

Excretion

Define excretion.

Excretion

What is the excretory product of the lungs?

Excretion

What does the skin excrete in sweat?

Excretion

What do the kidneys excrete?

Excretion **Biology only**

What are the two roles of the kidney?

Excretion **Biology only**

Name the parts of the urinary system in order, from kidney to outside the body.

Excretion **Biology only**

What is the function of the bladder?

Excretion **Biology only**

Name the parts of a nephron in order.

Carbon dioxide (with water vapour).

The removal from the body of the waste products of metabolism.

Urea, with excess water and ions, in urine.

Water, salts (ions) and urea.

Kidney, ureter, bladder, urethra.

Excretion (removing urea) and osmoregulation (controlling the water and ion content of the blood).

Bowman's capsule with glomerulus, proximal convoluted tubule, loop of Henle, distal convoluted tubule, collecting duct.

It stores urine.

Excretion **Biology only**

What is ultrafiltration?

Excretion **Biology only**

What is in the glomerular filtrate, and what is not?

Excretion **Biology only**

Where is glucose reabsorbed, and why?

Excretion **Biology only**

Where is water reabsorbed into the blood from?

Excretion **Biology only**

What does urine contain?

Excretion **Biology only**

What does ADH do?

Excretion **Biology only**

What happens to ADH release and urine when the blood water content is too high?

In: water, glucose, urea, ions. Not: proteins and blood cells, which are too large.

High pressure in the glomerulus forces small molecules out of the blood into the Bowman's capsule.

The collecting duct, by osmosis.

At the proximal convoluted tubule, by active transport, because glucose is needed for respiration.

It makes the collecting duct more permeable to water, so more water is reabsorbed into the blood.

Water, urea and ions.

Less ADH is released, so a large volume of dilute urine is made.