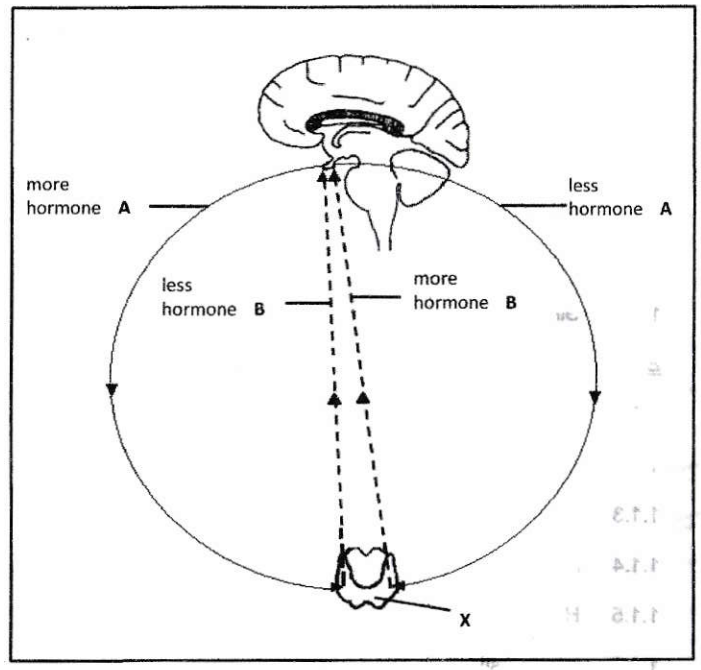
ENDOCRINE SYSTEM AND HOMEOSTASIS

1.1 A phenomenon where an increase in one hormone inhibits the secretion of another hormone.
1.2 A disease in which the hormonal control of blood glucose is defective because of a deficiency of insulin.
1.3 The increase of the internal diameter of blood vessels so that more blood flows through them.
1.4 The hormone that regulates the salt concentration in the human body.
1.5 The maintenance of a constant internal environment in living organisms.
1.6 A hormone which stimulates the secretion of thyroxin.
1.7 The maintenance of a constant internal environment in the body within certain limits.
1.8 The hormone responsible for osmoregulation.
1.9 The hormone that controls the concentration of water in the blood.
1.10 The hormone that increase the basic metabolic rate.
1.11 A gland of the digestive system that is both endocrine and exocrine.
1.12 The gland responsible for the production of the growth hormone.
1.13 The hormone which increases the absorption of glucose by the cells.
1.14 The system in the body that regulates processes by secreting hormones directly into the blood.
1.15 A hormone which stimulates secretion of the thyroid gland.
1.16 Glands that pour their secretion directly into the bloodstream.
1.17 Organ on which the adrenal glands are located.
1.18 Pancreatic secretion that increases the blood sugar levels

ENDOCRINE AND HOMEOSTASIS

1.1 The diagram below shows the hormones involved in the homeostatic control of metabolism in the human body. **X** is a gland found around the larynx in the neck.



1.1.1 Identify EACH of the following:

(a) The gland that secretes hormone **A** (1)

(b) Hormone **B** (1)

1.1.2 Name the mechanism in the diagram that regulates the level of hormone **B**. (1)

1.1.3 Half of gland **X** was surgically removed in a person.

State TWO possible effects that this would have on the secretion of the hormones referred to in the diagram above. (2)

PLANT RESPONSE TO THE ENVIRONMENT

1.1.1 Giberellins√

1.1.2 Geotropism√/Gravitropism

1.1.3 Abscisic acid√

1.1.4 Abscisic acid√

1.1.5 Tropism√

1.1.6 Apical dominance√

1.1.7 Giberellins√

1.1.8 Photptropism√

1.1.9 Giberellins√

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1.1.1 Negative feedback mechanism√

1.1.2 Diabetes mellitus√

1.1.3 Vasodilation√

1.1.4 Aldosterone√

1.1.5 Homeostasis√

1.1.6 Thyroid stimulating hormone√

1.1.7 Homeostasis√

1.1.8 Anti-diuretic hormone√

1.1.9 Anti-diuretic hormone√

1.1.10 Thyroxin√

1.1.11 Pancrease√

1.1.12 Growth hormone√

1.1.13 Thyroxin√

1.1.14 Endocrine system√

1.1.15 Thyroid stimulating hormone√

