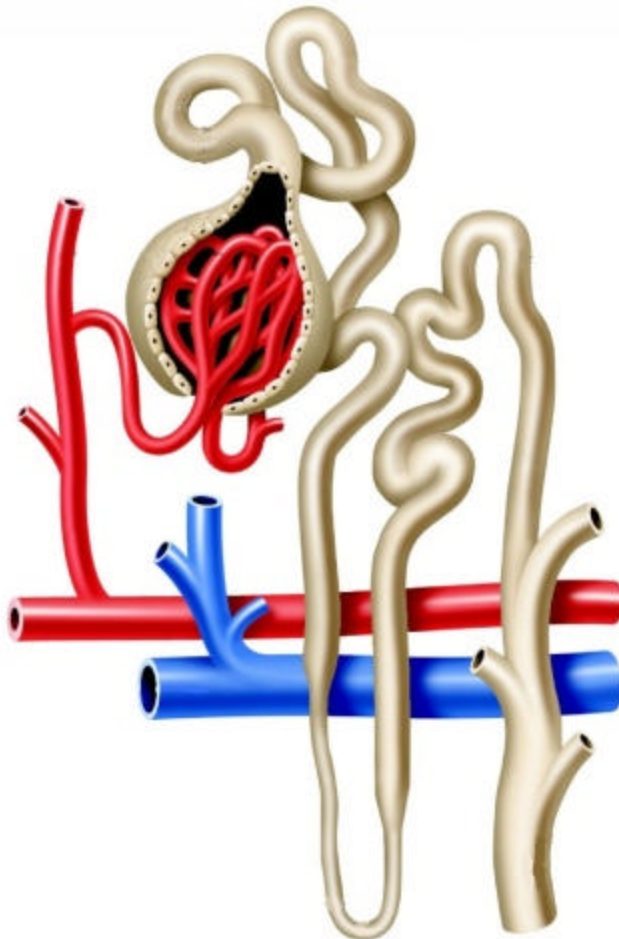


Class: **A&P2 - 1**
Description:

Test: **Excretory**
Test Points: **144**
Test Number: **28379**
Printed: **31-March-10 12:03**

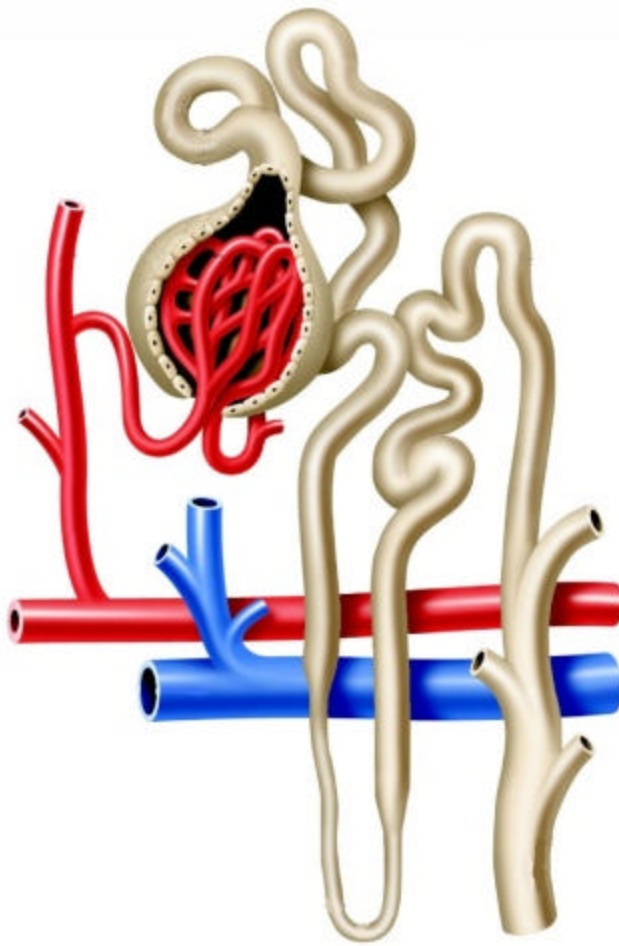
1) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the required structure.

Click on the Bowman's Capsule.



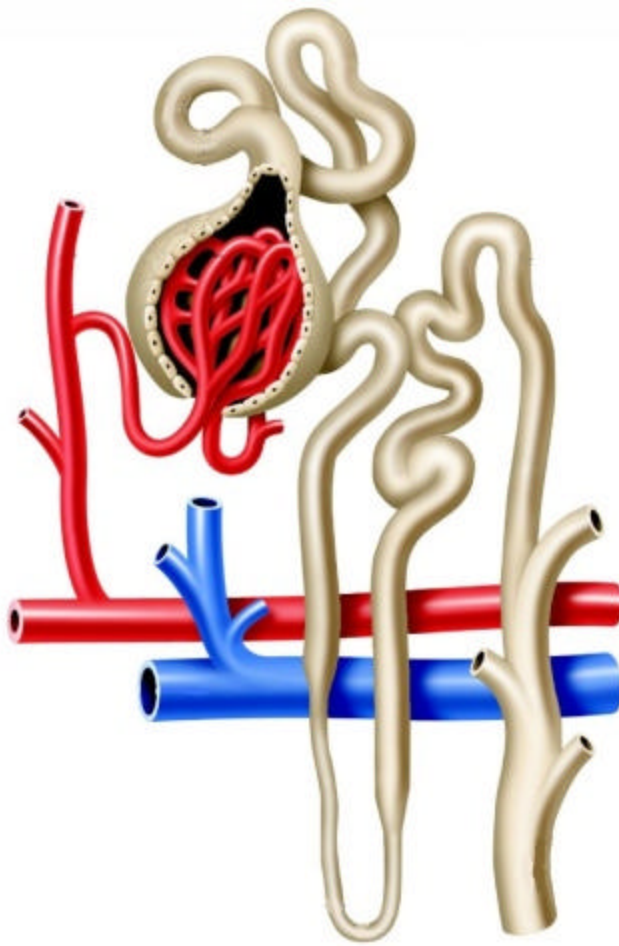
2) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the required structure.

Click on the Proximal Convoluted Tubule.



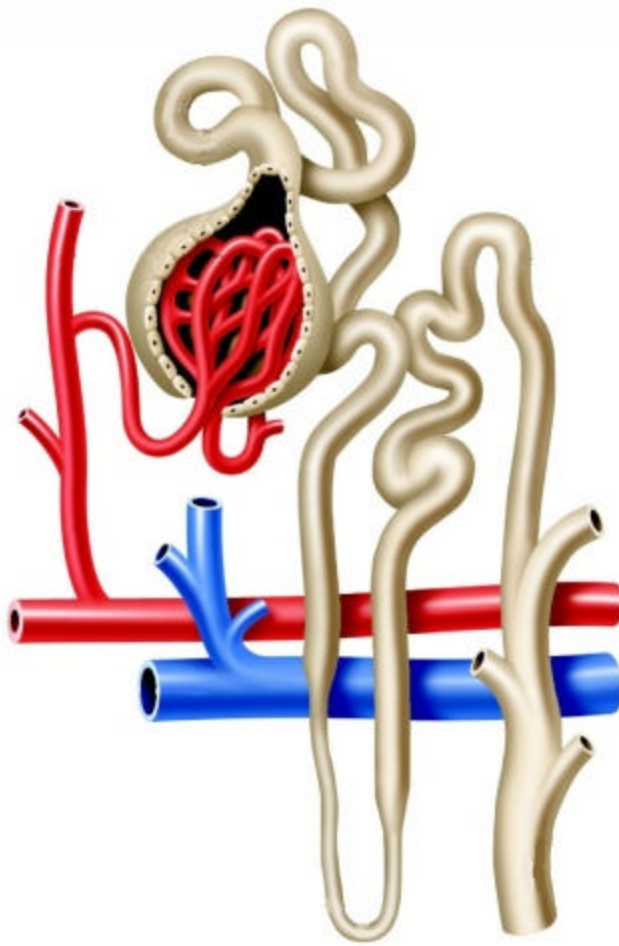
3) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the required structure.

Click on the Descending Loop of Henle.



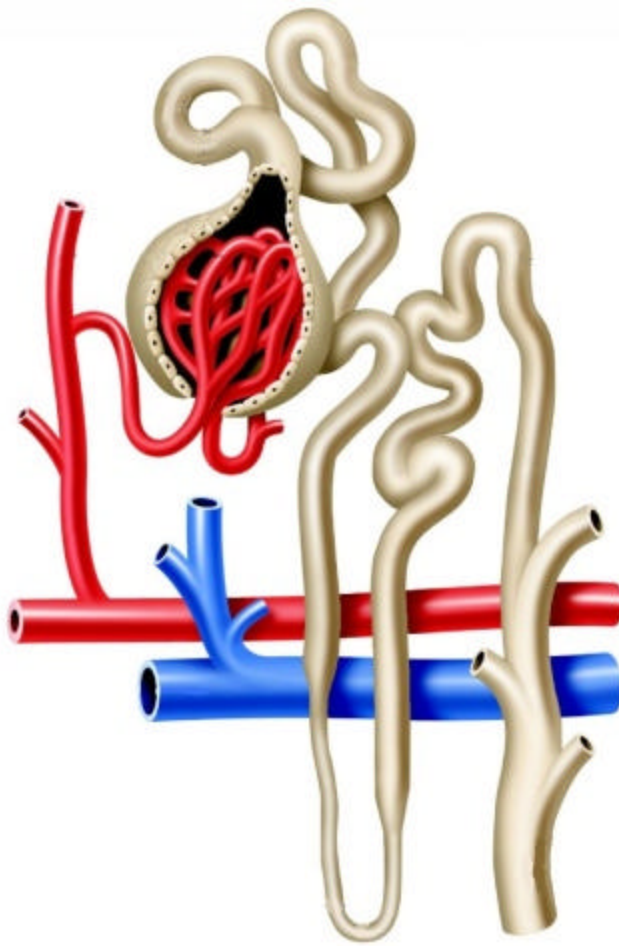
4) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the required structure.

Click on the Ascending Loop of Henle.



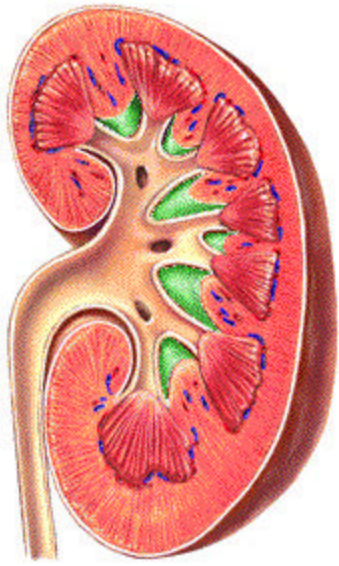
5) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the required structure.

Click on the Distal Convoluted Tubule.



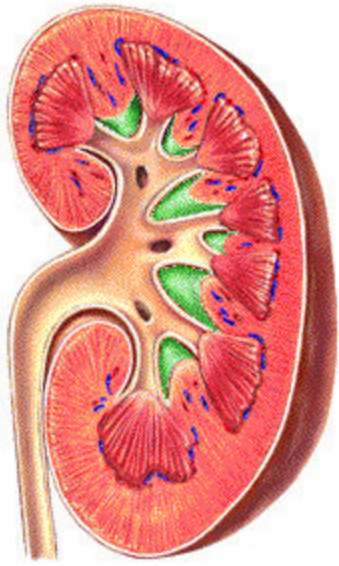
6) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Click on the medulla.



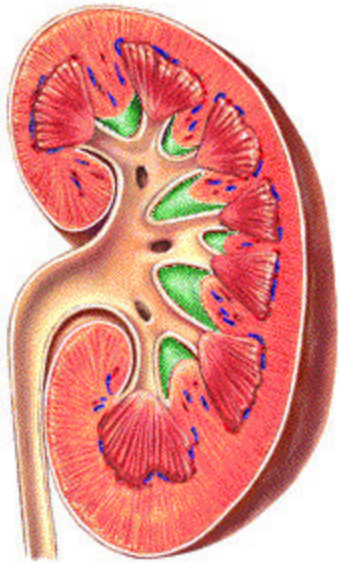
7) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Click on the Renal Pelvis.



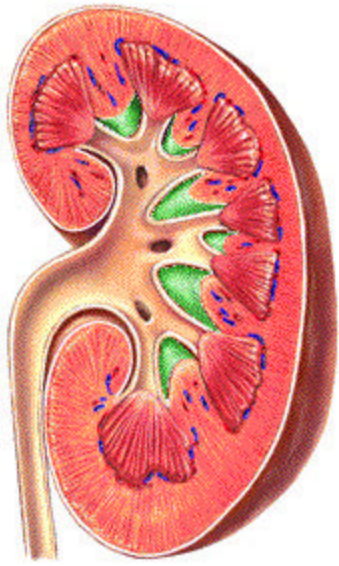
8) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Click on the Renal Pyramids.



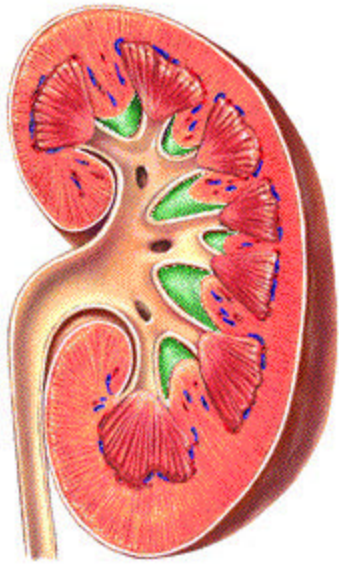
9) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Click on the Renal Columns.



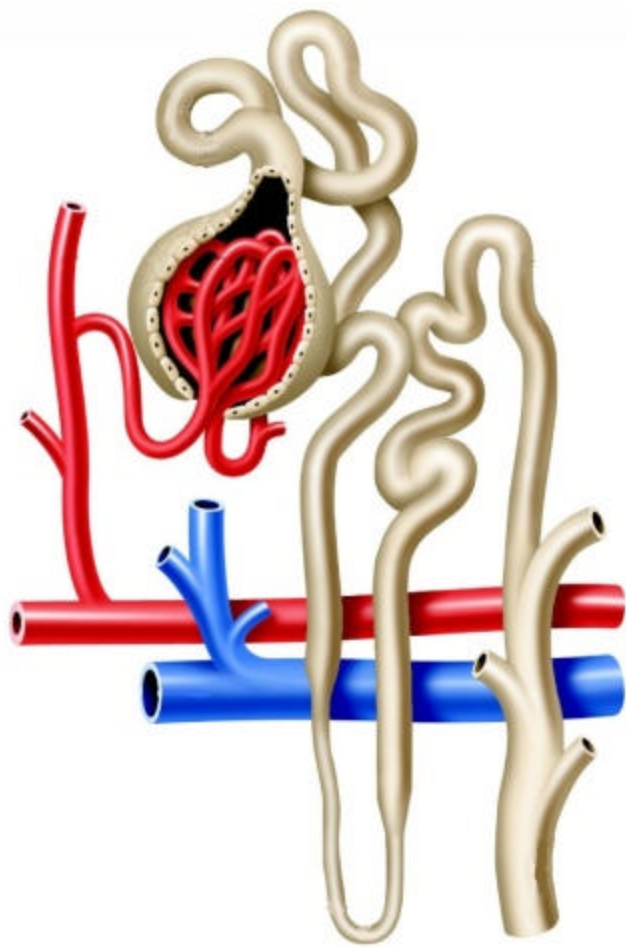
10) This is a Point and Click question. You must include an image.

Click on the cortex.



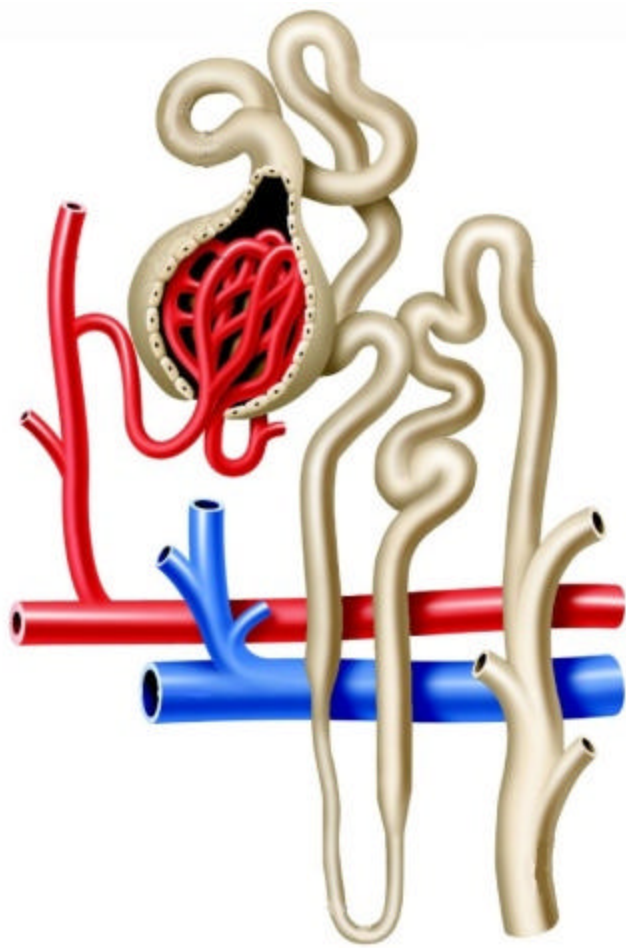
11) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the required structure.

Click on the Collecting Duct.



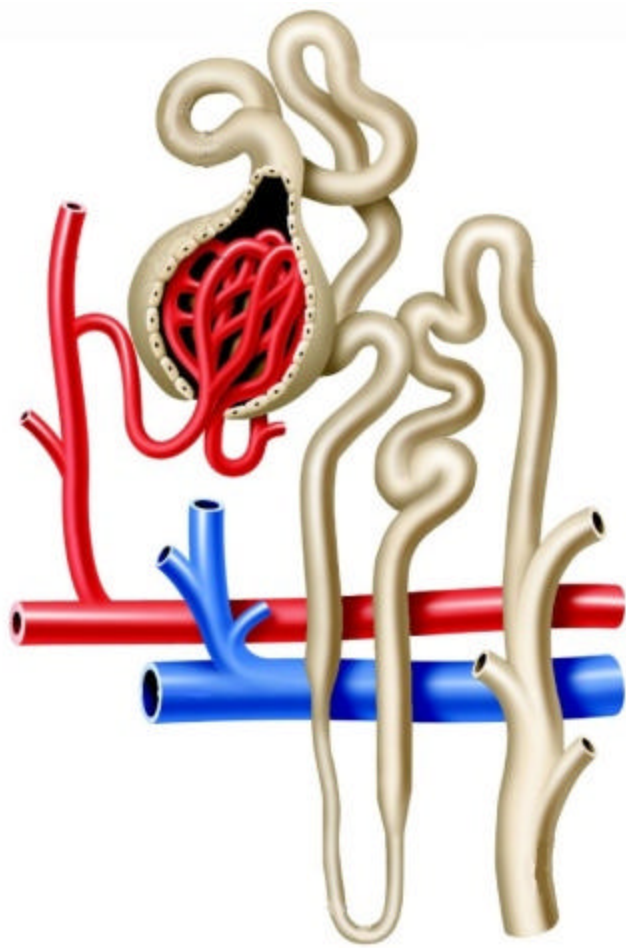
12) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the required structure.

Click on the region where all dissolved materials are removed from the blood.



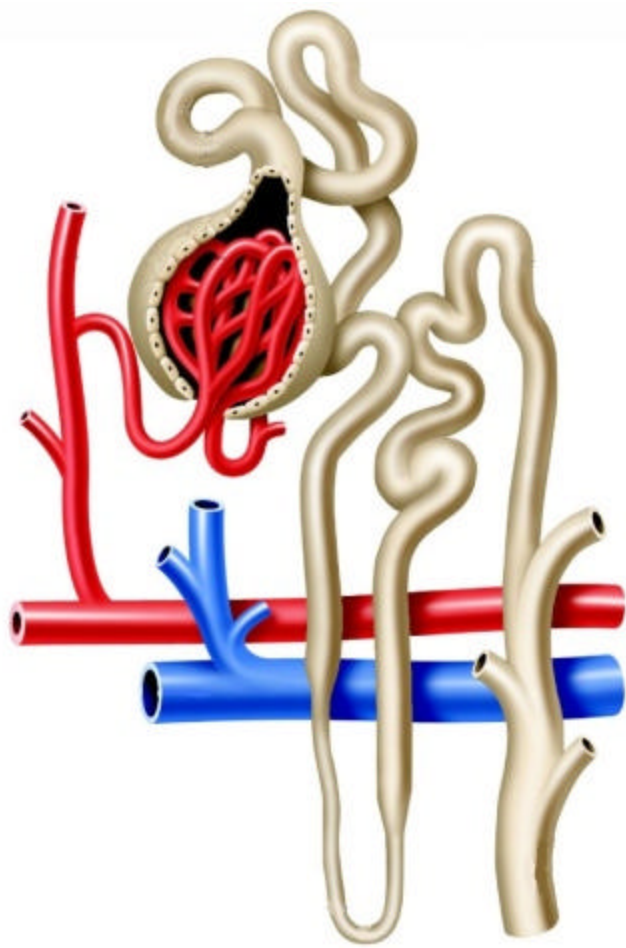
13) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the required structure.

Click on the region where nutrients like sugar and amino acids are reabsorbed into the blood.



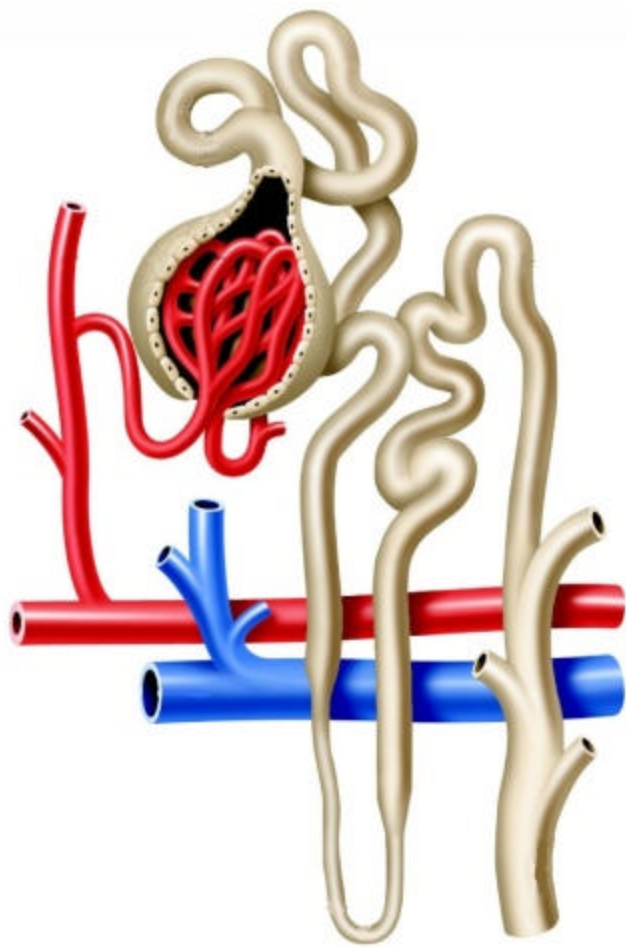
14) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the required structure.

Click on the region where large quantities of water are reabsorbed into the blood.



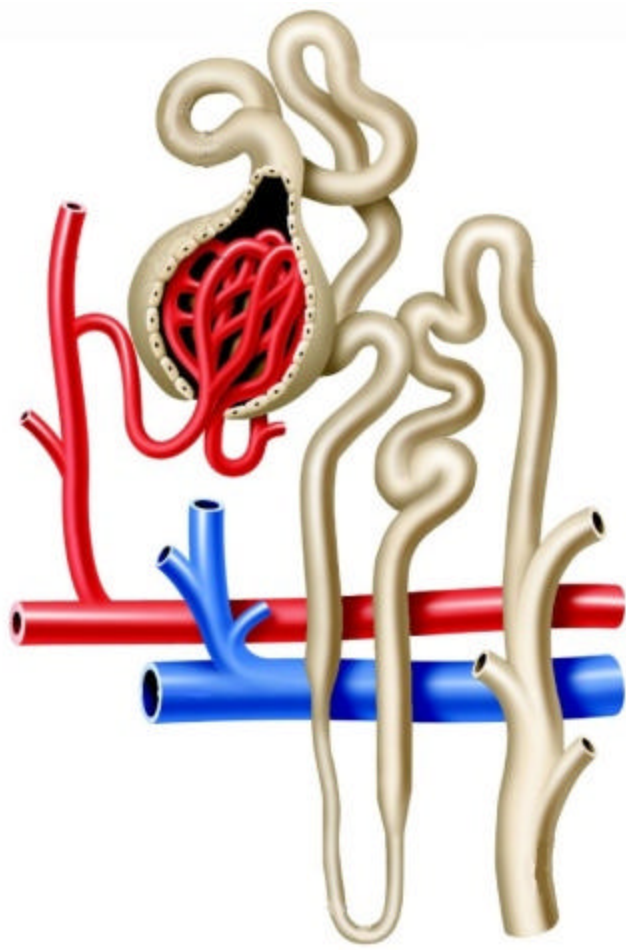
15) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the required structure.

Click on the region where large amounts of salt are reabsorbed into the blood.



16) This is a Point and Click question. You must click on the required structure.

Click on the region where you now call the filtered material "Urine".



17) The mucosa of the bladder is comprised of _____.

- A _____ smooth muscle
- B _____ squamous epithelium
- C _____ transitional epithelium
- D _____ simple columnar epithelium

18) The ureter directly receives urine from the _____ of the kidney.

- A _____ cortex
- B _____ pelvis
- C _____ medulla
- D _____ pyramid

19) In males as well as in females, the external urethral sphincter is made up of skeletal muscle, and is thus under voluntary control. Where is the external urethral sphincter located in males?

- A _____ within the urogenital diaphragm
- B _____ within the penile urethra
- C _____ at the external urethral orifice
- D _____ within the prostatic urethra

20) Which structure is last in the sequence of urine flow?

- A _____ ureter
- B _____ kidney
- C _____ bladder
- D _____ urethra

21) The outermost covering of the kidney is the _____.

- A _____ cortex
- B _____ medulla
- C _____ pelvis
- D _____ capsule

22) Which structure is the first to collect the urine?

- A _____ pelvis
- B _____ calyx
- C _____ ureter
- D _____ urethra

23) The renal pyramids are located within the _____.

- A _____ column
- B _____ cortex
- C _____ medulla

D _____ pelvis

24) The striated appearance of the pyramids is caused by _____.

A _____ parallel blood vessels

B _____ microtubules

C _____ connective tissue

D _____ nerve fibers

25) What is the basic functional unit of the kidney?

A _____ alveolus

B _____ renal pyramid

C _____ renal pelvis

D _____ nephron

26) Which of these is not a function of the kidneys?

A _____ The kidneys deactivate vitamin D and stimulate the activity of osteoclasts.

B _____ The kidneys help control the rate of red blood cell production.

C _____ The kidneys help to regulate blood pressure.

D _____ The kidneys regulate the composition, volume, and pH of body fluids.

27) The pyramids are areas located within the _____ of the kidney.

- A _____ cortex
- B _____ pelvis
- C _____ capsule
- D _____ medulla

28) The outermost structure of a kidney is the _____.

- A _____ cortex
- B _____ medulla
- C _____ capsule
- D _____ pelvis

29) The renal corpuscle is comprised of a glomerulus and _____.

- A _____ proximal convoluted tubule
- B _____ Bowman's capsule
- C _____ loop of Henle
- D _____ distal convoluted tubule

30) Which section of the nephron is after the ascending limb of the loop of Henle?

- A _____ descending limb of the loop

- B** _____ proximal convoluted tubule
- C** _____ distal convoluted tubule
- D** _____ collecting duct

31) The last part of a nephron is the _____.

- A** _____ collecting duct
- B** _____ renal papilla
- C** _____ distal convoluted tubule
- D** _____ glomerulus

32) Which blood vessel conveys blood out of the nephron?

- A** _____ efferent arteriole
- B** _____ vasa recta
- C** _____ peritubular capillary
- D** _____ interlobular vein

33) Which blood vessels surround the loops of Henle?

- A** _____ vasa recta
- B** _____ peritubular capillaries
- C** _____ interlobular arteries

D _____ efferent arterioles

34) Where are most microvilli found?

A _____ loop of Henle

B _____ distal convoluted tubule

C _____ loop of Henle

D _____ proximal convoluted tubule

35) The fluid in the descending limb of the loop of Henle is _____ relative to the capillaries.

A _____ isotonic

B _____ weakly hypotonic

C _____ strongly hypotonic

D _____ hypertonic

36) Choose the one trait that does not characterize the structure of a nephron.

A _____ There are two coiled portions of the renal tubule.

B _____ The glomerular capsule contains podocytes and slit pores.

C _____ Blood that will be filtered flows into the glomerular capsule.

D _____ Several nephron tubules merge to form a collecting duct.

37) The structure which receives the filtrate from the glomerulus is the _____.

- A _____ proximal convoluted tubule
- B _____ distal convoluted tubule
- C _____ Bowman capsule
- D _____ loop of Henle

38) Which vessel directs blood into the glomerulus?

- A _____ renal artery
- B _____ afferent arteriole
- C _____ efferent arteriole
- D _____ peritubular capillaries

39) In which area can the term urine be correctly used?

- A _____ Bowman's capsule
- B _____ collecting duct
- C _____ nephron
- D _____ loop of Henle

40) What is the function of the nephron?

- A _____ maintain blood pH
- B _____ regulate blood pressure
- C _____ control blood concentration
- D _____ all of these

41) Which process is most affected by blood pressure?

- A _____ tubular secretion
- B _____ tubular reabsorption
- C _____ glomerular filtration
- D _____ loop of Henle diffusion

42) Which of the following are not found in the glomerular filtrate?

- A _____ glucose
- B _____ protein
- C _____ uric acid
- D _____ creatinine

43) Tubular reabsorption occurs from the nephron tubules into the _____.

- A _____ loop of Henle
- B _____ peritubular capillaries
- C _____ renal corpuscle
- D _____ renal pyramid

44) Most tubular reabsorption occurs at the _____.

- A _____ loop of Henle
- B _____ distal convoluted tubule
- C _____ proximal convoluted tubule
- D _____ glomerulus

45) Which of the following occurred by active transport?

- A _____ albumin in the urine
- B _____ creatine in the urine
- C _____ reabsorption of water at the proximal tubule
- D _____ reabsorption of amino acids

46) The countercurrent multiplier mechanism occurs at the _____.

- A _____ proximal convoluted tubule

- B** _____ loop of Henle
- C** _____ distal convoluted tubule
- D** _____ collecting ducts

47) Renal secretion of a compound usually occurs from the _____ into the distal convoluted tubule.

- A** _____ loop of Henle
- B** _____ glomerulus
- C** _____ vasa recta
- D** _____ peritubular capillaries

48) Which of these is not usually secreted by the kidneys?

- A** _____ creatine
- B** _____ creatinine
- C** _____ H⁺
- D** _____ penicillin

49) Most small proteins are reabsorbed by _____.

- A** _____ active transport

- B** _____ osmosis
- C** _____ facilitated diffusion
- D** _____ pinocytosis

50) Where does most selective reabsorption occur?

- A** _____ loop of Henle
- B** _____ glomerulus
- C** _____ distal convoluted tubule
- D** _____ proximal convoluted tubule

51) Which muscle metabolism waste product is eliminated by the kidneys?

- A** _____ urea
- B** _____ uric acid
- C** _____ creatine
- D** _____ creatinine

52) Which of these has the highest concentration in the urine?

- A** _____ glucose

- B _____ sodium
- C _____ uric acid
- D _____ phosphate

53) Which ion is reabsorbed in exchange for sodium?

- A _____ chloride
- B _____ potassium
- C _____ calcium
- D _____ magnesium

54) What is the average glomerular filtration rate?

- A _____ 10L per day
- B _____ 180L per day
- C _____ 1,500 ml per day
- D _____ 1 ml per minute

55) Which of the following is usually not found in the urine?

- A _____ magnesium

- B** _____ urea
- C** _____ uric acid
- D** _____ glucose

56) How much urine is formed in 24 hours?

- A** _____ 12 liters
- B** _____ 100 ml
- C** _____ 1.5L
- D** _____ 3,000cc

57) How much of the cardiac output passes through the kidneys?

- A** _____ 10%
- B** _____ 25%
- C** _____ 50%
- D** _____ 65%

58) The function of the countercurrent multiplier is to _____.

- A** _____ increase the concentration of NaCl

- B** _____ decrease the concentration of NaCl
- C** _____ change the blood levels of potassium
- D** _____ conserve potassium

59) The concentrations of substances in the plasma, in the glomerular filtrate, and in urine differ in what way?

- A** _____ Plasma contains the most water, glomerular filtrate contains less water, and urine contains the least.
- B** _____ Plasma and glomerular filtrate are virtually identical, but urine contains proportionately more waste products.
- C** _____ Plasma differs from glomerular filtrate and urine, which have virtually identical concentrations of substances.
- D** _____ All three have the same concentrations of nutrients and waste materials, but differ in the amount of proteinaceous material they contain.

60) Which force favors filtration?

- A** _____ glomerular capillary hydrostatic pressure
- B** _____ capsular hydrostatic pressure
- C** _____ glomerular capillary osmotic pressure

D ____ capsular osmotic pressure

61) Which factor does not affect glomerular filtration rate?

A ____ blood pressure

B ____ osmotic pressure of the glomerular filtrate

C ____ plasma osmotic pressure

D ____ concentration of leukocytes in the blood

62) Juxtaglomerular cells of the juxtaglomerular apparatus secrete _____ when _____.

A ____ angiotensin-converting enzyme; blood pressure increases

B ____ potassium; chloride concentration declines

C ____ renin; blood pressure drops

D ____ atrial natriuretic peptide; blood volume drops

63) Tubular reabsorption is responsible for retaining nutrients the body requires. Most tubular reabsorption occurs in the _____ where microvilli, and their numerous carrier proteins, increase the surface area available for reabsorption.

- A _____ distal convoluted tubule
- B _____ proximal convoluted tubule
- C _____ collecting duct
- D _____ nephron loop

64) Renin acts on _____ to convert it to angiotensin I.

- A _____ angiotensin II
- B _____ angiotensinogen
- C _____ ACE
- D _____ aldosterone

65) The targets of angiotensin II are blood vessels and _____.

- A _____ nerves
- B _____ adrenal cortex
- C _____ adrenal medulla
- D _____ kidney nephron

66) The kidney secretes _____ for the purpose of stimulating bone marrow activity.

- A _____ renin
- B _____ aldosterone
- C _____ erythropoietin
- D _____ somatomedin

67) Which area actually secretes renin into the blood?

- A _____ macula densa
- B _____ juxtaglomerular apparatus
- C _____ juxtaglomerular cells
- D _____ cortical nephron

68) The kidney secretes _____, which is an enzyme-hormone that raises blood pressure.

- A _____ aldosterone
- B _____ renin

- C _____ angiotensinogen
- D _____ angiotensin II

69) The action of aldosterone is to increase _____.

- A _____ sodium elimination
- B _____ sodium reabsorption
- C _____ potassium reabsorption
- D _____ chloride excretion

70) What affect does ADH have on urine output?

- A _____ minimal
- B _____ increases
- C _____ decreases
- D _____ maintains

71) Where does ADH have its greatest effect?

- A _____ loop of Henle
- B _____ proximal convoluted tubule
- C _____ distal convoluted tubule
- D _____ glomerulus

72) Within the renal tubule, two hormones play a role in determining the final volume and sodium concentration of the urine. The hormone _____ regulates sodium reabsorption, while _____ regulates water reabsorption.

- A _____ aldosterone; antidiuretic hormone (ADH)
- B _____ cortisol; atrial natriuretic peptide
- C _____ renin; angiotensin II
- D _____ antidiuretic hormone (ADH); epinephrine