

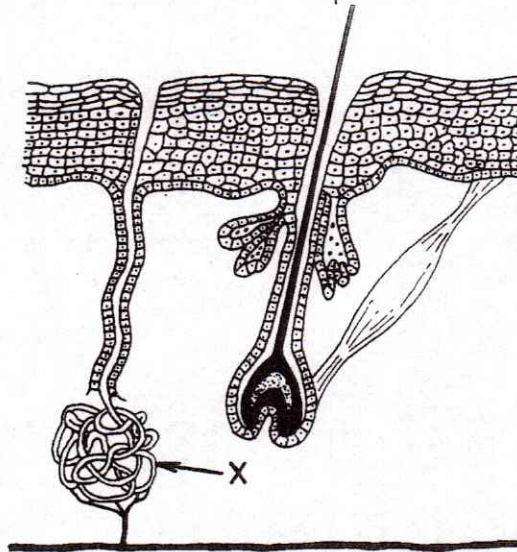
Name:
Date:

Do Now # 3.6
(10 points)

Period:
Living Environment

1. In which organ of the human body is urea produced as a result of the breakdown of amino acids?
- (1) liver (3) stomach
(2) pancreas (4) small intestine

7. The diagram below shows a section of human skin.



Base your answers to questions 2 and 3 on the statement below. Choose the best answer to fit the question.

2. Which structure is involved in the breakdown of red blood cells?
- (1) Alveolus (3) Sweat gland
(2) Nephron (4) Liver

3. What structure forms urine from water, urea, and salts?
- (1) Alveolus (3) Sweat gland
(2) Nephron (4) Liver

4. In man, which organ excretes water and dissolved salts?
- (1) lungs (3) thyroid gland
(2) skin (4) small intestine

5. The principal function of (sweating) perspiration is to
- (1) regulate hormone secretion
(2) remove oils from the surface of the skin
(3) deposit antibodies on the surface of the skin
(4) regulate body temperature

6. In addition to water, the principal components of urine are
- (1) amino acids and fatty acids
(2) urea and salts
(3) ammonia and bile
(4) hydrochloric acid and bases

- Structure X represents a
- (1) nephron (3) sweat gland
(2) nephridium (4) Malpighian tubule

8. The organelle for autotrophic nutrition is _____.

9. The organelle for respiration is _____.

10. Why do stomates usually close during hot days?
- _____
- _____

Name:

10 points

Date:

Homework # 3.6

The Neuron

1. A series of chemical and electrical changes that pass along a nerve fiber is a/an _____.
2. Effectors may be muscles or _____.
3. The gap between the 2 neurons is the _____.
4. The chemical that can carry the impulses across the synapse is the _____.
5. Neurons that carry impulses away from the spinal cord are _____ neurons.
6. Neurons present between sensory and motor neurons are called _____.
7. Draw a neuron and label the parts. (3 points)

8. Explain the difference between receptors and effectors.