

Excretion in humans

Define excretion.

Excretion in humans

Which organ excretes carbon dioxide?

Excretion in humans

What do the kidneys excrete?

Excretion in humans

Name the tube that carries urine from the kidney to the bladder.

Excretion in humans

Name the tube that carries urine out of the body.

Excretion in humans **Supplement**

Name the two regions of the kidney seen in a section.

Excretion in humans **Supplement**

What is the role of the glomerulus?

Excretion in humans **Supplement**

What is reabsorbed into the blood from the nephron?

The lungs. Carbon dioxide from respiration is carried in the blood and breathed out.

The removal of the waste products of metabolism and substances in excess of requirements.

The ureter.

Urea, excess water and excess ions, in urine.

The cortex (outer region) and the medulla (inner region).

The urethra, which leads from the bladder.

All of the glucose, some of the ions and most of the water.

Filtration of the blood: water, glucose, urea and ions pass out into the nephron.

Excretion in humans **Supplement**

What does urine contain?

Excretion in humans **Supplement**

What is the role of the liver in the assimilation of amino acids?

Excretion in humans **Supplement**

Where is urea formed, and from what?

Excretion in humans **Supplement**

Define deamination.

Excretion in humans **Supplement**

Why must urea be excreted?

It converts amino acids into proteins.

Urea, excess water and excess ions.

The removal of the nitrogen-containing part
of amino acids to form urea.

In the liver, from excess amino acids.

Urea is toxic. It would build up in the body
and cause harm.