

Biol-1 Physiology review worksheet, rev. FA17

Homeostasis largely relies on _____ (1) feedback to maintain stable internal environments for our body. This means that we'd expect a sudden increase in body temperature to lead to _____ (2) and _____ (3) and _____ (4), all of which function to _____ (5) body temperature.

Step 1. Blood-oxygen is low.

Step 2. Kidney releases EPO (which stands for _____ (6)).

Step 3. Bone marrow _____ (7).

Step 4. Blood-oxygen _____ (8).

Step 5. _____ (9) stops releasing EPO.

_____ (10) hormones work by entering the nucleus of the target cell, and then altering how DNA is used. This leads to changes in protein production that last a _____ (11) time.

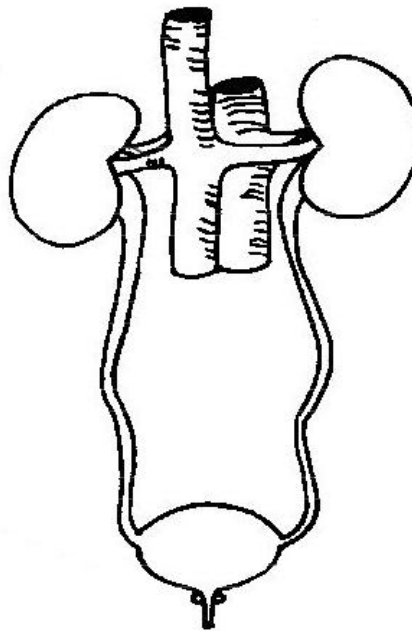
_____ (12) hormones work by triggering a _____ -messenger cascade (13), and result in the _____ (14) of existing proteins, not the production of new proteins. These changes last a relatively _____ (15) time.

_____ (16) helps stimulate cells to release glucose into the blood, by breaking down the cells' stored glycogen. In contrast, _____ (17) stimulates cells to absorb glucose from the blood.

The proteins that help bind to foreign materials in our body are called _____-bodies (18). Once these bind to the foreign materials, they can stimulate _____ (19) to ingest the tagged materials. These _____-bodies (20) are produced predominantly by _____ (21) cells (which have been activated by _____ (22) cells), and go on to form _____ (23) cells and _____ (24) cells.

A _____ (25) consists of a harmless version of a pathogen that is introduced to our body, meant to stimulate our weak and slow first immune response. Our second immune response can then be _____ (26) and _____ (27), since we already have _____ (28) cells that will quickly react to the same pathogen in the future.

Urinary system diagram to label: urinary bladder, ureter, urethra, kidney, aorta, vena cava



ADH stands for “anti-_____.” (29) ADH normally directs our _____ (30) to put _____ (31) back into our blood. Some substances, like _____ (32), and can block the action of ADH, leading to excess loss of _____ (33), and symptoms of _____ (34).

Biol-1 Physiology review worksheet key, rev. FA17

- 1. negative
- 2-4: sweating, redness, increased blood flow to appendages, increased heart rate
- 5. lower
- 6. erythropoietin
- 7. makes more red blood cells
- 8. increases
- 9. kidney
- 10. steroid
- 11. long
- 12. peptide / amino-acid based
- 13. second
- 14. modification
- 15. short, brief
- 16. glucagon
- 17. insulin
- 18. anti-
- 19. phagocytes
- 20. anti-
- 21. B-cells
- 22. T-cells
- 23. plasma
- 24. memory
- 25. vaccine
- 26-27: faster, stronger, larger, more effective, more protective
- 28. memory
- 29. anti-diuretic hormone
- 30. kidneys
- 31. water
- 32. alcohol
- 33. water
- 34. dehydration

