Directions: In the appropriate spaces in the box below, write the number of the term on the right that matches each definition on the left. When you are finished, the rows, columns, and diagonals should all add up to the same number.

A. Chemical substances produced in glands
B. Gland that serves the digestive and endocrine systems
C. Gland that regulates bone growth and metabolism
D. Sac of skin holding the testes
E. Thick fluid containing sperm and other secretions
F. Opening to the uterus
G. Shedding of the uterine lining
H. Muscular passageway from the uterus to the outside of the body
I. Female reproductive cells

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Name That Gland

**Directions:** Endocrine glands control a wide range of body functions. When a problem arises, the pituitary gland triggers the appropriate endocrine gland to release hormones. Sometimes, however, the various endocrine glands malfunction. The passages below are parts of conversations overheard in an endocrinology clinic waiting room. Analyze the conversations to identify each patient’s symptoms and condition. Then identify the gland involved and explain what causes the symptoms.

1. **Patient A:** “These new pants are too tight. I must have gained weight since I bought them last month. Do you think it’s cold in here, or is it just me? It seems like I’m always cold. I’d walk around to warm up, but I feel too tired to leave my chair. By the way, have you noticed that I’ve lost some of my hair?”

   **Analysis:**

2. **Patient B:** “Yeah, I broke my arm again. It’s the third broken bone in the last six months. And, I’m always covered with bruises. Every time I bump something I get huge bruises. Oh, I was wondering, do you think my face looks round?”

   **Analysis:**

3. **Patient C:** “They sure keep it hot in here. I hope the doctor sees me soon because I’m too edgy to sit still much longer. My heart is racing. I also have to go to the bathroom, again. Remind me to tell the doctor that I’ve lost weight.”

   **Analysis:**

4. **Patient D:** “I went to the bathroom before we left home, but I have to go again. If the nurse calls for me before I get back, ask her to get me a glass of water, because I’m really thirsty. Geez, I’m tired; maybe it’s because I lost all that weight.”

   **Analysis:**
Mix and Match

Directions: Carlos has a big health test tomorrow on the male reproductive system. During study hall, he made up a set of study cards with the names of various structures of the male reproductive system on one card and the role of that system on another card. On the way home from school, Carlos dropped the cards. One of the cards fell into a storm sewer and was washed away, and the others are now out of order. Help Carlos organize the cards so he can study for his test. Determine which cards go together and which one is missing.

Matching cards:

1. produces secretions that neutralize acid in semen
2. stores sperm
3. prostate gland
4. produces fluid that nourishes sperm
5. testes
6. seminal vesicles
7. produces secretions that combine with sperm to form semen
8. Cowper’s glands
9. vas deferens
10. propels sperm to urethra
11. produces sperm
12. Missing card

Matching cards: 1 and 8; 2 and 12; 3 and 7; 4 and 6; 5 and 11; 9 and 10
Problems of the Female Reproductive System

Directions: Problems relating to the female reproductive system can range from temporary discomfort to life threatening illnesses. Read the descriptions below and identify the specific problems and treatments.

1. Symptoms: nervous tension, anxiety, irritability, bloating, weight gain, depression, mood swings, and fatigue
   Problem: ____________________________
   Treatment: __________________________

2. Symptoms: vaginal infection, discharge, odor, pain, itching, and burning
   Problem: ____________________________
   Treatment: __________________________

3. Symptoms: vomiting, diarrhea, sunburn-like rash, red eyes, dizziness, and muscle aches
   Problem: ____________________________
   Treatment: __________________________

4. Symptoms: abdominal cramps, ranging from mild to severe
   Problem: ____________________________
   Treatment: __________________________

5. Symptoms: painful and chronic abdominal or low back pain, painful menstruation, or sometimes there are no symptoms (tissue that lines uterus migrates and grows on nearby organs or reproductive components).
   Problem: ____________________________
   Treatment: __________________________
STUDY TIPS:  • Read You’ll Learn To for each lesson.
• Look up the meaning of any unfamiliar vocabulary terms.
• Read the questions below before you read the chapter.

Directions: As you read the chapter, answer the following questions. Later, you can use this guide to review the information in the chapter.

Lesson 1
1. Why is the pituitary gland known as the master gland of the endocrine system?


2. What are the roles of the thyroid and parathyroid glands?


3. State two functions of the adrenal glands.


4. What is a goiter, and what causes it?


Lesson 2
5. What are two purposes of testosterone in males?


6. What are the testes and scrotum, and how are they related?


7. List five ways of caring for the male reproductive system.
8. How do the symptoms of gonorrhea and genital herpes differ in males?

Gonorrhea causes discharge from the penis and burning upon urination. Genital herpes causes periodic blisterlike sores in the genital area.

9. What is sterility? What causes it in males?

Sterility is the inability to reproduce. In males, it can be caused by exposure to X rays or other radiation, toxic chemicals, or lead; hormonal imbalance; certain medications or drugs, including anabolic steroids; and some diseases, including STDs and mumps in adulthood.

10. Why is it important for males to do testicular self-exams?

Testicular self-exams can lead to early detection of testicular cancer. With early detection, most testicular cancer is treatable.

Lesson 3

11. State the reproductive roles of the ovary, fallopian tube, and uterus.

The ovary releases a mature egg. The fallopian tube transports the egg to the uterus and is the site of fertilization. The uterus protects and nourishes the developing fetus.

12. What is menstruation?

Menstruation is the shedding of the uterine lining.

13. When should breast self-exams be performed?

They should be performed once a month, right after the menstrual period.

14. Name three health problems related to menstruation.

Three problems include menstrual cramps, premenstrual syndrome, and toxic shock syndrome.

15. List three common causes of infertility in females.

Causes include endometriosis, pelvic inflammatory disease, and sexually transmitted diseases.