

The Excretory System

1. To what structure does the urethra link the kidney?
2. Name an organ in the human body, other than the kidney, in which excretion takes place.
3. Where does filtration occur in the kidney?
4. Suggest a treatment that may be used for a person whose kidneys are not carrying out their normal functions.
5. Removal from the body of the waste products of metabolism is called ...
6. True or false. Urea is formed in the kidneys.
7. To what structure does the ureter connect the kidney?
8. Name an excretory substance present in urine.
9. Name an excretory organ in the human body other than the kidney. Name a substance, other than the one you have named in (v), excreted by this organ.
10. Filtration is an essential process in the formation of urine. In what part of the kidney does it take place?
11. Reabsorption of useful substances takes place in the kidney. In what part does this occur?
12. Distinguish between ureters and urethra.
13. Explain the terms: plasma; glomerular filtrate.
14. Explain why red blood cells are normally absent from glomerular filtrate.
15. The concentration of glucose is the same in plasma and glomerular filtrate. Why is this?
16. Why is glucose normally absent from urine?
17. Following a period of heavy exercise an athlete may produce only a small volume of concentrated urine. Explain this observation.
18. What is meant by excretion?
19. Where does filtration of blood take place within the kidney?
20. Name **two** products excreted by the human.
21. Where does reabsorption of salt take place within the kidney?
22. Name **one** organ of excretion, other than the kidney, in the human body.
23. To what organ does the ureter link the kidney?
24. Name the fluid present in the ureter.
25. What is meant by excretion?
26. Urea and carbon dioxide are excretory products of the human body. In the case of each product name a substance from which it is derived.

27. Where in the kidney is Bowman's Capsule located?
28. Give the part of the nephron in which each of the following takes place:
 1. Filtration,
 2. Reabsorption of amino acids.
29. Give **two** features of the nephron that aid filtration.
30. Filtration ensures that cells and valuable substances are not lost from the body when urine is being formed. Name **two** of these substances or cells.
31. Which organ is attached to the kidney by the ureter?
32. In which part of the kidney does filtration of the blood occur?
33. Explain the term *excretion*.
34. Name **two** substances excreted by the kidneys.
35. Give **two** excretory organs in the human body other than the kidney.
36. Suggest a biological explanation for the following: After a long session of heavy exercise, an athlete's urine is likely to be concentrated and low in volume.
37. Explain the term *excretion*.
38. Name **two** substances excreted by the kidneys.
39. Name the parts of the kidney in which each of the following takes place:
 1. Filtration
 2. Reabsorption.
40. Name **one** other excretory organ in the body.
41. Name the tube that connects the kidney to the bladder.
42. Name the organ that stores urine.
43. What is meant by the term excretion?
44. Underline the area[s] of the kidney in which re-absorption takes place :
cortex, medulla, pelvis.
45. Name the blood vessel that supplies blood to a kidney.
46. From which blood vessel does the blood vessel referred to in Q.45 arise?
47. In which cavity of the body are the kidneys located?
48. Name one substance, other than water, excreted in the urine.
49. Give a feature of the kidney which indicates that it is an exocrine gland.
50. In a nephron where does filtration takes place?.
51. Name the hormone associated with changing the permeability of the collecting duct
52. A sample of urine was found to contain protein.
Would you consider this to be normal? Explain your answer.

53. A sample of urine was found to contain glucose.

Would you consider this to be normal? Explain your answer.