

Question 1 M/J 04 P1 Q19

Which substance has the same concentration in dialysis fluid as in blood?

- A** glucose
 - B** protein
 - C** salts
 - D** urea
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Question 2 O/N 04 P1 Q19

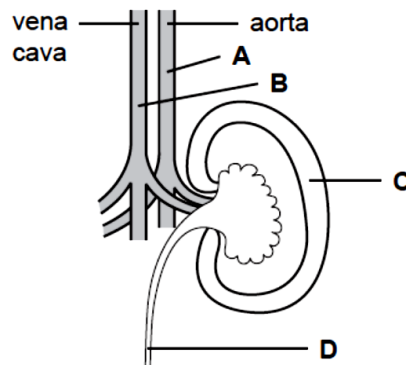
What is an example of excretion?

- A** release of adrenalin from the adrenal glands
 - B** release of sweat from the sweat glands
 - C** removal of carbon dioxide from the lungs
 - D** removal of faeces from the alimentary canal
-

Question 3 O/N 04 P1 Q18

The diagram shows part of the human urinary system.

Where is urea **most** concentrated?



Question 4 M/J 04 P1 Q25

Which organ is damaged as it breaks down alcohol?

- A** brain
 - B** kidney
 - C** liver
 - D** stomach
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Question 5 M/J 05 P1 Q19

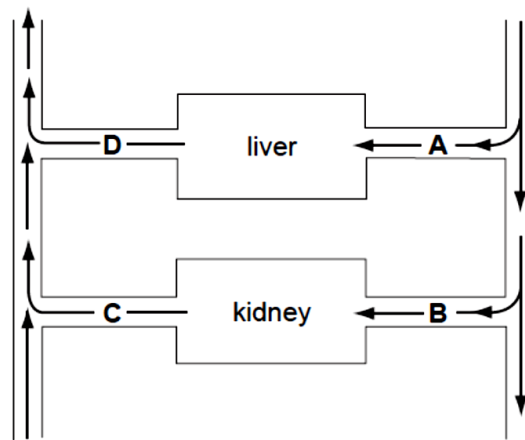
What passes through the membranes of a kidney machine?

- A** protein and red blood cells
- B** urea and red blood cells
- C** water and protein
- D** water and urea

Question 6 M/J14 P2

The diagram represents the liver, kidney and some associated blood vessels.

In which vessel will the blood contain the lowest concentration of urea?



Question 7 M/J 04 P2 Q4

Fig. 4.1 is a flow-diagram showing the pathways taken by oxygen and carbohydrate from their absorption into a mammal's blood to their use in the liver.

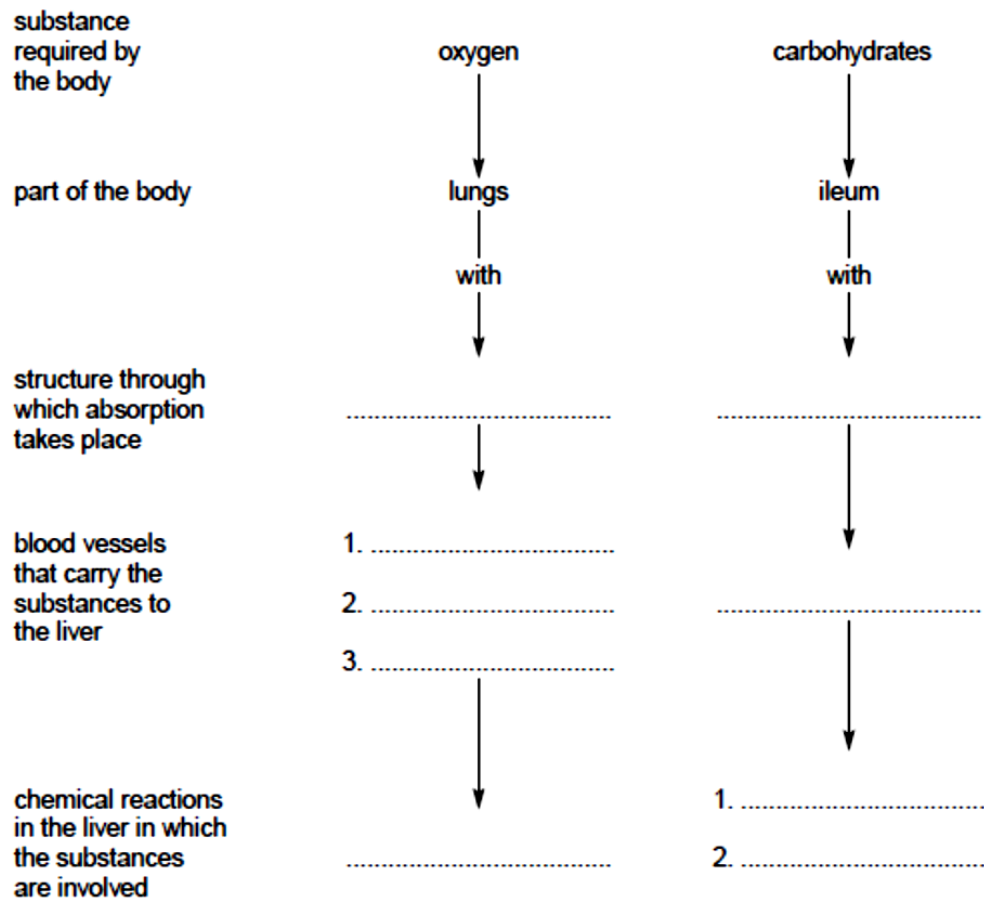


Fig. 4.1

(a) By filling in the spaces, complete Fig. 4.1 to state

- the structures involved
- the blood vessels used
- what happens in the liver cells. [8]

(b) State a waste product formed from proteins in the liver.[1]

(c) Suggest

(i) a chemical element present in the waste product you mention in (b) that is also present in a fat;

.....

(ii) a chemical element present in the waste product that is not normally found in a fat.

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[2]

[Total: 11]