Excretion in humans

IGCSE Biology · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
excretion /ekˈskreʃn/	The kidneys carry out **excretion** of urea.
carbon dioxide /ˈkɑːbən daɪˈɒksaɪd/	We breathe out **carbon dioxide**.
urea /juːˈrɪə/	The liver makes **urea**.
liver /ˈlɪvə/	The **liver** makes bile.
ions /ˈaɪɒnz/	Water molecules surround the **ions** as they dissolve.
kidneys /ˈkɪdniz/	The **kidneys** clean the blood.
urine /ˈjʊərɪn/	**Urine** contains water and urea.
ureters /ˈjʊəretəz/	The **ureters** carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
bladder /ˈblædə/	The **bladder** stores urine.
urethra /jʊəˈriːθrə/	Urine leaves the body through the **urethra**.
renal artery /ˈriːnl ˈɑːtəri/	The **renal artery** carries blood to the kidney.
renal vein /ˈriːnl veɪn/	The **renal vein** carries blood away from the kidney.
dialysis /daɪˈæləsɪs/	**Dialysis** cleans the blood when the kidneys fail.
renal cortex /ˈriːnl ˈkɔːteks/	The **renal cortex** is the outer layer of the kidney.
medulla /ˈmedʌlə/	The **medulla** is the inner part of the kidney.

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nephrons /ˈnefrɒnz/	Each kidney has about a million **nephrons**.
filtration /fɪlˈtreɪʃn/	Use **filtration** to remove sand from water.
glomerulus /ˈglɒmərjʊləs/	The **glomerulus** filters the blood.
glucose /ˈgluːkəʊs/	Cells use **glucose** for energy.
reabsorption /riːbˈsɔːpʃn/	**Reabsorption** returns glucose to the blood.
filtrate /ˈfɪltreɪt/	The **filtrate** contains water, glucose and urea.
assimilation /əˌsɪmɪˈleɪʃn/	After digestion, **assimilation** turns food into the animal's own body tissue.
amino acids /əˈmiːnəʊ ˈæsɪdz/	Proteins are made of **amino acids**.
proteins /ˈprəʊtiːnz/	Meat, eggs and beans are rich in **proteins**, which are made from amino acids.
deamination /ˌdiːmɪˈneɪʃn/	**Deamination** turns extra amino acids into urea in the liver.
nitrogen /ˈnaɪtrədʒn/	Proteins contain **nitrogen**.
toxic /ˈtɒksɪk/	Urea is **toxic** in large amounts.

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