

Unit Four Study Guide C23

Urinary System

- 1 Where in the nephron is most of the solute and water reabsorbed?
- 2 What is not true about the urinary bladder?
- 3 Where does filtration occur in the kidney?
- 4 What capillaries are only associated with the cortical convoluted tubules?
- 5 What nephron is responsible for making the deep renal medulla hypertonic?
- 6 What occurs during secretion in the nephron?
- 7 Where is glucose reabsorbed in the nephron?
- 8 How much glucose is reabsorbed from the filtrate?
- 9 What is not a step in urine formation?
- 10 How much urine is produced daily?
- 11 What is not a function of the urinary system?
- 12 What hormone is able to change the tonicity of the blood?
- 13 What is not filtered by the glomerus?
- 14 What hormone conserves water in the collection duct by reabsorbing sodium ions?
- 15 What capillaries are associated with the Loop of Henle? Significance?
- 16 Where along the nephron are these terms used? (filtrate, tubular fluid, urine)
- 17 What percent of the glomerular filtrate is reabsorbed?
- 18 What is counter current multiplication? Location?
- 19 What is counter current exchange? Location?
- 20 What is the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone mechanism? How is it activated?
21. What is aldosterone? Origin and target tissue? Mechanism?