1. Match the following glands of the endocrine system with the appropriate label

1. Adrenal gland  
2. Pancreas  
3. Thyroid gland  
4. Pituitary gland  
5. Ovary  
6. Hypothalamus  
7. Parathyroid glands  
8. Thymus  
9. Testis  
10. Pineal gland

A ___  
B ___  
C ___  
D ___  
E ___  
F ___  
G ___  
H ___  
I ___  
J ___
2. Hormones are regulated by...
A. negative feedback mechanisms
B. positive feedback mechanisms.
C. the nervous system.
D. levels of chemicals in the plasma.
E. All the above

3. A group of chemicals that have local effects instead of being released into the blood are known as
A. steroid hormones
B. prostaglandins.
C. non steroid hormones
D. None of the above

4. Another name for the **posterior pituitary** gland is the _______.
A. adenohypophysis.
B. hypothalamus.
C. neurohypophysis.
D. hypophysis

5. Which of the following hormones are not produced by the anterior pituitary gland?
A. FSH and LH
B. Prolactin
C. Growth hormone
D. Antidiuretic hormone
E. All the above hormones are produced by the anterior pituitary gland.

6. Which of the following is NOT true concerning oxytocin?
A. Oxytocin increases uterine contractions during childbirth.
B. Oxytocin causes the glands of the breast to release milk into the ducts.
C. Oxytocin is released by the anterior pituitary gland.
D. Oxytocin is controlled by positive feedback.
E. All of the above statements about Oxytocin are true.

7. Which of the following hormones will affect another endocrine gland?
A. TSH
B. ACTH
C. gonadotropins
D. All of the choices are correct.
8. Which of the following are gonadotropic hormones?
A. ACTH and FSH
B. FSH and LH
C. LH and TSH
D. ACTH and TSH

9. What is the function of thyroxine?
A. It increases the metabolic rate.
B. It stimulates the kidney to reabsorb water.
C. It raises blood sugar.
D. It lowers blood calcium.

10. The thyroid gland requires stimulation by _______ and _______ to produce thyroxine.
A. ACTH and glucose
B. ADH and sodium
C. TSH and iodine
D. TSH and calcium

11. Which of the following statements is **not true** about Calcitonin.
A. Calcitonin stimulates the deposition of Ca+2 in bones
B. Calcitonin lowers blood calcium.
C. Calcitonin is antagonistic to PTH
D. Calcitonin raises blood calcium.

12. Which of the following statements is NOT true about parathyroid hormone?
A. PTH cases the release of calcium from bones.
B. PTH increased reabsorption of calcium by the kidneys.
C. PTH is antagonistic to glucagon.
D. PTH causes increased intestinal absorption of calcium.
E. All of the above statements are true about PTH.

13. The cortex of the suprarenal (adrenal) glands produces...
A. Glucocorticoids
B. Mineralcorticoids
C. Cortisol
D. Androgens
E. All the above are produced by the adrenal glands
14. The principal mineralocorticoid is _____________ that helps regulate levels of _____________ in the blood and body fluids.
A. Aldosterone; sodium and potassium ions  
B. Aldosterone; glucose  
C. Cortisol; sodium and potassium ions  
D. Cortisol; glucose

15. The medulla of the suprarenal gland secretes _____________ to enhance the ______________ response of the sympathetic nervous system.
A. Epinephrine & norepinephrine; "fight or flight"  
B. Corticosteroids; stress  
C. Epinephrine & norepinephrine; "rest and digest"  
D. Insulin and glucagon; digestive

16. Which of the following is NOT true of glucocorticoids?
A. Promotes the metabolism of fatty acids instead of carbohydrates.  
B. Promotes kidney absorption of sodium.  
C. Promotes the breakdown of muscle proteins to amino acids.  
D. Can lead to an increase in blood glucose levels.

17. Cortisol
A. reduces inflammation, pain, and swelling.  
B. may be used to treat arthritis.  
C. may suppress the immune system.  
D. All of the choices are correct.

18. The endocrine portion of the pancreas produces...
A. Insulin and glucagon  
B. Epinephrine and norepinephrine  
C. Glucocorticoids  
D. Pancreatic enzymes

19. Which of the following statements are true about insulin?
A. Insulin stimulates the liver to store glucose as glycogen.  
B. Insulin stimulates adipose tissue use blood glucose to make fat.  
C. Insulin stimulates muscle cells to store glycogen and build protein  
D. All of the above statements are true about insulin.
20. Which of the following statements is false about glucagon?
A. Low blood glucose levels stimulate the pancreas to release Glucagon into blood.
B. Glucagon stimulates the liver to break down glycogen into glucose.
C. Glucagon stimulates adipose tissue to use glucose to form fat.
D. All of the above statements are true about glucagon.

21. The male hormone secreted by the testes is
A. estrogen
B. progesterone
C. testosterone
D. FSH

22. Which of the following pairs of hormones are examples of antagonistic hormones?
A. calcitonin, parathyroid hormone
B. androgens, estrogens
C. insulin, glucagon
D. A and C only

23. In the centrifuged sample of blood illustrated, number 3 indicates
A. Leukocytes
B. Plasma
C. Platelets
D. Erythrocytes
E. Leukocytes and platelets

24. Which of the following statements are false about erythrocytes?
A. Erythrocytes have a biconcave shape
B. Erythrocytes lack a nucleus
C. Erythrocytes are the most numerous formed elements of blood
D. Erythrocytes transport both O2 and CO2
E. All the above statements are true about erythrocytes.
25. Where does the process of hematopoiesis occur in the adult?
A. red bone marrow
B. yellow bone marrow
C. liver
D. spleen

26. Hemoglobin
A. contains iron.
B. contains heme that carries O₂.
C. has 4 globin chains that carry CO₂.
D. All of the above choices are correct.

27. Which are characteristic of leukocytes?
a: Smaller than erythrocytes
b: Have a nucleus
c: Have no hemoglobin
d: More numerous than erythrocytes
e: Depending on type, may or may not contain granules
A. a, b, c, d
B. b, c, e
C. b, c, d, e
D. a, b, c, d, e
E. a, b, e

28. Which type of leukocyte has granules that release histamine and heparin?
A. neutrophil
B. monocyte
C. basophil
D. lymphocyte

29. Which type of leukocyte is polymorphonuclear?
A. neutrophils
B. lymphocytes
C. eosinophils
D. basophils
30. The plasma proteins that have the greatest effect on osmotic pressure are
   A. albumins
   B. fibrinogens
   C. globulins
   D. hormones

31. What is the first event of hemostasis after the injury?
   A. vascular spasm
   B. coagulation
   C. clot retraction
   D. platelet plug formation

32. Which could result in hemolytic disease of the newborn?
   A. mother Rh--; father Rh++; baby Rh+
   B. mother Rh++; father Rh--; baby Rh--
   C. mother Rh--; father Rh--; baby Rh+
   D. mother Rh++; father Rh++; baby Rh--

33. Which are characteristic of type A blood?
   a: Has anti-A antibodies
   b: Has anti-B antibodies
   c: Has surface antigen A on its erythrocytes
   d: Has surface antigen B on its erythrocytes
   e: Has neither surface antigen A nor B on its erythrocytes
   f: Will agglutinate with blood type B
   A. b, c, d, f
   B. a, c, d, f
   C. a, d, f
   D. b, c, f
   E. a, c, f

34. Which is going to result in significant agglutination?
   A. Donor is Type A, Recipient has antibody anti-B
   B. Donor is Type B, Recipient has antibody anti-A
   C. Donor is Type O, Recipient is Type O
   D. Donor is Type A, Recipient is Type AB
   E. Donor is Type AB, Recipient is Type B

35. If a patient becomes dehydrated, the percentage of plasma in a centrifuged sample of his or her blood would likely
   A. Increase
   B. Decrease
   C. Not change