

Excretory System Worksheet

1. Some of these are not examples of homeostasis: (circle those that are not)
- a. Sweating, erection of hairs and capillary dilation/contraction to control the body temperature
 - b. Adjusting the rate of breathing to remove carbon dioxide from the blood
 - c. Production of concentrated or dilute urine to maintain the concentration of water and salts in the blood within a narrow range
 - d. Blood clotting to prevent loss of blood
 - e. Reproduction to produce the next generation
 - f. The action of the hormone insulin to keep the level of glucose in the blood within a narrow range
 - g. White cells engulfing bacteria
 - h. Eating to supply the body with essential nutrients
 - i. Sense organs that allow the animal to sense and then remove itself from unsafe conditions
 - j. Various mechanisms to keep the pH of the blood within a narrow range

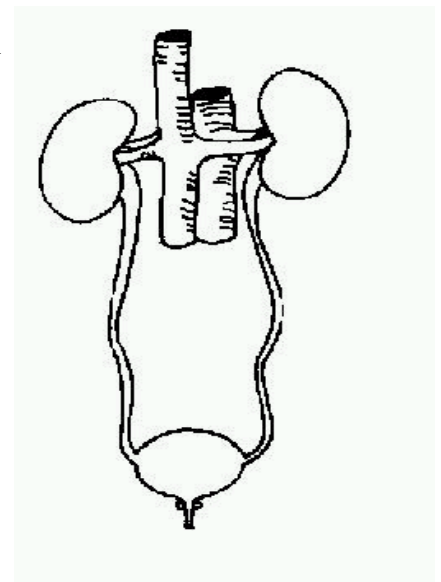
2. Fill in the left hand column with the terms/values from the list below.

thirst; 66%; 80%; kidneys; hypothalamus

	The proportion of the body s water found within the cells
	The part of the brain concerned with controlling water balance
	These organs are important for controlling water balance
	This is the main mechanism for diluting the blood
	The proportion of an animal s body that consists of water

3. Add the following labels to the diagram below of the urinary system of a mammal.

kidney; bladder; ureters; urethra, renal artery and vein, vena cava, sphincter.



4. These are functions of the kidney: (Circle 4)
- a. breaking down damaged blood cells
 - b. controlling the concentration of water in the blood
 - c. Removing urea from the blood
 - d. Removing carbon dioxide from the blood
 - e. Removing glucose from the blood
 - f. Keeping the blood at the right pH (acidity/alkalinity)
 - g. Digesting food
 - h. Controlling the concentration of salts like sodium and potassium chloride in the blood

5. Match the organ with the function in the table below.

Kidney; cortex; ureter; bladder; renal vein; urethra; capsule; medulla; renal pelvis; renal artery; sphincter

ORGAN	FUNCTION
	Carries urine from the bladder to the outside of the body
	Carries deoxygenated blood away from the kidney
	The inner region of the kidney
	Muscle that opens to allow urine to be removed from bladder
	The outer region of the kidney
	Carries oxygenated blood to the kidney
	The part of the kidney that collects the urine before it passes down the ureter
	The tough fibrous coat around the kidney
	Stores urine before it is removed from body
	The tube that carries urine away from the kidney
	Converts blood to urine

6. Add the following labels to the diagram of a kidney below. If you like you can also colour in the diagram as indicated. :

capsule- turquoise;
renal artery red;
renal vein blue;;
ureter green;

cortex - brown
pelvis - yellow
medulla - pink;;

