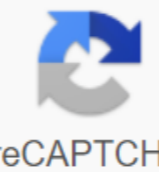


Endocrine glands and their hormones worksheet

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Page ID2894 Contributors and Attribution 1. Fill in the gaps in the sentence below using the words in the list. target; blood system; channels; hormone a. The endocrine glands release their secretions directly into the blood. In other words they don't have channels. B. The endocrine gland secretes chemicals called hormones. C. Hormones are transported from the endocrine glands to all parts of the body by the blood system. D. Although hormones are carried throughout the body they only affect the target organs and certain tissues 2. The position of the endocrine organs has been indicated red in the composite male and female dog diagrams shown below. Add labels in the list to the chart. Ovaries; Pancreas; Thyroid gland; Pituitary gland; Testicles; Adrenal glands; Pineal gland; Parathyroid gland 3. The brain diagram below shows the position of the Hypothalamus and Pituitary glands. 4. In the table below list 3 hormones produced by the pituitary gland and declare their respective functions. Function hormone 1. Growth hormone. Stimulates body growth by increasing long bone length 2. Oxytocin Stimulates milk 3. Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) Stimulates the development of ovarian follicles. Plus: Luteinising hormone (LH) Stimulates the development of corpus luteum from the ovaries Plus: Antidiuretic hormones (ADH) Stimulate concentrated urine production Plus some other 5. Fill the following table with the endocrine organs the hormone is produced by. Hormones Produced by: Insulin Pancreas Progesterone Corpus luteum Oestrogen Ovarian follicle Growth hormone (Anterior) pituitary gland Adrenaline Adrenal medulla Antidiuretic hormone (Posterior) pituitary gland testosterone Testicular Aldosterone Adrenal cortex Melatonin Pineal gland Oxytocin (Posterior) pituitary gland Thyroid gland 6. Match the hormones in the list below with their function. Oxytocin; Insulin; Oestrogen; Growth hormone; Antidiuretic hormones; Testosterone; Adrenaline; Cortisone; Melatonin; Progesterone; Thyroxine; Luteinising hormones; Follicles stimulate hormone hormone follicle stimulating hormone (FSH) 1. Stimulates the development of ovarian follicles. Oxytocin 2. Stimulating milk is disappointing. Insulin 3. Control blood glucose levels. Thyroxine 4. Affects the growth rate and development of young animals. Growth Hormone 5. Stimulates the growth of long bones. Antidiuretic hormone (ADH) 6. Stimulates the absorption of water from the tubules of the kidneys. Melatonin 7. Affects the development of sexual maturity. Luteinising Hormone (LH) 8. Stimulates the development of corpus luteum. Oestrogen 9. Stimulates the development of female sexual characteristics. Testosterone 10. Stimulates the development of male sexual characteristics. Cortisone 11. Affects glucose, protein and fat metabolism. Progesterone 12. Preparing the lining of the uterus for pregnancy. Adrenaline 13. Prepare the body for emergency situations. 7. Circle strangely. 1. oxytocin; growth hormone; antidiuretic hormones; follicles stimulate hormones. Melatonin is the only hormone on the list that is not produced by the pituitary gland. 2. progesterone; oestrogen; luteinising hormones; cortisone; follicles stimulate. Cortisone is the only hormone on the list that is not involved in the main way with reproduction. 3. adrenaline; cortisone; aldosterone, oestrogen, insulin. Insulin is the only hormone on the list that is not produced by the adrenal glands. Ruth Lawson (Otago Polytechnic; Dunedin, New Zealand) What are the top hormone results produced by the pituitary gland? The pituitary gland produces a variety of hormones, including adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH), growth hormone (GH), thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), luteinising hormone (LH) and prolactin. Read more on the Hormones Australia Website Where are the pineal glands and what hormones they produce? The pineal gland is located near the center of the brain and produces the hormone melatonin. Melatonin regulates the rhythm of many biological systems... Read more on the Australian Hormones website Your thyroid gland makes hormones that control your metabolism. An overactive or underactive thyroid can cause symptoms. Read more on the myDr website Growth hormone deficiency is a rare condition in which the pituitary gland does not produce enough growth hormone (GH). Symptoms in adulthood vary in severity. Read more on the Australian hormone site Hypothyroidism is a lifelong condition in which your thyroid gland does not make enough thyroid hormones. Read more on the WA Health website The endocrine system is a network of hormone-producing glands such as the pituitary gland, thyroid gland, pancreas, parathyroid gland and adrenal glands. Read more on cancer council Victoria's website Hyperthyroidism is a condition in which the thyroid gland becomes overactive and produces too much thyroid hormone. In Australia, it is estimated that hyperthyroidism affects 3 out of 1000 people... Read more on the Australian hormone site Thyroid cancer affects the glands in the body responsible for hormones that keep us active. Learn more about causes and treatments with CanTeen. Read more on the CanTeen information website about the thyroid gland and its function in regulating your body's metabolism. Read more on the WA Health Website Learn about the signs, symptoms and treatment of thyroid disease in children. Read more on the myDr website The endocrine system consists of endocrine glands that secrete hormones. Although there are eight major endocrine glands scattered throughout the body, they are still considered one system because they have the same function, the same mechanism of influence, and many important interconnectedness. Some glands also have non-endocrine areas that have functions other than hormone. For example, the pancreas has a major exocrine portion that secretes digestive enzymes and the endocrine part that secretes hormones. Ovaries and testicles hormones and also produce ovaries and sperm. Some organs, such as the stomach, intestines, and heart, produce hormones, but their main function is not hormonal secretion. « Previous (Hormone Characteristics)Next (Pituitary Gland & Pineal) »

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