

PART I: MASTERING THE BASICS

MATCHING

The Urinary System

Directions. Match the following terms to the most appropriate definition by writing the correct letter in the space provided. Some words may be used more than once.

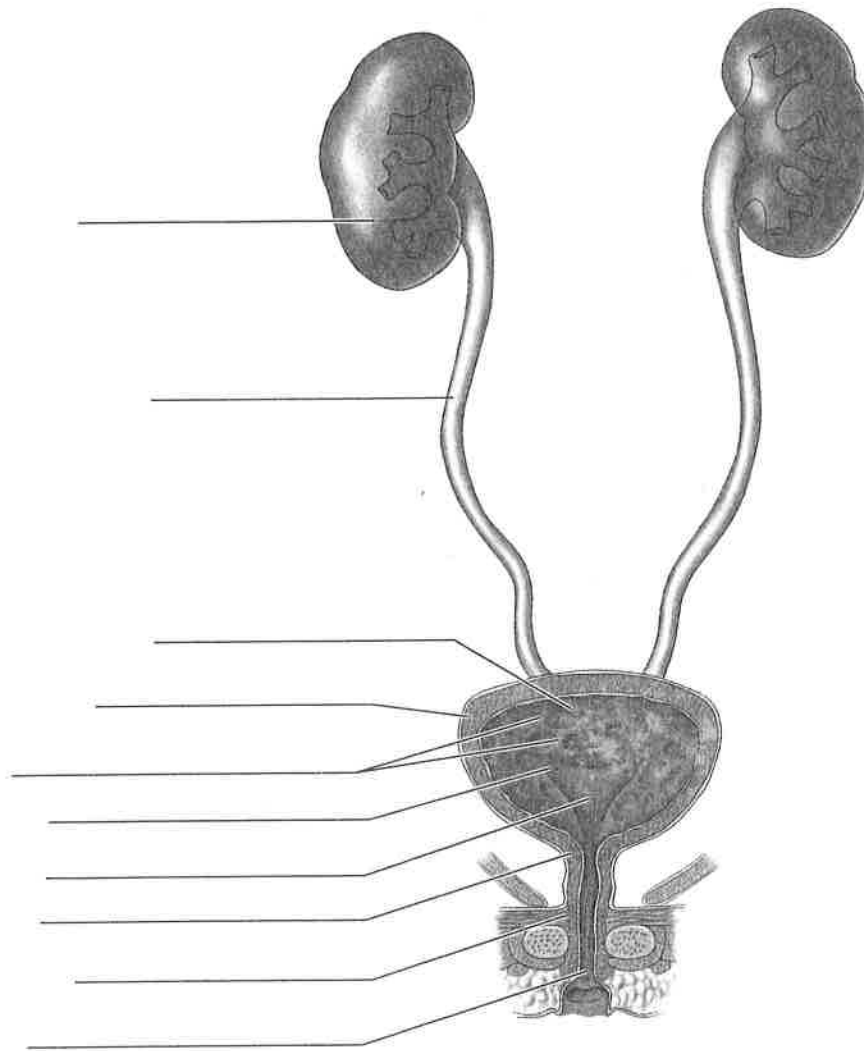
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|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| A. ureters | E. bladder | H. urethra |
| B. kidneys | F. renal pyramids | I. renal columns |
| C. hilus | G. fibrous capsule | J. calyces |
| D. renal pelvis | | |

1. _____ tubes that conduct urine from the kidneys to the bladder
2. _____ tube that conducts urine from the bladder to the exterior for elimination
3. _____ a reservoir that receives and stores urine
4. _____ a Foley catheter is inserted into this organ for drainage
5. _____ bean-shaped organs that make urine
6. _____ pathogens can ascend from the bladder through these tubes to the kidneys, thereby causing a kidney infection
7. _____ this structure is involved in urinary retention
8. _____ structure that contains the trigone, a triangle formed by the two points of entrance of the ureters and the exit point of the urethra
9. _____ the external sphincter surrounds the upper region of this structure
10. _____ the internal sphincter is located at the exit of this structure
11. _____ the prostate gland in the male encircles this structure
12. _____ the indentation of the bean-shaped kidney; it is the point where blood vessels, nerves, and the ureter enter or exit the kidney
13. _____ the wall of this structure is arranged in rugae to allow for expansion
14. _____ the basin within the kidney that collects the urine made by the kidney
15. _____ the lighter, outer region of the kidney, called the renal cortex, extends inward to form these structures
16. _____ the darker, inner region of the kidney, called the renal medulla, forms these striped cone-shaped regions
17. _____ cuplike edges of the renal pelvis that receive the urine from the renal pyramids and empty it into the renal pelvis
18. _____ a tough outer lining that encases the kidney

Student Name _____

LABELING**Urinary System**

Directions. Referring to the illustration, indicate the parts of the urinary system by writing the correct terms on the lines provided.



ureteral opening

internal sphincter

bladder

urethra

trigone

ureter

detrusor muscle

rugae

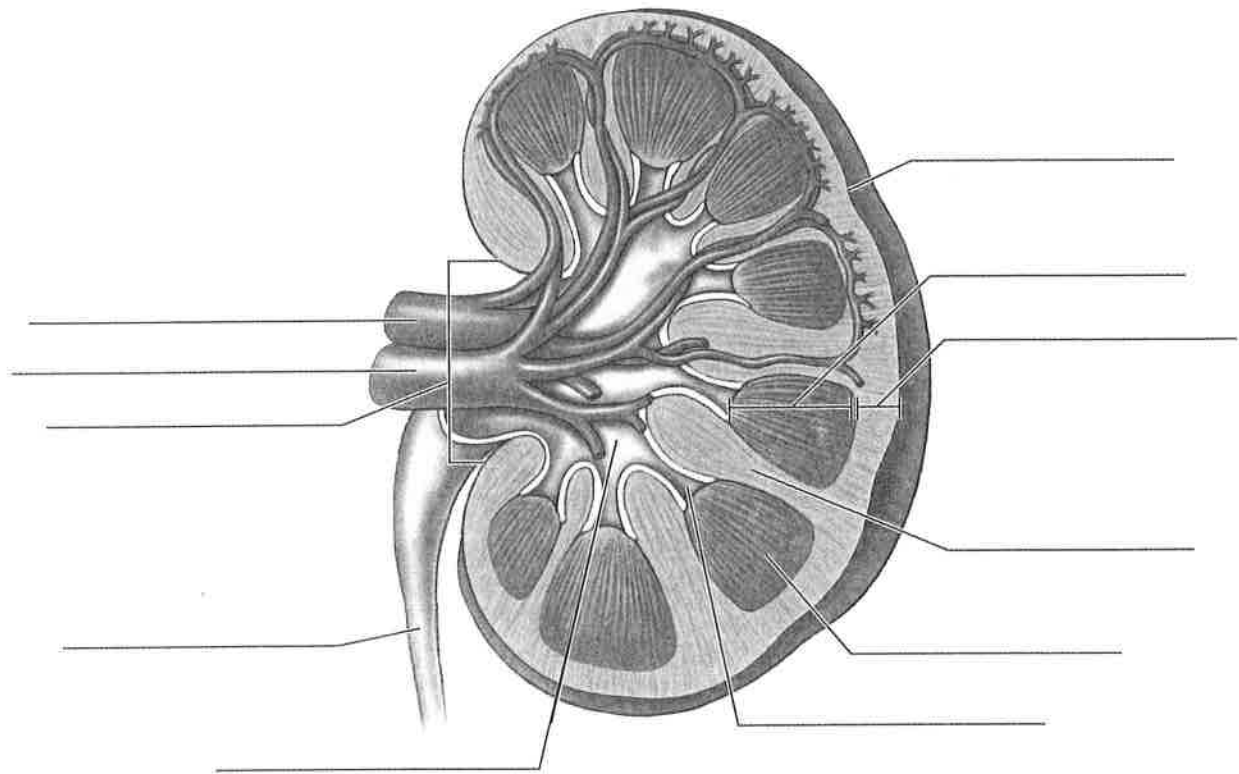
kidney

external sphincter

LABELING

Kidney

Directions. Referring to the illustration, indicate the parts of the kidney by writing the correct terms on the lines provided. Some terms may be used more than once.



renal vein
renal pelvis
renal pyramid
fibrous capsule

medulla
cortex
renal artery
renal column

calyx
ureter
hilus

Student Name _____

MATCHING**Nephron Unit**

Directions. Match the following terms to the most appropriate definition by writing the correct letter in the space provided. Some terms may be used more than once.

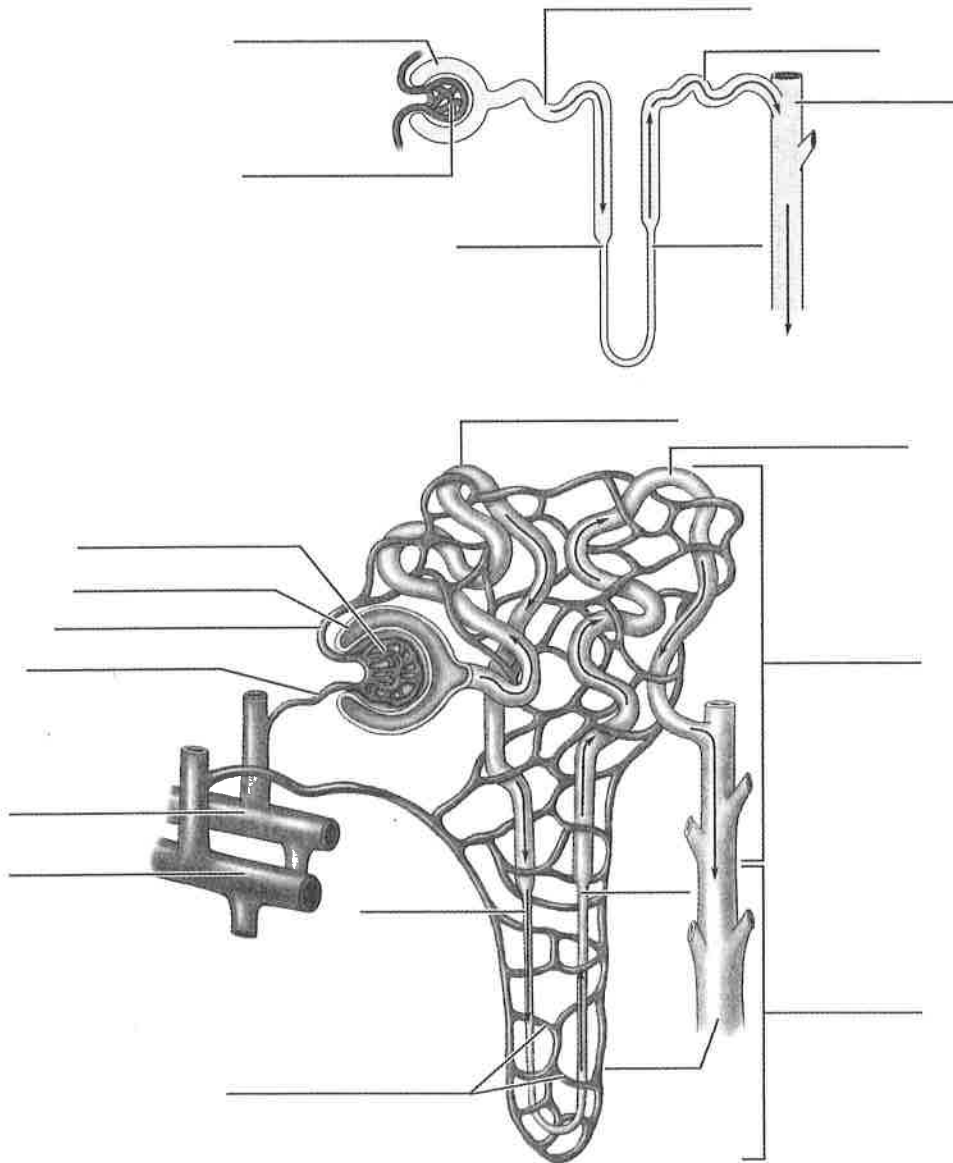
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|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. peritubular capillaries | C. proximal convoluted tubule | E. distal convoluted tubule |
| B. loop of Henle | D. collecting duct | F. glomerulus (glomeruli) |

1. _____ the tuft of capillaries across which water and solute are filtered
2. _____ the distal convoluted tubule empties urine into this structure
3. _____ the structure that is most concerned with the concentration of urine
4. _____ vascular structure that surrounds the tubules; involved in reabsorption
5. _____ the efferent arteriole extends and becomes this structure
6. _____ most reabsorption occurs across the walls of this tubular structure
7. _____ the site at which ADH is most active
8. _____ the afferent and efferent arterioles bracket (form bookends to) this structure
9. _____ the final adjustment of urine occurs at this site
10. _____ the proximal convoluted tubule extends as this structure
11. _____ site at which aldosterone is most active
12. _____ these capillaries sit within the C-shaped Bowman's capsule
13. _____ this structure empties blood into the venules and eventually into the renal vein
14. _____ the process of secretion causes solute to move from this structure into the tubules
15. _____ composed of an ascending and a descending limb
16. _____ the process of reabsorption causes water and solute to move from the tubule into this structure

LABELING

Nephron Unit

Directions. Referring to the illustration, indicate the parts of the nephron unit by writing the correct terms on the lines provided. Some terms may be used more than once.



loop of Henle

collecting duct

glomerulus

afferent arteriole

from the renal artery

calyx

cortex

Bowman's capsule

distal convoluted tubule

ascending limb (of Henle)

peritubular capillaries

medulla

efferent arteriole

descending limb (of Henle)

proximal convoluted tubule

to the renal vein