Excretion in humans

IGCSE Biology · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
excretion /ek'skreʃn/	The kidneys carry out **excretion** of urea.
carbon dioxide /'kɑ:bən daɪ'ɒksaɪd/	We breathe out **carbon dioxide**.
urea /ju:'rɪə/	The liver makes **urea**.
liver /'lɪvə/	The **liver** makes bile.
ions /'aɪɒnz/	Water molecules surround the **ions** as they dissolve.
kidneys /'kɪdniz/	The **kidneys** clean the blood.
urine /'jʊərɪn/	**Urine** contains water and urea.
ureters /'jʊəretəz/	The **ureters** carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
bladder /'blædə/	The **bladder** stores urine.
urethra /jʊə'ri:θrə/	Urine leaves the body through the **urethra**.
renal artery /'ri:nl 'ɑ:təri/	The **renal artery** carries blood to the kidney.
renal vein /'ri:nl veɪn/	The **renal vein** carries blood away from the kidney.
dialysis /daɪ'æləsɪs/	**Dialysis** cleans the blood when the kidneys fail.
renal cortex /'ri:nl 'kɔ:teks/	The **renal cortex** is the outer layer of the kidney.
medulla /'medʌlə/	The **medulla** is the inner part of the kidney.

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nephrons /'nefrɒnz/	Each kidney has about a million **nephrons**.
filtration /fɪl'treɪʃn/	Use **filtration** to remove sand from water.
glomerulus /'glɒmərjʊləs/	The **glomerulus** filters the blood.
glucose /'glu:kəʊs/	Cells use **glucose** for energy.
reabsorption /ri:b'sɔ:pʃn/	**Reabsorption** returns glucose to the blood.
filtrate /'fɪltreɪt/	The **filtrate** contains water, glucose and urea.
assimilation /əˌsɪmɪ'leɪʃn/	After digestion, **assimilation** turns food into the animal's own body tissue.
amino acids /ə'mi:nəʊ 'æsɪdz/	Proteins are made of **amino acids**.
proteins /'prəʊti:nz/	Meat, eggs and beans are rich in **proteins**, which are made from amino acids.
deamination /ˌdi:mɪ'neɪʃn/	**Deamination** turns extra amino acids into urea in the liver.
nitrogen /'naɪtrədʒn/	Proteins contain **nitrogen**.
toxic /'tɒksɪk/	Urea is **toxic** in large amounts.