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



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_____

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

_____

9. Breathing out carbon dioxide is a form of excretion.

   ☐ True ☐ False

10. Urine is mainly made of:

    ☐ glucose and protein

    ☐ fat

    ☐ blood cells

    ☐ urea, excess water and salts

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**

   $CO_2$ 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. **True**

   $CO_2$ is a waste product of respiration, a metabolic reaction, and the lungs remove it.

10. **urea, excess water and salts**

    Useful substances are reabsorbed; waste forms urine.



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