Name:_____ **Period:**_____

Ms. Randall **Do Now Unit 10 Digestive & Excretory systems** **2018-2019**

1. Which of the following structures receives secretions from the liver and pancreas?

   A) gallbladder B) large intestine
   C) mouth D) small intestine
   E) stomach

2. Mastication is the;

   A) mixing of food particles with gastric juices in the stomach
   B) mechanical breakdown of food into smaller pieces and the mixing of it with saliva
   C) peristaltic movement of chyme through the small intestine
   D) absorption of nutrients along the digestive tract
   E) excretion of waste products through the anal sphincter

3. Which of the following is NOT a function of the digestive system?

   A) absorption of nutrients
   B) chemical breakdown of food
   C) excretion of waste products
   D) mechanical breakdown of food
   E) regulation of blood glucose concentration

4. The esophagus conducts food from the pharynx down to the stomach by peristalsis. What muscle type is responsible for the initial voluntary action of swallowing?

   A) Squamous B) Cardiac
   C) Cuboidal D) Fibrous
   E) Striated

5. All of the following hormones help regulate digestion EXCEPT

   A) gastrin B) enterogasterones
   C) secretin D) cholecystokinin
   E) chemokines

6. What is the affect of cholecystokinin (CCK) on the gallbladder?

   A) It stimulates the gallbladder to release enzymes that function to rejuvenate the stomach lining.
   B) It causes the release of hydrochloric acid.
   C) It contracts the gallbladder, releasing bile into the small intestine.
   D) It stimulates the gallbladder to absorb nutrients from the duodenum.
   E) It aids in the transport of enzymes from the gallbladder into the intestines.

7. What prevents the gastric enzyme, pepsin, from destroying the lining of the stomach?

   A) The acidic environment of the stomach neutralizes the enzyme.
   B) Acid chyme prevents the destruction of the lining.
   C) Pepsin is secreted in an inactive form until it enters the stomach cavity.
   D) Pepsin only acts on proteins, which are not present in the stomach lining.
   E) Pepsinogen binds to pepsin to prevent the destruction of cells.

8. Place the sections of the colon in the correct order starting with the first one found along the alimentary canal.1 ascending
   2 descending
   3 sigmoid
   4 transverse

   A) I, II, IV, III B) I, IV, II, III
   C) III, I, II, IV D) III, IV, I, II
   E) IV, I, II, III

9. Which structure closes off the larynx to prevent food from entering the trachea?

   A) epiglottis B) esophagus
   C) hyoid D) soft palate
   E) uvula

10. All of the following are accessory organs EXCEPT the;

    A) gallbladder B) liver
    C) pancreas D) rectum
    E) salivary glands

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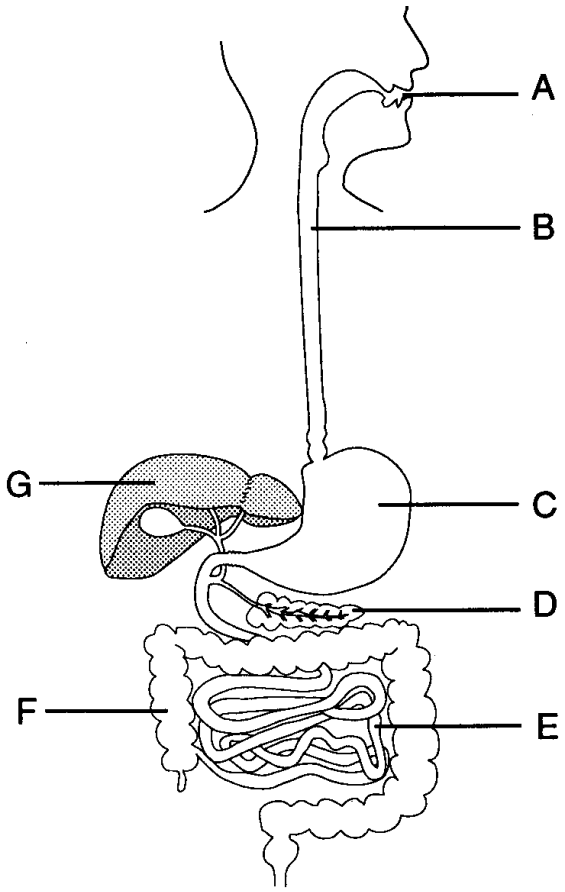
11. Base your answer to the following question on the following diagram below.



Which of the following structures is NOT part of the alimentary canal?

A) A B) B C) C D) D E) E

12. Production and storage of bile occurs in the

A) liver; stomach
B) liver; gall bladder
C) stomach; colon
D) pancreas; gall bladder
E) colon; small intestine

13. Structures in the small intestine which are specialized to absorb fats are called

A) villi
B) root hairs
C) goblet cells
D) cristae
E) lacteals

14. Which of the following is a part of hemoglobin molecule and ins incorporated into a variety of enzymes?

A) copper
B) iodine
C) iron
D) manganese
E) selenium

15. After leaving the glomerular capsule, fluid filtered at the glomerulus enters the;

A) ascending limb of the nephron loop
B) distal convoluted tubule
C) descending limb of the nephron loop
D) loop of Henle
E) proximal convoluted tubule

16. What is a cortex?

A) entrance to the kidney through which lymphatic vessels, blood vessels, and the ureter pass
B) distinct inner region of the kidney
C) funnel-shaped sac in the kidney, formed at the end of the ureter
D) distinct outer region of the kidney
E) tiny tubule (there are about 1 million in a kidney) responsible for the granular appearance of the outer region of the kidney

17. What is a medulla?

A) entrance to the kidney through which lymphatic vessels, blood vessels, and the ureter pass
B) distinct inner region of the kidney
C) funnel-shaped sac in the kidney, formed at the end of the ureter
D) distinct outer region of the kidney
E) tiny tubule (there are about 1 million in a kidney) responsible for the granular appearance of the outer region of the kidney

18. What is nephron?

A) entrance to the kidney through which lymphatic vessels, blood vessels, and the ureter pass
B) distinct inner region of the kidney
C) funnel-shaped sac in the kidney, formed at the end of the ureter
D) distinct outer region of the kidney
E) tiny tubule (there are about 1 million in a kidney) responsible for the granular appearance of the outer region of the kidney

Period:_____

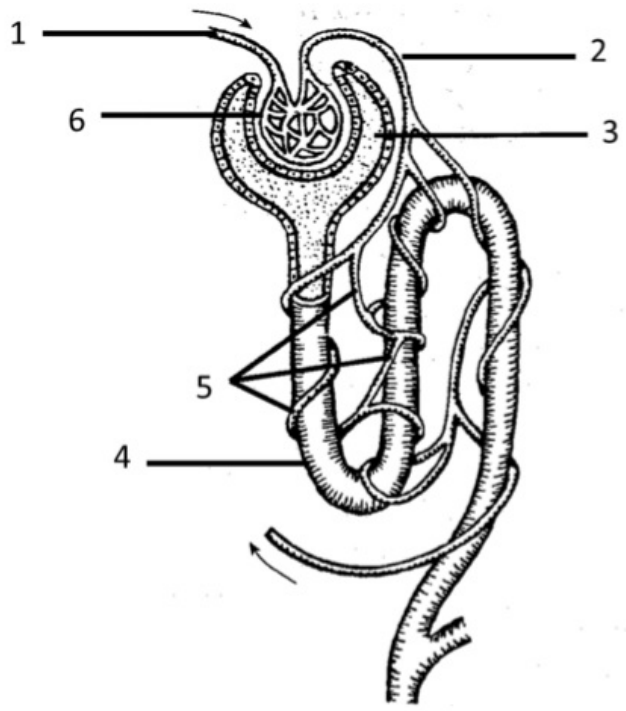
19. What is hilum

A) entrance to the kidney through which lymphatic vessels, blood vessels, and the ureter pass
B) distinct inner region of the kidney
C) funnel-shaped sac in the kidney, formed at the end of the ureter
D) distinct outer region of the kidney
E) tiny tubule (there are about 1 million in a kidney) responsible for the granular appearance of the outer region of the kidney

20. What is renal pelvis?

A) entrance to the kidney through which lymphatic vessels, blood vessels, and the ureter pass
B) distinct inner region of the kidney
C) funnel-shaped sac in the kidney, formed at the end of the ureter
D) distinct outer region of the kidney
E) tiny tubule (there are about 1 million in a kidney) responsible for the granular appearance of the outer region of the kidney

21. Identify the structure numbered 6;



A) bowman's capsule
B) capillaries
C) glomerulus
D) nephron loop
E) proximal convoluted tubule

22. How are the wastes removed by the kidneys excreted from the body?

A) Broken down by the liver
B) Through alveoli
C) Through the blood stream
D) Through the colon
E) Through urine

23. The urinary system helps to maintain;

A) homeostasis
B) concentrations of electrolytes
C) pH
D) volume of body fluids
E) all of the above

24. The micturition reflex center is located in the;

A) cerebrum B) cerebellum
C) medulla oblongata D) pons
E) spinal cord

25. Which of the following is commonly found in urine?

A) blood cells B) glucose
C) ketones D) proteins
E) uric acid

26. All of the following have an effect on filtration rate EXCEPT;

A) aldosterone
B) blood pressure
C) blood volume
D) enzyme renin
E) sympathetic nervous system reflexes

27. The treatment needed when a patient's kidneys can no longer take care of the body's needs is known as;

A) catheterization B) cauterization
C) dialysis D) electrotherapy
E) photopheresis

28. Which of the following is the most commonly measured index of kidney function?

A) arterial blood pressure
B) glomerular filtration rate
C) renal reabsorption rate
D) tubular secretion rate
E) urine excretion rate

29. The afferent arteriole may constrict in response to _____.

    A) aldosterone
    B) antidiuretic hormone
    C) somatic nerve impulses
    D) sympathetic nerve impulses
    E) all of the above

30. Which of the following is true regarding afferent and efferent arterioles?

    A) afferent arterioles have diameters larger than efferent arterioles
    B) both the afferent and efferent arterioles have diameters narrower than those of arterioles in the rest of the body
    C) the differences in the length of the afferent and efferent arterioles raises the blood pressure in the glomerular capillaries
    D) the differences in the structure of the afferent and efferent arterioles lowers the blood pressure in the glomerular capillaries
    E) the glomerulus arises from an efferent arteriole and then leads to an afferent arteriole

31. During which process(es) do the kidneys selectively reclaim the right amounts of water, electrolytes, and glucose?

    1 filtration
    2 reabsorption
    3 secretion
    4 all of the above
    5 two of the above

    A) A B) B C) C D) D E) E

32. What happens to most of the fluid filtered during glomerular filtration?

    A) it becomes urine
    B) it enters the collecting duct
    C) it is directed to the large intestine
    D) it is returned to the bloodstream
    E) it is stored in the kidneys

33. Which of the following is an effect of aldosterone?

    A) decreased glycogen in urine
    B) decreased potassium in urine
    C) decreased urine output
    D) increased glycogen in urine
    E) increased urine output