|   | The endocrine system works together with the ________ system to maintain the body’s equilibrium?  
|   | **A** digestive system  
|   | **B** nervous system  
|   | **C** respiratory system  
|   | **D** reproductive system  
|  |  
|  | Hormones help balance the body’s reactions differently than nerve impulses in that:  
|  | **A** the reactions take longer to occur.  
|  | **B** hormones can target specific target cells found somewhere else in the body.  
|  | **C** the reactions can last much longer.  
|  | **D** All of the above.  
|  |  
|  | All the following are endocrine glands, **EXCEPT** the:  
|  | **A** sweat gland  
|  | **B** adrenal glands  
|  | **C** thyroid gland  
|  | **D** pituitary gland  
|  |  
|  | Endocrine glands are different than exocrine glands in that **exocrine glands**:  
|  | **A** release hormones into the blood.  
|  | **B** secrete through ducts out onto the skin.  
|  | **C** affect many body organs.  
|  | **D** include the reproductive organs.  
|  |  
|  | The endocrine gland(s) referred to as the “**master gland**” is the:  
|  | **A** pancreas  
|  | **B** adrenal glands  
|  | **C** thyroid gland  
|  | **D** pituitary gland  
|  |  
|  | The largest endocrine gland(s) that makes 3 hormones that affect the metabolism is the:  
|  | **A** pancreas  
|  | **B** adrenal glands  
|  | **C** thyroid gland  
|  | **D** pituitary gland  
|  |  
|  | The endocrine gland(s) that makes insulin is the:  
|  | **A** pancreas  
|  | **B** adrenal glands  
|  | **C** thyroid gland  
|  | **D** pituitary gland  
|  |  
|  | The endocrine gland(s) that sits on top of the kidneys and secretes both metabolic stabilizers and stress regulators:  
|  | **A** pancreas  
|  | **B** adrenal glands  
|  | **C** thyroid gland  
|  | **D** pituitary gland  
|  |  
|  | Hormone release stops when the stimulus that triggered it – like thirst or high blood sugar is satisfied or corrected. This is called:  
|  | **A** positive feedback system  
|  | **B** negative feedback system  
|  | **C** lock and key system  
|  | **D** solar system  
|  |  
|  | The only endocrine glands that lay dormant during childhood to activate at puberty are the:  
|  | **A** pancreas  
|  | **B** adrenal glands  
|  | **C** thyroid gland  
|  | **D** ovaries and testes  
<p>| |
|  |<br />
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| 1. The endocrine system works together with the ________ system to maintain the body's equilibrium? | A digestive system  
B nervous system  
C respiratory system  
D reproductive system |
| 2. Hormones help balance the body's reactions differently than nerve impulses in that: | A the reactions take longer to occur.  
B hormones can target specific target cells found somewhere else in the body.  
C the reactions can last much longer.  
D All of the above. |
| 3. All the following are endocrine glands, EXCEPT the: | A sweat gland  
B adrenal glands  
C thyroid gland  
D pituitary gland |
| 4. Endocrine glands are different than exocrine glands in that **exocrine glands**: | A release hormones into the blood.  
B secrete through ducts out onto the skin.  
C affect many body organs.  
D include the reproductive organs. |
| 5. The endocrine gland(s) referred to as the “master gland” is the: | A pancreas  
B adrenal glands  
C thyroid gland  
D pituitary gland |
| 6. The largest endocrine gland(s) that makes 3 hormones that affect the metabolism is the: | A pancreas  
B adrenal glands  
C thyroid gland  
D pituitary gland |
| 7. The endocrine gland(s) that makes insulin: | A pancreas  
B adrenal glands  
C thyroid gland  
D pituitary gland |
| 8. The endocrine gland(s) that sits on top of the kidneys and secretes both metabolic stabilizers and stress regulators: | A pancreas  
B adrenal glands  
C thyroid gland  
D pituitary gland |
| 9. Hormone release stops when the stimulus that triggered it – like thirst or high blood sugar is satisfied or corrected. This is called: | A positive feedback system  
B negative feedback system  
C lock and key system  
D solar system |
| 10. The only endocrine gland(s) that is dormant during childhood to activate at puberty: | A pancreas  
B adrenal glands  
C thyroid gland  
D ovaries and testes |