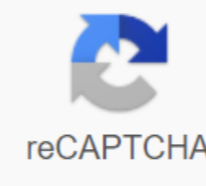




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Endocrine system glands worksheet

The endocrine system consists of all the glands of the human body responsible for producing hormones that regulate the functions of the body. Aren't you ready to buy an order? Click to download the free sample version download sample

The endocrine system consists of all glands of the human body responsible for producing hormones that regulate bodily functions such as growth, metabolism, reproduction, and mood. For more information about the endocrine system, see the fact file below, or you can download our 25-page endocrine system journal package to use it in the classroom or in a home environment. Key Facts and Information What is the endocrine system? The word endocrine comes from the Greek words endon (which inside or inside) and crinis (which means erita). The endocrine system is a group of glands that secrete chemical substances called hormones into the bloodstream. The various glands that make up the endocrine system are the adrenal glands, thyroid, parathyroid gland, pituitary gland, pine, hypothalamus, pancreas, ovaries (found only in women), and testicles (males only). Almost all organs in the body are affected by the endocrine system. Endocrinology is a branch of research that deals with the endocrine system and its diseases. What are hormones? Hormones are chemical substances produced by the body. Hormones are transported into people's bloodstreams. Hormones act as stimuli to penetrate into the actions of specific cells and organs. Different types of hormones act on certain parts of the body depending on the function or process of the body. Because of hormones, information is transported from one set of cells to another, and the functions of different parts of the body are coordinated. What is the hypothalamus? The hypothalamus is found in the lower central part of the brain, between the thalamus and the pituitary gland. It's about the size of an almond. The hypothalamus regulates important physical processes such as body temperature, sleep, metabolism, heart rate, blood pressure, thirst, and appetite, among other things, to keep the body homeostatic. Homeostasis is the body's way of maintaining a healthy, balanced state. The main link between the endocrine system and the nervous system is the main link between the hypothalamus to achieve homeostasis. The hypothalamus secretes hormones that either stimulate or stop the production of other hormones. What are adrenal glands? The adrenal glands, also called suprarenal glands, have glands found over the kidneys that produce hormones such as adrenaline, cortisol, and aldosterone. Adrenaline is released in a stressful situation and incites the body's fight-or-flight response. Cortisol regulates the body's metabolism and response to stress. Aldosterone helps to cope with blood pressure. What is a thyroid gland? The thyroid gland is a butterfly-shaped like an endocrine gland and is found under the neck Adam's apple. The thyroid gland releases thyroxine, triiodothyronine, and calcitonin. Thyroxine is an inactive form of triiodothyronine. Triiodothyronine regulates the body's metabolism, muscle control, brain development and other skeletal, circulatory and digestive functions. Calcitonin is produced by C cells and plays a role in regulating calcium in the body. What are pineal glands? The pine body is located in the center of the brain. It produces the hormone melatonin, which regulates sleep patterns. What are parathyroid glands? Parathyroid glands have four pea-sized glands located behind the thyroid gland. These glands produce parathyroid hormone. They are responsible for regulating calcium levels in the body. The hormone takes effect in the kidneys and bones. What is the pituitary gland? The pituitary gland is a pea-sized gland found in a bony cavity at the base of the brain behind the nasal bridge. It is also called the master gland because it controls most of the other endocrine glands and the physical processes they regulate. Gland functions include, but are not limited to, regulating the body's growth, metabolism, reproduction, and blood pressure. The pituitary gland releases hormones that act as chemical messengers to regulate cell activity. It also sends hormones to the thyroid gland, adrenal glands, ovaries, and testicles so that these glands get stimulated to produce hormones too. Hormones produced by the pituitary gland are growth hormone, gonadotrophin, prolactin, thyroid stimulating hormone and adrenocorticotrophic hormone. Growth hormone regulates the body's growth and metabolism. Gonadotropins stimulate the production of sex hormones. Prolactin stimulates the body to produce milk. Thyroid stimulating hormone acts on the thyroid gland to stimulate hormone production. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone stimulates cortisol production in the adrenal glands. What is the pancreas? The pancreas is both endocrine and exocrine glands. The function of the endocrine glands is primarily to release insulin, somatostatin, glucagon, and pancreatic polypeptide into the blood. Insulin and glucagon are hormones that regulate the body's blood sugar levels. Somatostatin is a known hormone that inhibits growth hormone because it prevents the secretion of other hormones. Pancreatic polypeptide is a self-regulating hormone produced in response to changes in blood sugar levels. What are ovaries and testicles? Ovaries are reproductive gonads of females, while testicles are male reproductive gonads. The woman has two ovaries located on either side of the uterus. The ovaries produce reproductive hormones estrogen and progesterone. Estrogen is an important regulation and development of female reproductive tissue. Progesterone plays a role in a woman's menstrual cycle and pregnancy, regulating conditions inner lining. Testicles, also known as testicles, are found in the scrotum. The testicles produce a testosterone hormone that is responsible for the regulation and development of male reproductive tissues. Endocrine disorders and diseases The most common endocrine disorder in the United States is diabetes. Diabetes is an endocrine disease in which one blood sugar level is too high. Cushing's disease is caused by high levels of cortisol. Gigantism is caused by high levels of growth hormone. Hyperthyroidism is a condition caused by high levels of thyroid hormones while the hypothyroidism condition is a disease caused by low thyroid hormones. Hypopituitarism occurs when the pituitary gland produces abnormally low hormones. Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) is a condition when there is an overproduction of the male hormone androgen in women causing abnormalities in the menstrual cycle, and at times, infertility. Endocrine journals This is a fantastic bouquet that contains everything you need to know about the endocrine system over 25 comprehensive pages. These are ready-to-use endocrine worksheets that are perfect for teaching students about the endocrine system, which consists of all the glands of the human body responsible for producing hormones that regulate bodily functions such as growth, metabolism, production, and mood. Complete List of Added Worksheets Endocrine System Facts Endocubulary Gland to know about YouLocate GlandHormone CrosswordBody's RegulatorsFrom Pituitary With LoveCompare and ContrastHormone or FalseDescribe DisorderKeeping Healthy / Quote on this pageIf you refer to any content on this page on your website, please use the code below to quote this page as the original source. <a href= amp;gt;Endocrine Facts and Worksheets: - KidsKconnect, January 3, 2019Link appears in endocrine system facts and journals: - KidsKconnect, 3 January 2019Using any curriculumThese journals are specifically designed for use in any international curriculum. You can use these worksheets according to your version or use Google slides to make them more specific to your student abilities levels and curriculum standards. Page ID2893 Contributors and attribution 1. Fill in the gaps in the sentences below by using the words in the list. the objective of the project; blood system; channels; hormones a. Endocrine glands release their secretions directly into the blood. In other words, they do not have B. Endocrine glands secrete chemicals called C. Hormones are transported to all parts of the body of the endocrine glands..... D. Although hormones are carried out throughout the body they only affect the specific organs and tissues2. Position endocrine organs are shown in red in the composite diagram of male and female dogs shown below. Add list labels to the list. Ovary; Pancreas; Thyroid gland; Pituitary gland; In the test, can't you do that? Adrenal glands; The metacarnation; Parathyroid 3. Below the brain diagram, the hypothalamus and pituitary gland are shown. 4. The table below lists 3 pituitary gland-produced hormones and indicate the function of each. Hormone Function 1..... 2..... 3..... 5. Fill in the following table with the endocrine organ produced by the hormones. Produced hormone: Insulin Progesterone Estrogen..... Growth Hormone Adrenaline..... Antidiuretic Hormone Testosterone..... Aldosterone Melatonin..... Oxytocin Thyroxine..... 6. Match the hormones in the list below for your functions. Oxytocin; Insulin; Estrogen; Growth hormone; Antidiuretic hormone; Testosterone; Adrenaline; Cortisone; Melatonin; Progesterone; Thyroxine; Luteinizing hormone; Follicle Stimulating Hormone Hormone 1. Stimulates the development of ovarian follicles. 2. Stimulates the milk to be let down. 3. Checks blood glucose levels. 4. Affects the growth and development of young animals. 5. Stimulates the growth of long bones. 6. Stimulates the absorption of water in the kidney tubules. 7. Affects the development of sexual maturity. 8. Stimulates the formation of corpus luteum. 9. Stimulates the development of sexual characteristics of women. 10. Stimulates the development of male sexual characteristics. 11. Affect glucose, protein and fat metabolism. 12. Prepares the lining of the uterus for pregnancy. 13. Prepares the body for emergencies. 7. Pull out the strange. 1. melatonin; oxytocin; growth hormone; antidiuretic hormone; follicle stimulating hormone. 2. progesterone; oestrogen; luteinising hormone; cortisone; follicle stimulating. 3. adrenaline; cortisone; aldosterone, estrogen, insulin. Ruth Polytechnical; Dunedin, New Zealand)