



HUMAN BIOLOGY

URINARY TRACT-WATER VIDEO

1. If we add too much water to our body it doesn't really matter, but if we lose too much it does. After a 5% loss we become very _____, 10% and we are very _____, 20% or more we _____ with 30 or more quarts left in the body.
2. _____ plays a vital part in the working of the body. If there is too much or not enough it can cause problems. To avoid these problems the body has an early warning system, a feeling of _____.
3. What causes the blood to become more concentrated? _____ & _____
4. Name the 2 reasons for thirst: _____ & _____
5. Does digestion use up some of the body's internal water supply? _____
6. Name another part of the body that can detect if the body's fluid level drops. _____
7. Formation of urine starts in the _____. The blood plasma needs to get rid of excess _____ & _____ molecules but they are mixed up with many useful substances that the body needs to hold on to.
8. Urine is extracted in the _____, seeps down the _____ and builds up in the _____.
9. How are our kidney's like a "sieve" _____
How are they smarter? _____
10. Can we get by with only 1 kidney? _____
11. Name the artery and vein that supply the kidney: _____
12. Name the 2 other substances that our body tries to retrieve as the urine is being formed. _____ & _____
Which follows which? _____
13. _____% of all the fluid that enters the kidney will return back to the blood. About 1% leaves the kidney and enter the _____.
14. On a hot day our bodies don't produce as much urine as they do on a cooler day. Why? _____

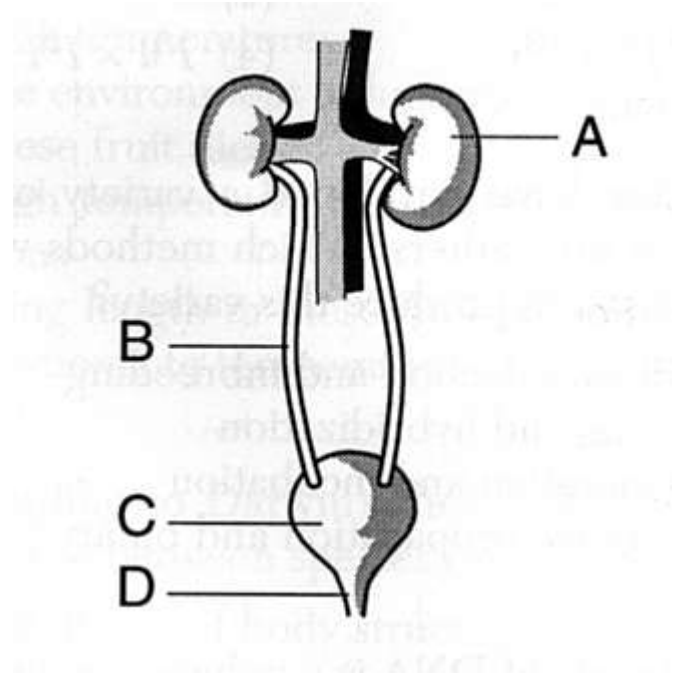
15. The bladder can hold just under _____ cups before it begins to feel painful.
16. Who's urethra is longer, men's or women's? _____ Who's bladder is emptied by gravity and doesn't need muscle contractions to do the job? _____



17. What happens to the bladder when the urine leaves the body? _____
18. Name the useful design feature at the end of the male's urethra. _____
19. Water input must balance water output. By _____ & _____ we look after the input, by _____, _____, and _____ we carefully adjust the output. The purpose of all of this is so that the body cells can get along with their everyday activation in a calm and peaceful internal environment without being _____, _____, _____.

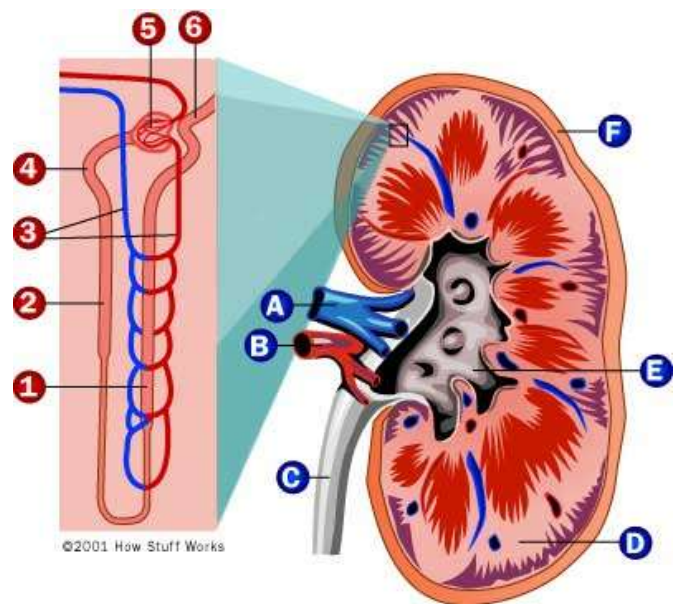
20. Label the diagram of the Urinary System.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____



21. Label the diagram of the Kidney.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____



22. Label the diagram of the Nephron.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____