

## Chapter 8. Excretory System

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### Solution 1:

Separation and elimination of the metabolic nitrogenous wastes from the body is called excretion.

Kidneys, skin and lungs are important excretory organs.

### Solution 2:

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and urine

### Solution 3:

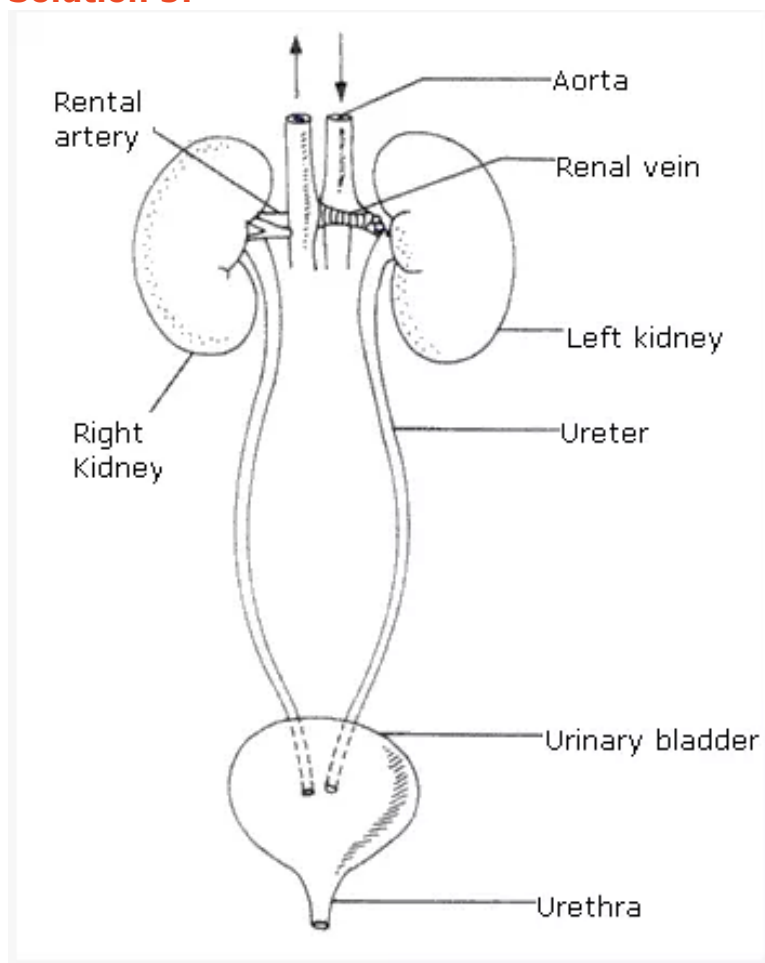
Ammonia is toxic in even small amounts and therefore it must be removed from the body. The urea cycle or the ornithin cycle, in the liver, involves the conversion of ammonia into urea. Then the urea is then transported to the kidneys where it is excreted.

### Solution 4:

Nephron is the basic structural and functional unit of the kidney.

Its chief function is to regulate the concentration of water and soluble substances like sodium salts by filtering the blood, reabsorbing what is needed and excreting the rest as urine.

### Solution 5:



**Solution 6:**

Dialysis is a process of separation of toxic substances from the blood stream through a membrane by kidney machine or artificial kidney.

**Solution 7:**

1. Ammonotelic.
2. Ureotelic.
3. Uricotelic.
4. Liver.
5. Nephron.
6. Urinary Bladder.
7. Glomerulus.

**Solution 8:**

1. Vein
2. Heart
3. Haemoglobin
4. Glomerulus
5. Nerve
6. Brain

**Solution 9:**

1. Separation and elimination of the metabolic nitrogenous wastes from the body is called excretion.
2. Nephron.
3. The cortex of kidney shows dotted appearance because it contains numerous complex structures called nephrons.
4. Formation of urine and osmoregulation are important functions of kidney.

**Solution 10:**

1. (a) kidney
2. (a) pigeon
3. (c) haematuria
4. (d) anuria
5. (d) Nothing will happen
6. (a) liver
7. (b) urease
8. (b) vitamin C
9. (b) liver
10. (c) nephron
11. (b) renal papilla