Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

SECTION 48-2 REVIEW

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

VOCABULARY REVIEW Explain the relationship between the terms in each of the following pairs of terms.

1. pharynx, epiglottis _____

2. ulcer, gastric fluid _____

3. peristalsis, colon _____

4. pyloric sphincter, chyme _____

5. villus, gastrointestinal tract _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE Write the correct letter in the blank.

_____ 1. The gastrointestinal tract includes the

a. liver. **b.** large intestine. **c.** pancreas. **d.** All of the above

_____ 2. Bile is

a. released into the small intestine.
b. produced by the liver.
c. stored in the gallbladder.
d. All of the above

_____ 3. Chemical digestion involves

a. the molars.
b. saliva.
c. the hard palate.
d. the incisors.

_____ 4. Which of the following is a component of both the respiratory system and the digestive system?

a. esophagus **b.** salivary glands **c.** pharynx **d.** peristalsis

_____ 5. Ulcers are linked to breakdown of the

a. pyloric sphincter.
b. gallbladder function.
c. stomach lining.
d. common bile duct.

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SHORT ANSWER Answer the questions in the space provided.

1. What is the function of mucus in the stomach? _____

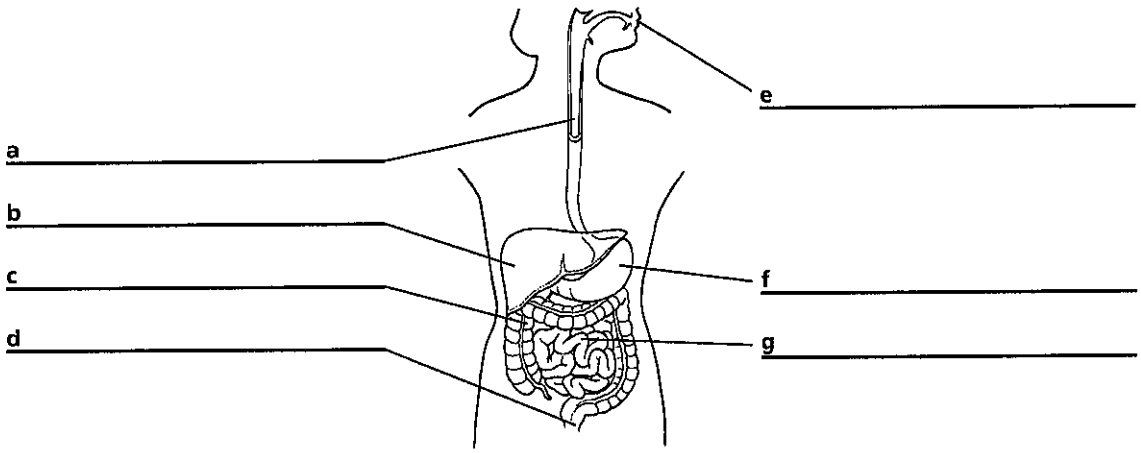
2. What is the primary role of pepsin in digestion? _____

3. How does the pancreas aid digestion? _____

4. **Critical Thinking** Which part of the gastrointestinal tract should have the highest concentration of blood capillaries? Explain your answer. _____

STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS Use the figure of the gastrointestinal tract below to answer the following questions.

1. Label each part of the figure in the spaces provided.



2. Which organ is not part of the gastrointestinal tract? How does this organ aid digestion?

3. In which organ does absorption take place? What structural features make this organ particularly well-suited for absorption of nutrients into the blood? _____

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SECTION 48-3 REVIEW

URINARY SYSTEM

VOCABULARY REVIEW Define the following terms.

1. nephron _____

2. urethra _____

3. renal medulla _____

4. excretion _____

5. urea _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE Write the correct letter in the blank.

_____ 1. Most reabsorption within a nephron occurs in the

a. Bowman's capsule.
b. duodenum.
c. collecting duct.
d. proximal convoluted tubule.

_____ 2. Which of the following is *not* part of the nephron?

a. glomerulus **b.** loop of Henle **c.** ureter **d.** Bowman's capsule

_____ 3. Which of the following substances would *not* normally be collected in the Bowman's capsule?

a. small proteins **b.** glucose **c.** erythrocytes **d.** vitamins

_____ 4. The renal pelvis

a. empties into the renal vein.
b. is an extension of the ureter.
c. is a part of the nephron.
d. All of the above

_____ 5. During the process of reabsorption, components of the filtrate are

a. actively transported out of the nephron.
b. transferred to the capillaries surrounding the nephron.
c. separated from waste products.
d. All of the above

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SHORT ANSWER Answer the questions in the space provided.

1. Describe the importance of filtration in urine production. _____

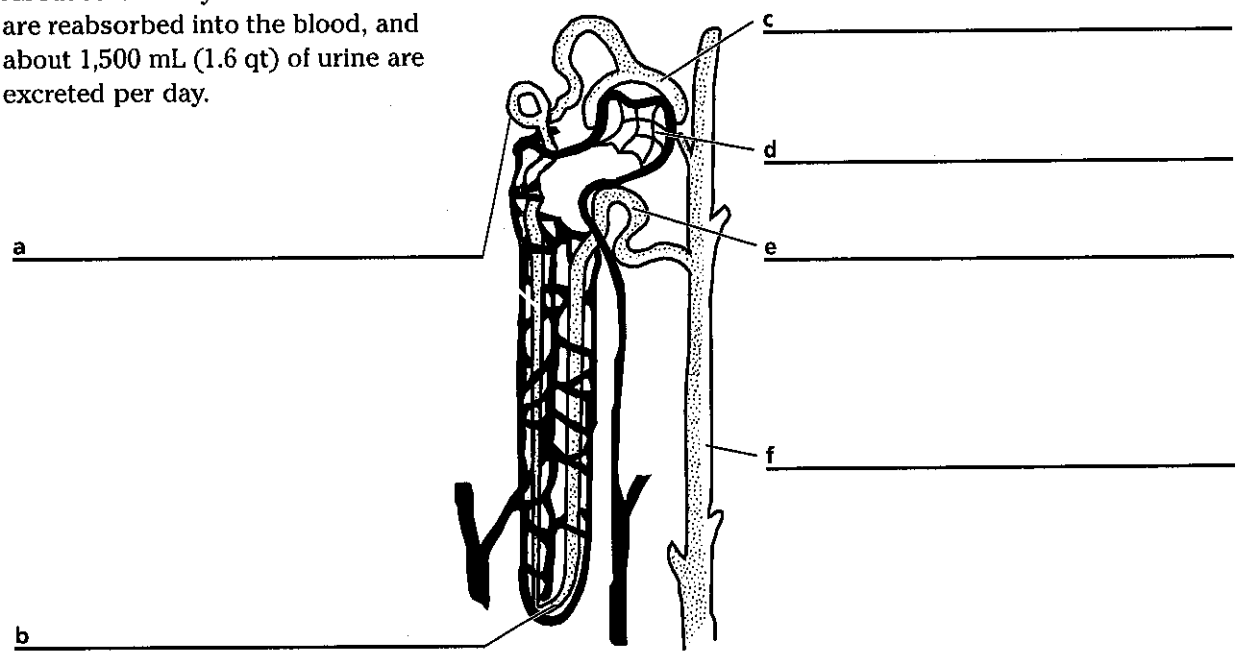
2. How do the kidneys contribute to homeostasis? _____

3. Why are nephrons considered the structural and functional units of the kidney? _____

4. **Critical Thinking** How is ammonia related to kidney functioning? _____

STRUCTURES AND FUNCTIONS Use the figure of a nephron and the information below to answer the following questions.

About 99 of every 100 mL of filtrate are reabsorbed into the blood, and about 1,500 mL (1.6 qt) of urine are excreted per day.



1. Label each part of the figure in the spaces provided.

2. In which structure is the filtrate collected? _____

3. Based on the amount of urine excreted daily, about how many milliliters of filtrate would be produced daily by a pair of normally functioning kidneys? _____