

IGCSE Biology

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Urea is produced from the breakdown of excess:
 - ☐ fat
 - ☐ amino acids (protein)
 - ☐ glucose
 - ☐ water
2. During ultrafiltration in the nephron, which stays in the blood?
 - ☐ blood cells and proteins
 - ☐ glucose
 - ☐ urea
 - ☐ water
3. The organs that filter the blood to make urine are the:
 - ☐ liver
 - ☐ kidneys
 - ☐ lungs
 - ☐ intestines
4. How much glucose is normally reabsorbed back into the blood?
 - ☐ none of it
 - ☐ all of it
 - ☐ half of it
 - ☐ only at night
5. Carbon dioxide is excreted by the:
 - ☐ kidneys
 - ☐ liver
 - ☐ skin only
 - ☐ lungs
6. Selective reabsorption returns urea from the nephron to the blood.
 - ☐ True ☐ False

7. The breakdown of excess amino acids in the liver is called _____.

8. The tiny filtering unit of the kidney is the _____.

9. Where is urea made?

☐ In the bladder.

☐ In the liver.

☐ In the lungs.

10. Urine is mainly made of:

☐ glucose and protein

☐ fat

☐ blood cells

☐ urea, excess water and salts

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1. amino acids (protein)

The liver makes urea from excess amino acids.

2. blood cells and proteins

Large things (cells, proteins) are not filtered out.

3. kidneys

Kidneys filter blood and form urine.

4. all of it

Glucose is useful, so all of it is reabsorbed.

5. lungs

CO₂ from respiration leaves via the lungs.

6. False

False. Selective reabsorption returns useful substances such as glucose and needed water to the blood. Urea stays in the nephron and leaves in urine.

7. deamination

Deamination produces urea.

8. nephron

Each kidney has about a million nephrons.

9. In the liver.

The liver converts excess amino acids into urea.

10. urea, excess water and salts

Useful substances are reabsorbed; waste forms urine.