

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are travelling chemicals that affect the function of various organs and cells.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ have special receptors on their cell membranes to which specific hormones can bind.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are organs that secrete chemical substances into the body.
4. There are two types of glands: \_\_\_\_\_ glands, which secrete hormones via ducts, and \_\_\_\_\_ glands, which secrete hormones into the bloodstream.
5. There are two main groups of hormones: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Steroid hormones can pass directly through the cell membrane, and enter the nucleus where they control activation of genes.
7. Non-steroid hormones cannot cross the cell membrane and will generally bind to a receptor on the cell surface. This binding action activates a \_\_\_\_\_ messenger.
8. Local hormones, or \_\_\_\_\_, are not produced by glands, but by the cells themselves.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ monitors blood chemistry and sends messages to the pituitary to signal an increase or decrease in hormone levels.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ gland is known as the "master gland" because it regulates the functions of other glands.
11. The \_\_\_\_\_ gland produces thyroxine, which regulates metabolism,
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ produces insulin and glucagon which regulate the level of glucose in the blood.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ glands produce adrenalin, which help the body respond to stress.
14. In males, the hormones \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ stimulate cells in the testes to produce \_\_\_\_\_.
15. The main function of the male reproductive system is to \_\_\_\_\_ and deliver \_\_\_\_\_.
16. The testes remain in the \_\_\_\_\_, where the lower body temperature allows proper development of sperm cells.
17. Within each testis are clusters of tiny tubules called \_\_\_\_\_ tubules where sperm are produced.
18. Sperm then move into the \_\_\_\_\_, where they fully mature and are stored.

19. From the epididymis, the sperm move into the \_\_\_\_\_, which is a tube that goes up into the body cavity and eventually merges with the \_\_\_\_\_.
20. The main function of the female reproductive system is to produce \_\_\_\_\_ and to nourish a developing embryo.
21. The hormones \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ stimulate the ovaries to produce \_\_\_\_\_.
22. Each ovary contains thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ cells which help the egg to mature each month.
23. Females are born with many thousands of eggs, but only about \_\_\_\_\_ will actually have a chance to \_\_\_\_\_ and be released in her lifetime.
24. When the egg cell is ready, it is released from the ovary in a process called \_\_\_\_\_.
25. The egg is then swept into the \_\_\_\_\_, where it may be fertilized if a sperm cell is present.
26. If fertilization does not occur, the egg cell \_\_\_\_\_ within 24 - 48 hours.
27. If fertilization does occur, the fertilized egg, now called a \_\_\_\_\_, makes its way to the \_\_\_\_\_ where it implants in the nutrient rich wall.
28. While still in the Fallopian tube, the zygote begins to undergo \_\_\_\_\_.
29. Four days after fertilization, the zygote is now called a \_\_\_\_\_, and is a solid ball of about 64 cells.
30. After a few more days, the morula becomes a hollow ball of cells, and it is now called a \_\_\_\_\_, which is the structure which implants.
31. After implantation, the cell mass sorts itself into 3 layers during the process of \_\_\_\_\_: \_\_\_\_\_ (innermost layer); \_\_\_\_\_ (middle layer); and \_\_\_\_\_ (outer layer).
32. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the connective layer of tissue between the embryo and the mother, which allows exchange of nutrients and wastes.
33. After eight weeks of development, the embryo is now called a \_\_\_\_\_.
34. About 38 weeks after fertilization, the fetus is ready for \_\_\_\_\_.
35. The hormone \_\_\_\_\_ is released from the mother's pituitary gland, and initiates strong contractions of the \_\_\_\_\_.
36. The opening of the mother's \_\_\_\_\_ dilates, and her "water breaks," releasing the \_\_\_\_\_ fluid.
37. Some prenatal tests include: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.