1. The kidney is protected from damage by what structure?
2. What anchors the kidney against the body cavity?
3. Blood is delivered to the kidney by the...
4. The majority of blood filtration takes place in what region of the kidney?
5. The entire structure that filters the blood and distills the urine is called a...
6. The capillaries that allow wastes to leave the blood into the Bowman’s Capsule are under what kind of blood pressure?
7. Is the blood pressure that exists in the Glomerulus different than the blood pressure in other capillaries of the body?
8. Once Urine is formed and blood components are recovered, the blood leaves the kidney via the...
9. Urine is passed to the urinary bladder via the...
10. Urine leaves the bladder via the ...
11. The Afferent arteriole leads blood into the Glomerulus and the Efferent arteriole exits it. The Efferent arteriole then forms the Pertibular capillaries. What is the role of the Pertibular capillaries within the Nephron structure?
12. What are the three sections of tube involved in the formation of urine?
13. A. What is unique about the fibrous connective tissue that surrounds the bladder?
   B. The Internal Urethra Orifice and the External Urethral Orifice control the urine flow in the bladder. Explain how these two structures function in voiding the bladder?
14. What is the general function of the endocrine system?
15. Why is hormone regulated homeostasis slower than neurological regulation?
16. In general, what is a hormone and how does it affect cells?
17. What are the two basic ways that hormone production is regulated? (Hint: trophic control vs. direct neurological control)
18. What part of the brain is mostly responsible for regulation, directly or indirectly, of the endocrine system?
19. What is special about the connection between the hypothalamus and the pituitary gland?
20. Be able to match the hormone to its source gland.
21. Be able to match the hormone to its function.
22. Be able to describe with an example about the negative feedback system of the endocrine system.
23. Be able to describe the antagonistic relationship between Glucagon and insulin of the pancreas (include what stimulus initiates the hormone responses)?
24. What physiological affect does adrenalin have on the body?
25. What is the basic structure and function of the neuron?
26. What is the basic mechanism involved in a neuron signal being sent along an axon? (Hint: Ions and permeability)
27. What is the significance of the neurotransmitter and the synaptic gap between the axon and the dendrite?
28. What is the advantage of nerve fatigue?
29. What structures make up the CNS?
30. What structures make up the PNS?
31. What are the main divisions of the PNS? How are they similar and how are they different?
32. What kind of actions would be regulated by the somatic vs autonomic nervous system?
33. What is the general role of the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system? Give one example of a paired response.
34. Be able to identify the parts of the fore, mid, and hind brain.
35. Be able to match the structures of the brain with their general function.
36. The cerebrum is what makes humans unique by its relative size compared to the other brain structures. Be able to label a diagram, using a word bank, of regions of the cerebrum. (e.g. speech generation, hearing, etc.)