Endocrine Lecture Test Questions – Set 2

1. A hormone which controls or influences another hormone is:
   a. not possible
   b. tropic
   c. pheromone
   d. prostaglandin
   e. always from the hypothalamus

2. All of the following are functions of the various anterior pituitary gland hormones, except:
   a. regulate water excretion
   b. growth regulation
   c. melanocyte control
   d. regulation of activities of other endocrine glands
   e. promoting gonadal growth and functioning

3. All of the following are direct functions of the various pituitary gland hormones, except:
   a. regulate water excretion
   b. growth regulation
   c. melanocyte control
   d. promoting gonadal growth and functioning
   e. decreasing blood glucose

4. Which of the following hormones is not secreted by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland:
   a. GH
   b. ACTH
   c. FSH
   d. TSH
   e. PIH

5. Too much growth hormone secretion late in life would result in:
   a. cretinism
   b. dwarfism
   c. acromegaly
   d. gigantism
   e. rapid death

6. When there is a deficiency of growth hormone secretion in an adult, what occurs:
   a. muscular deterioration
   b. apathetic behavior
   c. weakness
   d. diminished sexual functions
   e. all of the above

7. Too little growth hormone before maturity would result in:
   a. cretinism
   b. gigantism
   c. dwarfism
   d. rapid death
   e. acromegaly
8. Too much growth hormone before maturity would result in:
   a. cretinism  
   b. gigantism  
   c. acromegaly  
   d. rapid death  
   e. dwarfism

9. Which of the following is not a growth hormone action:
   a. stimulation of amino acid absorption and synthetic use  
   b. mobilization and respiration of stored fat  
   c. mammary gland secretion  
   d. bone calcification and growth  
   e. permitting adult size to be reached

10. Adrenal development and functioning is controlled by:
    a. FSH  
    b. TSH  
    c. MSH  
    d. ACTH  
    e. LTH

11. Which of the following hormone molecules would be the smallest:
    a. somatotropic (growth)  
    b. thyroid-stimulating  
    c. adrenocorticotropic  
    d. follicle-stimulating  
    e. luteotropic (prolactin)

12. Which of the following hormones is a glycoprotein:
    a. FSH  
    b. ACTH  
    c. GH  
    d. ADH  
    e. prolactin

13. Which hormone is fully functional in men, but is named for its function in women:
    a. ACTH  
    b. ICSH  
    c. MSH  
    d. FSH  
    e. TSH

14. ACTH directly controls the secretion of:
    a. T₃ and T₄  
    b. aldosterone  
    c. epinephrine  
    d. cortisol  
    e. pancreatic hormones
15. Which of the following hormones is not entirely tropic:
   a. ACTH
   b. LH
   c. GH
   d. TSH
   e. FSH

16. The entire pituitary gland is directly or indirectly controlled by:
   a. thymus
   b. hypothalamus
   c. adrenal cortex
   d. positive feedback
   e. ADH

17. ACTH is a:
   a. steroid
   b. polypeptide
   c. protein
   d. peptide
   e. glycoprotein

18. A molecule consisting of 12 amino acid residues would be termed:
   a. enzyme
   b. protein
   c. peptide
   d. polypeptide
   e. glycoprotein

19. A molecule consisting of 8 amino acid residues would be termed:
   a. protein
   b. peptide
   c. polypeptide
   d. glycoprotein
   e. steroid

20. All anterior pituitary hormones are steroid.

21. All anterior pituitary hormones are protein.

22. The hypothalamus controls (directly or indirectly) the entire pituitary gland.

23. Not all of the anterior pituitary hormones are affected by release-inhibiting hormones from the hypothalamus, because they have non-endocrine targets.


25. The anterior pituitary does not synthesize its own hormones--they are formed by the
hypothalamus.

26. The posterior pituitary does not synthesize its own hormones--they are formed by the hypothalamus.

27. Increased TSH should cause decreased thyroid hormone release.

28. Increased TSH should cause increased thyroid hormone release.

29. Follicle stimulating hormone stimulates the seminiferous tubules of the testes to produce sperm.

30. Follicle stimulating hormone has no effects on men.

31. Interstitial cell stimulating hormone is the male equivalent of luteinizing hormone.

32. Interstitial cell stimulating hormone is the male equivalent of follicle stimulating hormone.

33. A tropic hormone is one which acts as an enzyme component.

34. Insufficient anti-diuretic hormone (ADH) secretion would cause excessive water retention.