Ch. 10: Excretion

1. Excretion means the _____

- disposal of nitrogen-containing wastes

- process by which waste products are eliminated from an organism

1. The disposal of nitrogen-containing wastes is called _____

- Excretion

1. Thermoregulation means the _____

- maintenance of internal temperature within narrow limits

1. The maintenance of internal temperature within narrow limits is called _____

- Thermoregulation

1. Homeostasis means the _____

- maintenance of steady internal conditions despite fluctuations in the external environment

1. The maintenance of steady internal conditions despite fluctuations in the external environment is called _____

- Homeostasis

1. Osmoregulation means the _____

- control of the gain and loss of water and solutes

- the active regulation of the osmotic pressure of an organism fluids

1. The control of the gain and loss of water and solutes is called _____

- Osmoregulation

2. Animals that absorb heat from their surroundings are called _____

- Ectothermic

2. Animals that derive body heat mainly from their metabolism are called _____

- Endothermic

3. Ectothermic animals _____

- absorb heat from their surroundings

3. Endothermic animals _____

- derive body heat mainly from their metabolism

4. Animals exchange heat with the environment by _____

- Conduction
- Convection
- Radiation
- Evaporation

5. The adaptations that promote the process of thermoregulation include _____

- Increased metabolic heat production
- Insulation
- Circulatory adaptations
- Evaporative cooling
- Behavioral responses

6. The freshwater fish _____

- Gain water by osmosis
- Excrete excess water
- Uptake salt across their gills

6. The saltwater fish _____

-Lose water by osmosis

-Drink seawater

-Pump out excess salt

7. The land animals conserve water using _____

- Kidneys

- Waterproof Skin

- Behavior adaptations

8. In vertebrates the excretion is primarily carried out by _____

- Kidneys

- Skin

9. In mammals, the ureters drain urine into _____

- urinary bladder

9. In mammals, the urine is expelled through _____

- urethra

10. The key excretory processes of the urinary system include _____

- Filtration

- Reabsorption

- Secretion

- Excretion

11. The nitrogenous wastes are toxic breakdown products of _____

- Protein

- Nucleic acids

12. The animals dispose off nitrogenous wastes in the form of _____

- Ammonia (NH3)

- Urea

- uric acid

13. Ammonia (NH3) is _____

- Poisonous

- Soluble in water

- Easily disposed off by aquatic animals

13. Urea Is _____

- Less toxic

- Easier to store

14. _____ is the nitrogen-containing metabolic waste products in most aquatic animals (including most fishes)

- Ammonia

14. The nitrogen-containing metabolic waste products in most aquatic animals is _____

- Ammonia

14. _____ is the nitrogen-containing metabolic waste products in birds and many other reptiles, insects, and Snails

- Uric acid

14. The nitrogen-containing metabolic waste products in birds and many reptiles, insects, and Snails is _____

- Uric acid

14. _____ is the nitrogen-containing metabolic waste products in mammals, amphibians, sharks, and some bony fishes

- Urea

14. The nitrogen-containing metabolic waste products in mammals, amphibians, sharks, and some bony fishes is

- Urea

15. The kidney dialysis can be a lifesaver by _____

- Removing [wastes] from the blood -- Sugar غلط

- Maintaining the [solute concentration] in the blood -- toxic compounds غلط

16. Excess of CO2 or O2 in the plant leaves exit through _____

- Stomata

- penetrating the external cell on surfaces directly to the air

17. Secretion of water and its solutes by hydathodes found in the leafs epidermis of some plants is called _____

-Guttation

18. The evaporation of water from the surface of leaves through stomata is called _____

-Transpiration

19. _____ is secretion of water and its solutes by hydathodes found in the leafs epidermis of some plants

-Guttation

20. _____ convert excess amino acids into uric acid and Keto acids

- terrestrial plants

20. The terrestrial plants convert excess amino acids into _____

- uric acid and Keto acids

20. In _____ the excess of amino acids are converted to ammonia and keto acids

- aquatic plants

20. In aquatic plants the excess of amino acids are converted to _____

- ammonia and keto acids

20. _____ is the evaporation of water from the surface of leaves through stomata

- Transpiration

20. The halophytes excrete the excess salts outside their body by _____

- special glands