



Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Subject: \_\_\_\_\_

Class/Section: VIII/ \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Ch. # 02

Work Sheet - 01

Page – 01 to 03

**SECTION – A**

**Q No. 1 – Mark the correct option. Each question carries 01 mark. Cutting or double option does not award any marks. Use of any chemical would consider wrong answer.**

1. If there is too much water in the blood, the brain causes a chemical to be released into the blood. Which organ responds to this chemical?

- (A) heart                      (B) liver                      (C) lung                      (D) kidney

2. In which of the following is urine stored before it is passed out of the body?

- (A) bladder                      (B) kidney                      (C) urethra                      (D) ureter

3. Urea is a by-product of the breakdown in the body of:

- (A) fats                      (B) vitamins                      (C) proteins                      (D) carbohydrates

4. Excess amino acids from proteins in the body are broken down to form urea in the:

- (A) kidney                      (B) liver                      (C) large intestine                      (D) pancreas

5. Urea is transported by the:

- (A) blood plasma                      (B) blood                      (C) red blood cells                      (D) white blood cells

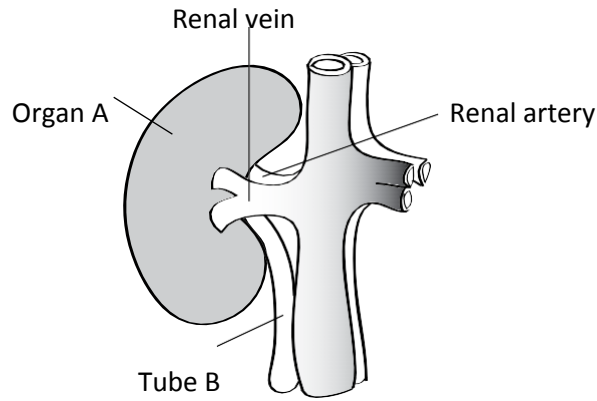
**SECTION – B**

a) Complete the following sentences using the words in the box below. You may need to use one or two words more than once.

reabsorbed      urine      large      glucose      ureter      hormone      proteins      small

As the urine flows down the kidney tubules, all the \_\_\_\_\_ and much of the water are reabsorbed back into the blood, as are some of the salts, vitamins, and amino acids. None of the urea is \_\_\_\_\_ because it is poisonous, and it passes through the tubule and eventually out of the kidney. The blood also contains other components, such as \_\_\_\_\_ and blood cells, but because of their \_\_\_\_\_ size they remain in the blood at the filtration stage, unlike the smaller molecules mentioned earlier. The amount of water reabsorbed back into the blood is controlled by a \_\_\_\_\_ called ADH.

b) The diagram below shows one of the organs in the human body.



- a) What is the name of the organ labelled A? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) State ONE function of this organ in the body. \_\_\_\_\_
- c) What is the name of the body system of which this organ is a part?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- d) The tube labelled B leads to another organ in this system. Name the organ it is connected to.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- e) This last organ stores a liquid. What is this liquid called? \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Name ONE substance you would expect to find dissolved in this liquid. \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION – C**

**1 – What are three functions of kidneys?**

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**2 – Differentiate between the following:**

Blood in Renal Artery	Blood in Renal Vein

**3 – Match the part of the kidney tubule with its functions.**

<b>Part of tubule</b>	<b>Function</b>
Bowman's Capsule	Tuft of capillaries carrying high pressure blood
Glomerulus	Where the majority of water is excreted from the urine
Proximal convoluted tubule	Where hydrogen and potassium ions are secreted into the urine
Distal tubule	Looped portion of the tubule. Important to help concentrate urine
Loop of Henle blood capillaries here	Glucose, salts, water and amino acids are reabsorbed into the
Collecting duct filtered	Cup shaped structure through which the fluid part of the blood is