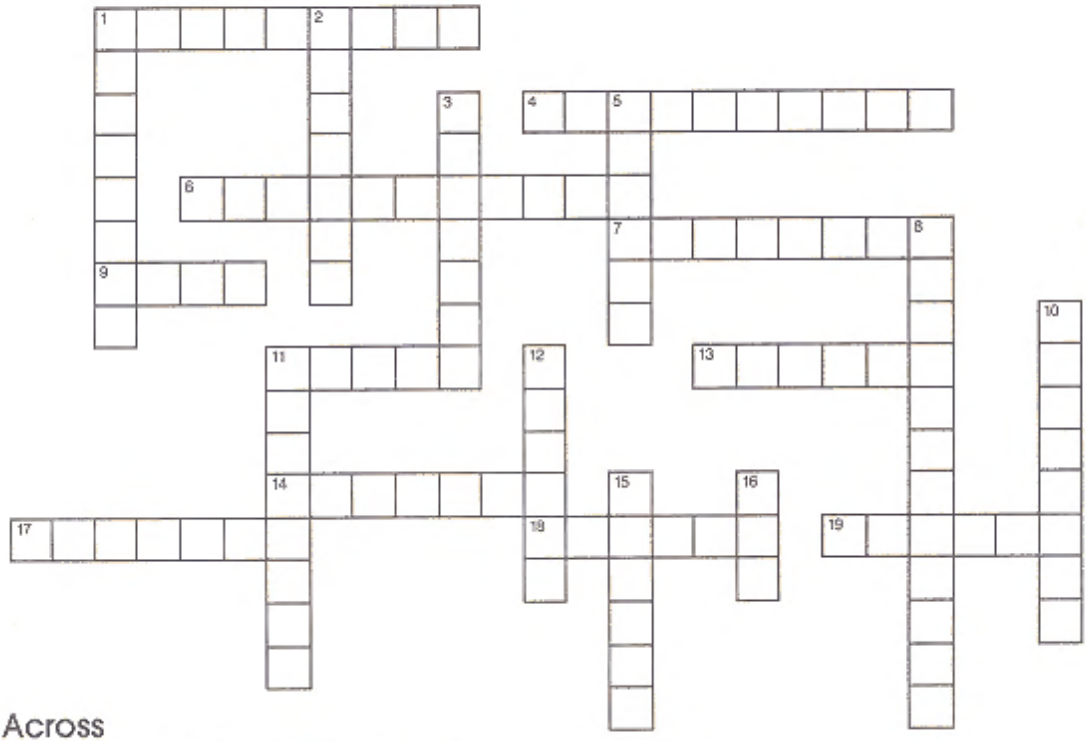
corpus luteum	*implantation*	*ova*	*seminal fluid*
estrogen	*LH (luteinizing hormone)*	*progesterone*	*seminal vesicles*
Fallopian tube	*menstruation*	*prostate*	*testes*
follicles	*ovary*	*puberty*	*uterus*
FSH (follicle stimulating hormone)	*ovulation*	*scrotum*	*vagina*
		semen	*vas deferens*

The production of sperm takes place in the _____. These paired glands are contained in a sac called the _____. The sperm travel to the urethra through a long tube called the _____. During this passage, _____, secreted by the _____, _____ and Cowper's glands are mixed with the sperm. This mixture is called _____. During sexual intercourse, _____ is released through the urethra and deposited in the female's _____.

The female gonad is called the _____. A female is born with all the egg cells, or _____, that she will ever have, but they are immature. Beginning at _____, the hormone _____ is released from the pituitary to stimulate maturation of eggs. The eggs are contained in saclike structures called _____. Usually, only one of the eggs matures fully each month. As the _____ enlarge, they secrete the hormone _____, which causes the lining of the _____ to thicken. After about 9 to 19 days, a surge of the hormone _____ is released from the pituitary. This causes the fully developed _____ to rupture, releasing a mature egg. This is called _____. The empty follicle now becomes a mass of yellow tissue called the _____. This secretes the hormone _____ which further thickens the lining of the uterus in preparation for receiving and nourishing a fertilized egg. When the ovum is released during _____, it enters a _____ and begins its journey to the uterus. If it encounters sperm during this journey, it may be fertilized and begin dividing. When the fertilized egg reaches the uterus, if all goes well, _____ will occur and a pregnancy will be established. If no fertilization occurs, the _____ disintegrates in 13–15 days and _____ occurs. Then the cycle begins again.

HUMAN ENDOCRINE AND REPRODUCTION CROSSWORD

Name _____



Across

1. Endocrine gland at base of brain
4. Hormone that causes follicle to mature
6. At the base of brain, gland that interacts with pituitary
7. Hormone produced by thyroid
9. Pituitary hormone that targets adrenal cortex
11. Organ through which sperm leaves the body
13. Tube leading from uterus to outside of body
14. Sac containing testes
17. Tube joining ovary to uterus
18. Houses developing embryo
19. Fluid-filled membrane surrounding embryo

Down

1. Gland that secretes insulin
2. Gland that secretes thyroxin
3. Organs that produce egg cells
5. Male reproductive glands
8. Hormone produced by adrenal medulla
10. Uterine membrane transports substances between mother and embryo
11. A gland that secretes seminal fluid
12. Ductless gland under breastbone
15. Neck of uterus
16. Hormone stimulates follicle production

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