**NAME : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ GRADE :**

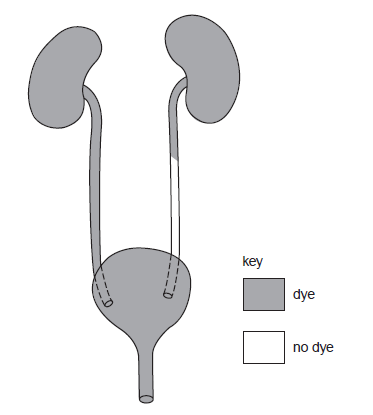
**SUBJECT : BIOLOGY DATE : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**TOPIC : EXCRETION IN HUMANS AND HOMEOSTASIS**

**RESOURCE : PAST PAPERS**

**PAPER – I**

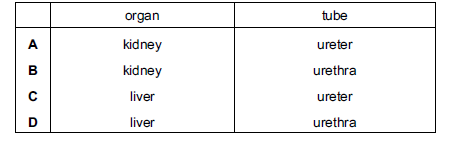
1. A patient has dye injected into the blood supply to his kidneys. The dye appears in his excretory system as shown.



Which part is blocked?

**A** one kidney **B** one ureter **C** the bladder **D** the urethra

1. In which organ is urea formed and through which tube does it leave the body?



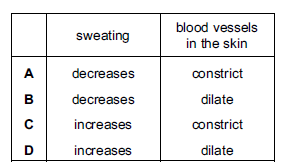
1. Which substances are usually found in the urine of a healthy person?

**A** glucose and proteins **C** salts and water

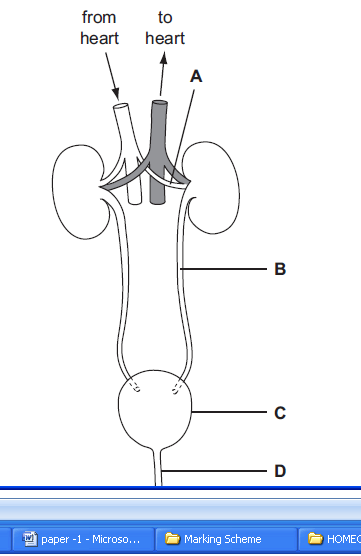
**B** salts and amino acids **D** water and proteins

1. During a long-distance race, the body temperature of an athlete begins to rise.

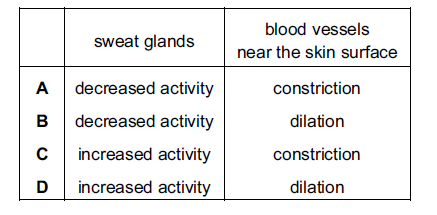
Which changes occur to help return the body temperature to normal?

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1. The diagram shows structures associated with the human urinary system. Which structure is the urethra?



1. How do sweat glands and blood vessels near the skin surface respond when body temperature rises above normal?



1. A person has a high-protein diet.

What describes the level of urea in the blood leaving the liver and in the urine

leaving the kidneys?

