Quizlet NAME _____

30 Multiple choice questions

1. end products of nitrogen metabolism (including urea, uric acid and ammonia)
    a. excretory system
    b. osmoregulators
    c. enantiostasis
    d. nitrogenous wastes

2. organisms that maintain a stable concentration in their internal body fluids, despite fluctuations in the osmotic concentration of the external environment
    a. osmoregulators
    b. osmoregulation
    c. osmoconformers
    d. osmosis

3. a double-walled capsule surrounding the glomerulus of a nephron
    a. nitrogenous wastes
    b. enantiostasis
    c. Bowman's capsule
    d. osmotic pressure

4. tissue internal in position to the outermost boundary, but not central
    a. cloaca
    b. cortex
    c. cladodes
    d. ureter

5. land-dwelling vertebrates that suckle their young
    a. enantiostasis
    b. terrestrial mammals
    c. nitrogenous wastes
    d. transpiration

6. the maintenance of metabolic and physiological functions in response to variations in the environment
    a. enantiostasis
    b. osmosis
    c. excretion
    d. transpiration

7. passive movement of any molecules along a concentration gradient, until equilibrium is reached
    a. diffusion
    b. adaptation
    c. filtration
    d. excretion

8. organisms that maintain the concentration of their internal body fluids to match the external environment
    a. osmoregulation
    b. osmoregulators
    c. osmosis
    d. osmoconformers

9. the physical process for the separation of small, soluble molecules from larger particles
    a. adaptation
    b. filtration
    c. excretion
    d. diffusion

10. broad, flat leaf stalks that have the appearance and take over the function of leaves
    a. cloaca
    b. pH
    c. phyllodes
    d. cladodes

11. the system of organs in animals that removes metabolic waste products from the body
    a. nitrogenous wastes
    b. excretory system
    c. excretion
    d. xerophytes

12. the one common opening for passage of urine, faeces and reproductive gametes in fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and non-placental mammals
    a. cortex
    b. cloaca
    c. cladodes
    d. pH

13. the central part of an organ
    a. osmosis
    b. medulla
    c. cloaca
    d. cladodes

14. the process by which solutes and water are removed from fluid in the nephron of the kidney and transported into the blood and surrounding kidney tissue
    a. tubular secretion
    b. solute reabsorption
    c. water reabsorption
    d. tubular reabsorption

15. the vessel that transports urine from the kidney to the bladder
    a. cortex
    b. ureter
    c. excretion
    d. pH

16. plants adapted to survive in habitats with very little water available water
    a. xerophytes
    b. ureter
    c. phyllodes
    d. cortex

17. an alteration in structure, function or behaviour, that is hereditary, by which a species or an individual improves its condition in relation to its environment
    a. filtration
    b. adaptation
    c. diffusion
    d. excretion

18. evaporation of water vapour from a plant through the stomata of leaves
    a. excretion
    b. filtration
    c. adaptation
    d. transpiration

19. a substance or compound used up during a chemical reaction
    a. cloaca
    b. ureter
    c. reactant
    d. medulla

20. (in nephron) passive osmosis of water drawn into cells or tissues as a result of a higher solute concentration within the tissues
    a. transpiration
    b. tubular reabsorption
    c. water reabsorption
    d. solute reabsorption

21. movement of any molecules through a membrane against the concentration gradient
    a. osmotic pressure
    b. active transport
    c. enantiostasis
    d. filtration

22. the movement of water molecules from a region of high water concentration to a region of low water concentration through a selectively permeable membrane
    a. osmosis
    b. pH
    c. cloaca
    d. cladodes

23. a measure of the solute concentration in a solution that results in water moving into a solution by the process of osmosis
    a. osmosis
    b. osmotic pressure
    c. osmoregulators
    d. osmoconformers

24. modified stems that have the appearance and function of leaves
    a. cloaca
    b. cladodes
    c. phyllodes
    d. cortex

25. the process by which solutes and water are added by active transport to the nephron of the kidney from the blood
    a. tubular reabsorption
    b. tubular secretion
    c. excretion
    d. transpiration

26. reabsorption of dissolved substances
    a. solute reabsorption
    b. tubular reabsorption
    c. water reabsorption
    d. transpiration

27. a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution
    a. cortex
    b. cloaca
    c. pH
    d. ureter

28. the administration of chemical control substances as a therapy to replace a hormone imbalance in the body
    a. osmoconformers
    b. hormone replacement therapy
    c. osmoregulation
    d. osmoregulators

29. the process by which organisms maintain an optimal, constant water and electrolyte (salt) balance and osmotic pressure
    a. osmoregulation
    b. excretion
    c. filtration
    d. osmoregulators

30. the elimination of wastes produced during metabolism
    a. ureter
    b. adaptation
    c. excretion
    d. filtration