CAMBRIDGE IGCSE BIOLOGY · 0610

BIOLOGY



EXAM QUESTION PACK

TOPIC 13: EXCRETION IN HUMANS

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/	%

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Excretion in humans – 2023 June IGCSE Biology 0610

1. June/2023/Paper_0610/11/No.25

Which part of the body excretes urea, excess water and excess ions?

A gall bladder

B heart

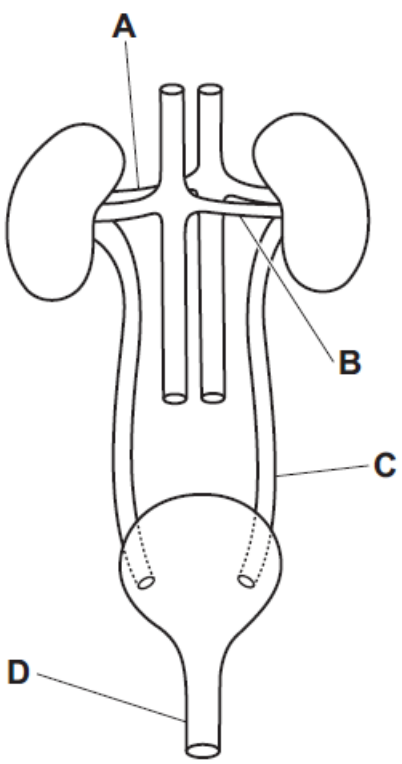
C kidney

D lungs

2. June/2023/Paper_0610/11/No.26

The diagram shows the kidneys and associated organs.

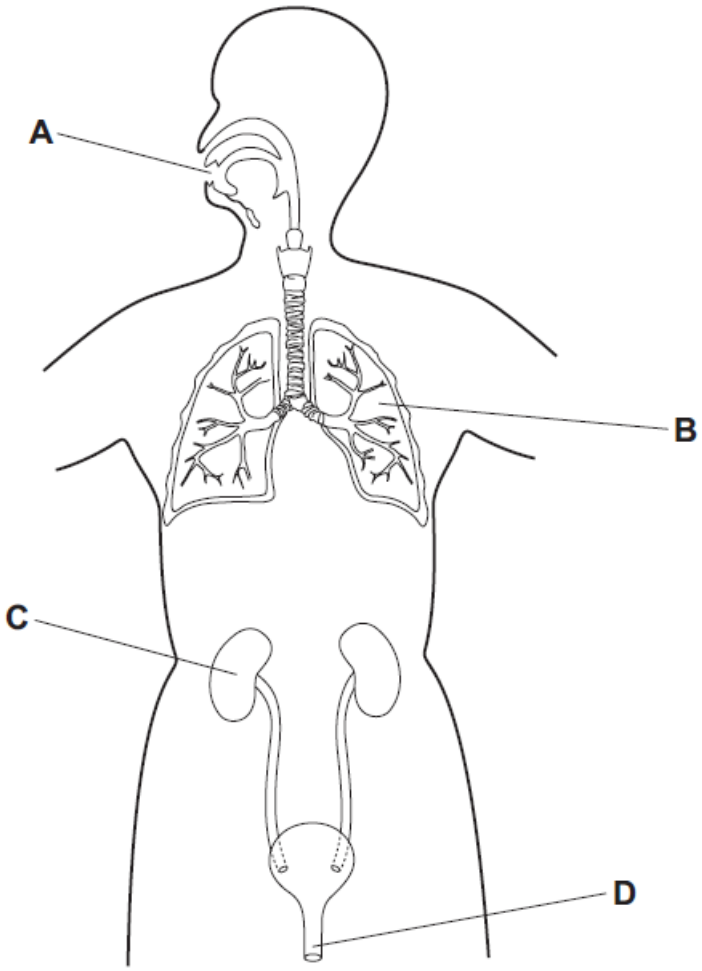
Which label is the ureter?



3. June/2023/Paper_0610/12/No.25

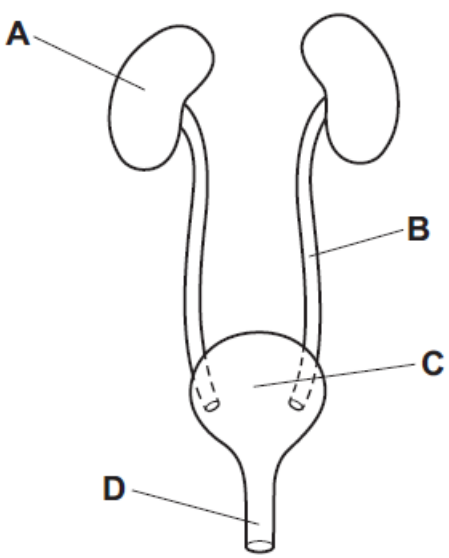
The diagram shows the human body and some of its organs.

Which structure removes urea from the blood?



4. June/2023/Paper_0610/13/No.25

Which part of the diagram of the excretory system is the urethra?



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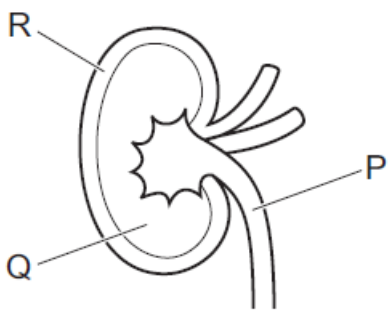
5. June/2023/Paper_0610/21/No.23

Which row shows where glucose will be found in the body of a healthy human after eating a meal?

	renal artery	renal vein	glomerulus	nephron	ureter
A	yes	no	yes	yes	yes
B	yes	yes	no	no	no
C	yes	yes	yes	yes	no
D	no	yes	no	no	yes

6. June/2023/Paper_0610/22/No.23

The diagram shows a cross-section of a kidney.



What are the correct names for structures P, Q and R?

	P	Q	R
A	urethra	cortex	medulla
B	ureter	medulla	cortex
C	urethra	medulla	cortex
D	ureter	cortex	medulla

7. June/2023/Paper_0610/23/No.23

What is the name of the process that produces urea and the organ where urea is formed?

	process producing urea	organ where urea is formed
A	deamination	kidney
B	denitrification	kidney
C	deamination	liver
D	denitrification	liver

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8. June/2023/Paper_0610/32/No.8

(a) Explain the importance of the acrosome and the mitochondria for the function of sperm cells.

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.....

..... [4]

(b) Table 8.1 shows some features of egg cells and sperm cells in humans.

Complete Table 8.1 by stating the differences between egg cell and sperm cell size, motility and numbers produced.

Table 8.1

feature	egg cell	sperm cell
relative size		
motility		
numbers produced		

[3]

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(c) At birth, a human female has approximately 1.5 million eggs in her ovaries.

By puberty only about 350 000 remain in the ovaries.

Calculate the percentage decrease in the number of eggs between birth and puberty.

Give your answer to **one** decimal place.

Space for working.

..... %

[3]

(d) Fig. 8.1 is a diagram of a fetus developing in a uterus.

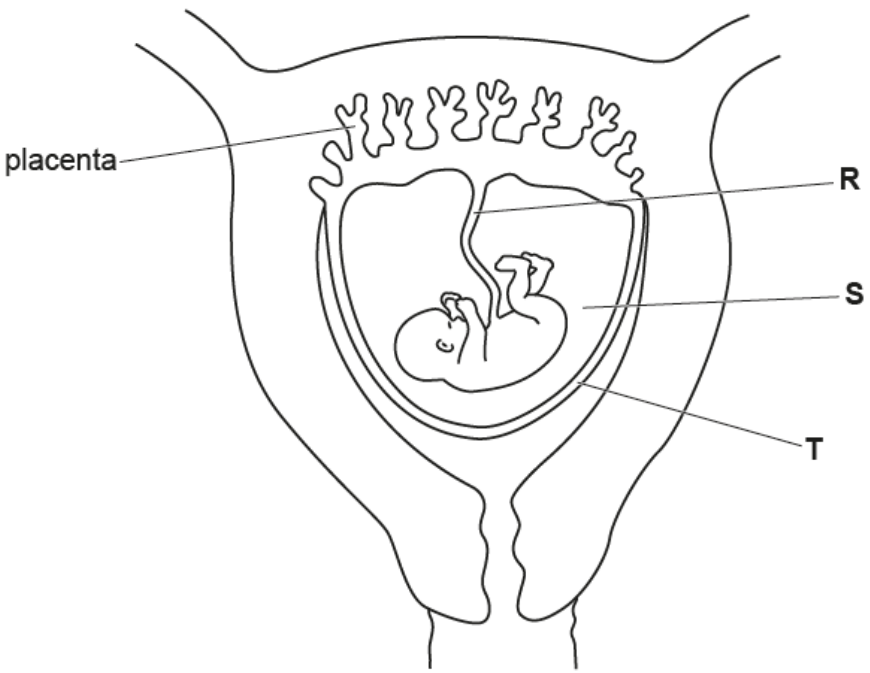


Fig. 8.1

(i) State the name of the part labelled **T** in Fig. 8.1.

..... [1]

(ii) State the functions of the parts labelled **R** and **S** in Fig. 8.1.

R .....

.....

S .....

.....

[2]

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(iii) Describe the functions of the placenta.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 15]

9. June/2023/Paper_0610/43/No.4

(a) Urea is a waste product.

(i) Describe how urea is formed.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(ii) State the component of blood that transports urea.

..... [1]

(iii) State why urea must be excreted.

.....

..... [1]

(iv) State the name of the blood vessel that carries blood away from the kidney.

..... [1]

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(b) Fig. 4.1 shows a drawing of a nephron in the human kidney and associated blood vessels.

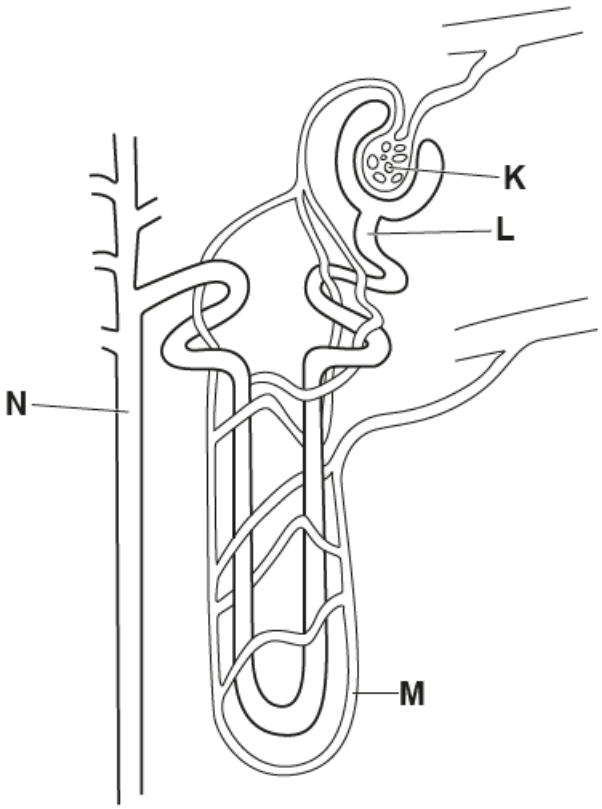


Fig. 4.1

Describe how the structures labelled in Fig. 4.1 produce urine.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

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(c) Urea can be used as a fertiliser as it is a source of nitrogen.

Explain the importance of nitrate ions to plants.

.....

.....

..... [1]

(d) A farmer applied fertiliser to a field next to a lake.

Suggest **two** precautions the farmer should take when applying fertiliser to reduce the risk of eutrophication occurring in the lake.

1 .....

2 .....

[2]

[Total: 13]

10. March/2023/Paper_ 0610/12/No.1

Which row shows substances removed by excretion?

	substances in excess of requirements	undigested food	waste products of metabolism
A	✓	✓	✓
B	✓	✓	✗
C	✓	✗	✓
D	✗	✓	✓

key

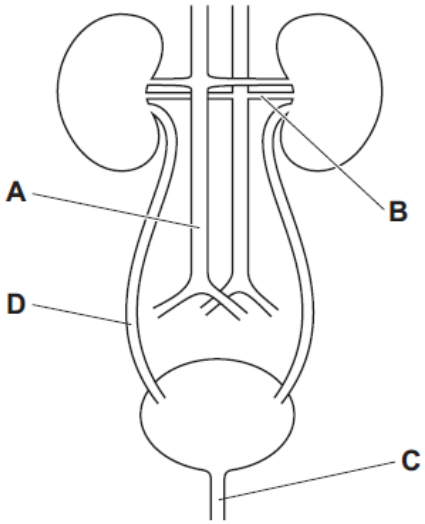
✓ = yes

✗ = no

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11. March/2023/Paper_ 0610/12,22/No.25,23

In the diagram, which label identifies the urethra?



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12. March/2023/Paper_ 0610/32/No.5

Fig. 5.1 is a diagram of the breathing system in humans.

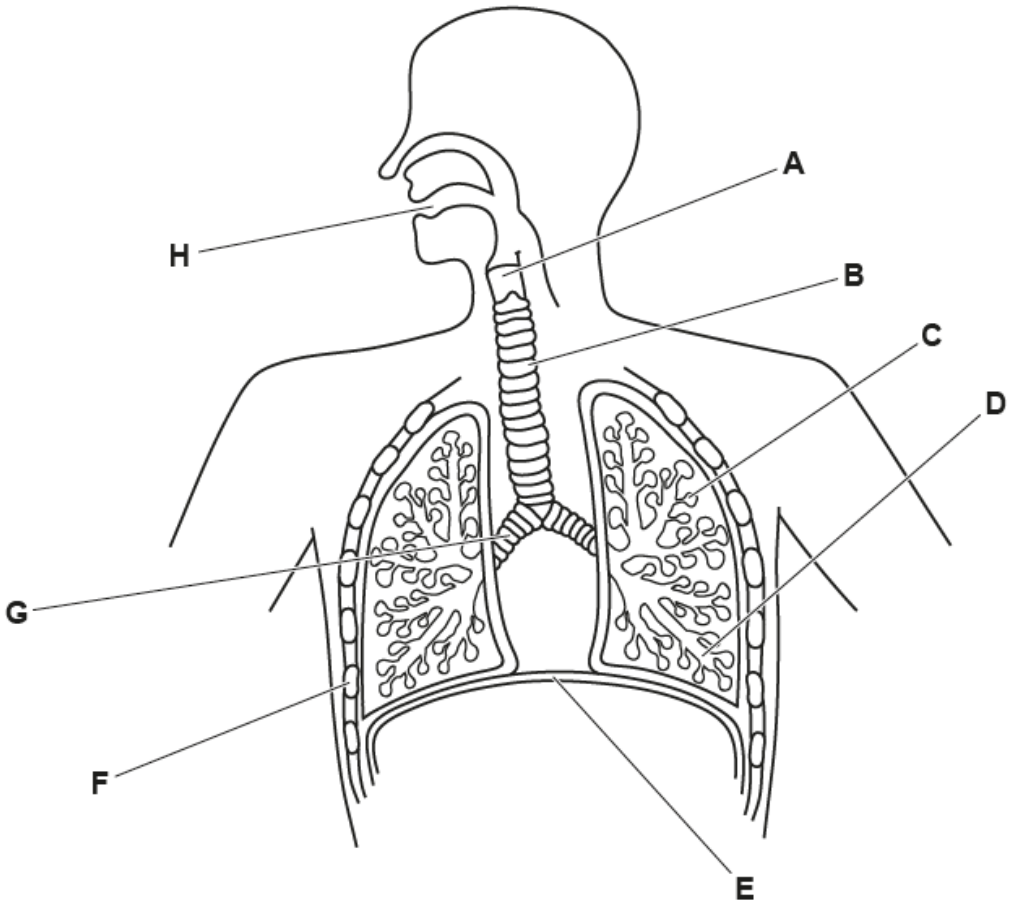


Fig. 5.1

(a) State the names of the parts labelled **A**, **D** and **E** in Fig. 5.1.

A .....

D .....

E .....

[3]

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(b) Part **B** in Fig. 5.1 contains specialised cells that move mucus.

State the name of these specialised cells.

..... [1]

(c) State the letter of a part shown in Fig. 5.1 that also has a role in digestion and name **one** type of digestion that occurs here.

letter .....

type of digestion .....
[2]

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(d) The alveoli are the gas exchange surface.

Scientists estimated the total alveolar surface area in seven different species.

The results are shown in Fig. 5.2.

Species **A** to **G** are placed in order of body size from smallest (**A**) to largest (**G**).

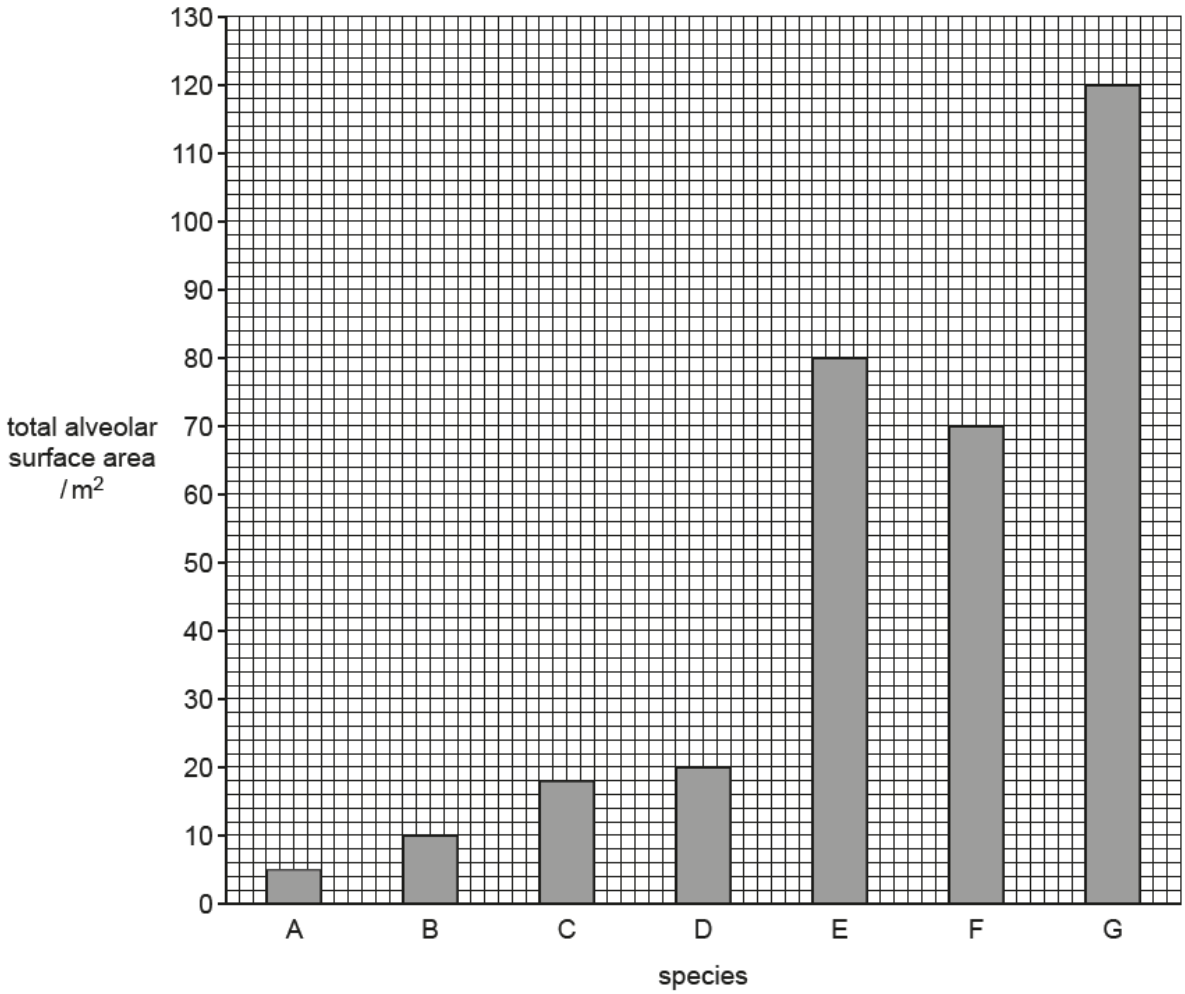


Fig. 5.2

A student made this statement:

'The larger the species, the larger the total alveolar surface area.'

(i) State **one** piece of evidence from Fig. 5.2 that supports this statement **and one** piece of evidence that does **not** support this statement.

supports .....

.....

does **not** support .....

.....

[2]

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(ii) Calculate the difference in total alveolar surface area between species **D** and **G** shown in Fig. 5.2.

..... m^2 [1]

(e) A large surface area is one feature of gas exchange surfaces in humans.

State **two** other features.

1 .....

2 .....

[2]

[Total: 11]

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Excretion in humans – 2022 November IGCSE 0610 Biology

1. Nov/2022/Paper_11/No.25

Which substances are excreted from the human body?

1 carbon dioxide

2 urea

3 water

A 1 and 2 only **B** 1 and 3 only **C** 1, 2 and 3 **D** 2 and 3 only

2. Nov/2022/Paper_13/No.25

Which statement about the formation of urea is correct?

A Urea is formed in the kidneys from excess amino acids.

B Urea is formed in the liver from excess amino acids.

C Urea is formed in the kidneys from excess fatty acids.

D Urea is formed in the liver from excess fatty acids.

3. Nov/2022/Paper_21/No.23

Which substances are excreted from the human body?

1 carbon dioxide

2 urea

3 water

A 1 and 2 only **B** 1 and 3 only **C** 1, 2 and 3 **D** 2 and 3 only

4. Nov/2022/Paper_23/No.23

Which statement about the formation of urea is correct?

A Urea is formed in the kidneys from excess amino acids.

B Urea is formed in the liver from excess amino acids.

C Urea is formed in the kidneys from excess fatty acids.

D Urea is formed in the liver from excess fatty acids.

5. Nov/2022/Paper_32/No.5

(a) Fig. 5.1 is a diagram of some of the organs involved in the production and release of urine.

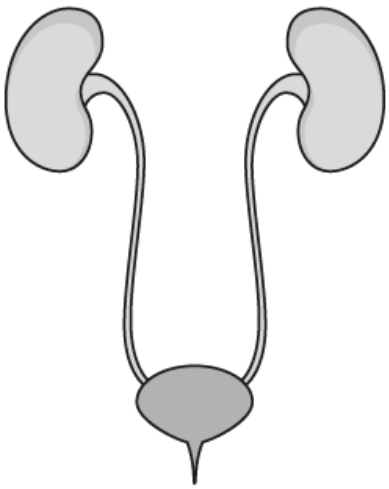


Fig. 5.1

Draw an **X** on Fig. 5.1 to identify the position of the bladder. [1]

(b) A scientist recorded the volume of urine released by different species of mammal during a 24-hour period.

The scientist collected urine from five individuals of each species of mammal.

The highest and lowest volumes of urine released were recorded to give a range for each species of mammal.

Table 5.1 shows the results.

Table 5.1

species of mammal	range of volumes of urine released in 24 hours/dm^3
A	2.10 – 12.60
B	15.30 – 40.50
C	0.08 – 0.16
D	1.00 – 2.00
E	0.60 – 2.40

(i) State the species of mammal that released the lowest volume of urine in Table 5.1.

..... [1]

(ii) State the species of mammal that has the largest range shown in Table 5.1.

..... [1]

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(c) Explain why the volume of urine produced in humans can vary throughout the day.

.....

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.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(d) Urine contains urea, excess water and excess ions.

The list shows some organs.

kidney **liver** **ureter**

urethra **vagina**

(i) State the name of the organ from the list that produces urea.

..... [1]

(ii) State the name of the organ from the list that excretes urea.

..... [1]

(e) State the name of the gas that is excreted through the lungs.

..... [1]

[Total: 9]

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Excretion in humans – 2022 June IGCSE 0610

1. June/2022/Paper_ 11/No.25

A person produced 1.75 dm^3 of urine on a cool day.

How will the volume and concentration of urine change on a hot day, if fluid intake is the same as on the cool day?

	volume	concentration
A	increases	decreases
B	increases	increases
C	decreases	decreases
D	decreases	increases

2. June/2022/Paper_ 12/No.25

Which organ excretes urea?

A kidney

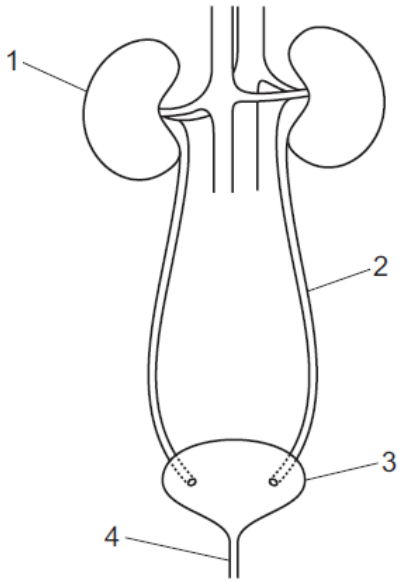
B liver

C lungs

D pancreas

3. June/2022/Paper_ 13/No.25

The diagram shows the excretory system.



Which labels are the ureter and the bladder?

	ureter	bladder
A	2	1
B	2	3
C	4	3
D	4	1

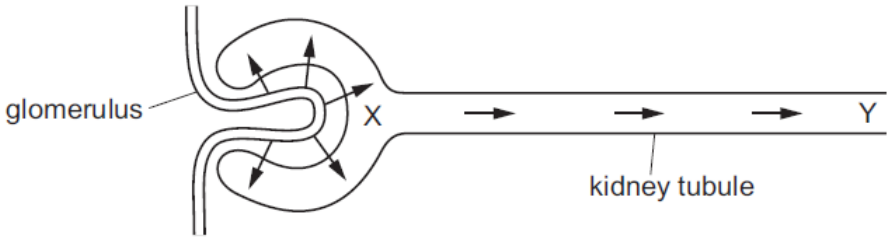
4. June/2022/Paper_ 13/No.26

Which conditions will result in the largest volume of urine being produced by the kidneys?

	water intake / cm^3	environmental temperature / °C	activity
A	1500	15	rest
B	500	15	exercise
C	1500	30	rest
D	500	35	exercise

5. June/2022/Paper_ 21/No.23

Which statement correctly explains the difference in glucose concentration in the kidney tubule between X and Y?



A The glucose concentration is higher at X than at Y because glucose moves out of the kidney tubule by osmosis.

B The glucose concentration is higher at X than at Y because glucose has been actively transported out of the kidney tubule.

C The glucose concentration is higher at Y than at X because glucose diffuses into the kidney tubule.

D The glucose concentration is higher at Y than at X because glucose is actively transported into the kidney tubule.

6. June/2022/Paper_ 23/No.23

Which statement about urea is correct?

A Amino acids are transported to the kidneys where they are converted to urea.

B Urea travels from liver cells to the kidneys where it is filtered out of the blood.

C Liver cells break down proteins to amino acids which are then converted to urea in the kidneys.

D Urea is made in the kidneys and then removed from the body by the liver.

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7. June/2022/Paper_ 42/No.2(a_ c)

The kidneys filter blood, separate useful molecules from excretory wastes and control the water content of the blood.

Fig. 2.1 is a diagram of a kidney tubule and associated blood vessels. The arrows show the direction of blood flow.

Fig. 2.2 is a drawing of a vertical section through a cell from the lining of region 2 of the tubule.

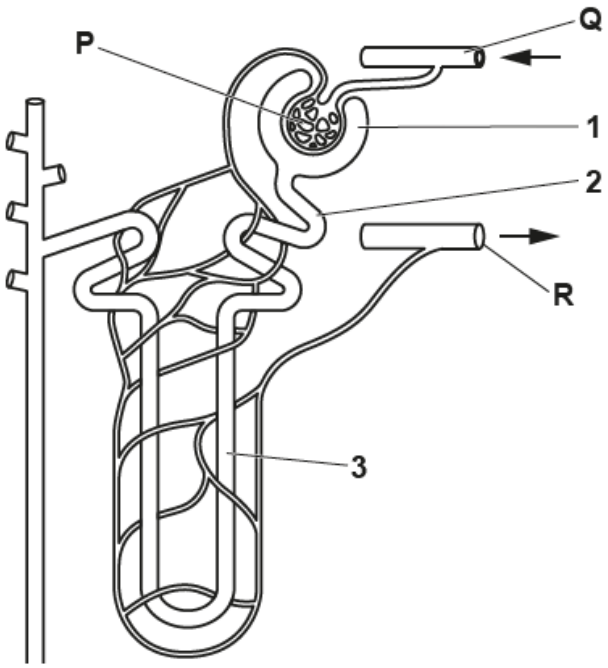


Fig. 2.1

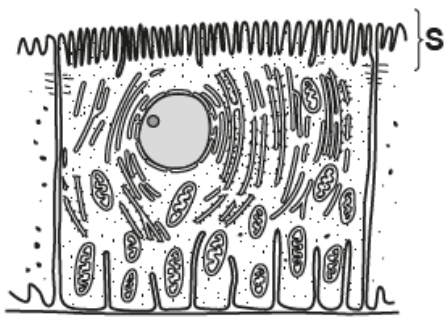


Fig. 2.2

(a) (i) State the name of structure **P**.

..... [1]

(ii) Blood vessel **Q** has the highest blood pressure.

Suggest why.

.....

.....

..... [1]

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(iii) The structures labelled **S** on Fig. 2.2 are microvilli.

Explain the importance of the microvilli on the surface of these cells.

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.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

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(b) Table 2.1 shows the concentrations of some substances in blood plasma and in the regions labelled 1 and 3 on the tubule shown in Fig. 2.1.

Table 2.1

substance	concentration / mg per cm^3		
	blood plasma	region 1	region 3
protein	8000	0	0
glucose	100	100	0
salts	320	320	300
urea	30	30	2000

Outline how the kidney tubules function to produce urine from the substances in blood plasma.

Use the information in Fig. 2.1, Fig. 2.2 and Table 2.1 to support your answer.

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..... [6]

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(c) The kidneys are examples of organs that help the body to maintain a constant internal environment.

(i) State the term for maintaining a constant internal environment by negative feedback.

..... [1]

(ii) Explain how negative feedback controls the blood glucose concentration of a person who has **not** eaten for a day.

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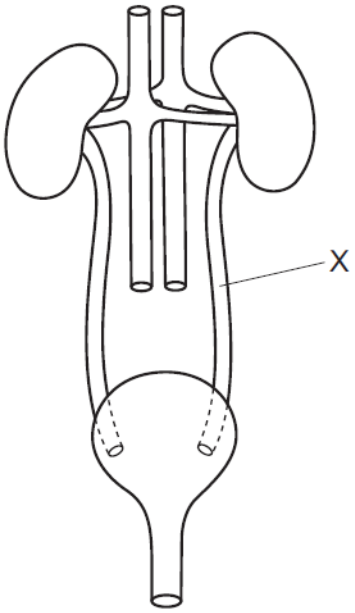
..... [3]

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Excretion in humans – 2021 IGCSE 0610

1. Nov/2021/Paper_11/No.25

The diagram shows part of the excretory system of a female mammal.



What is tube X?

A ureter

B urethra

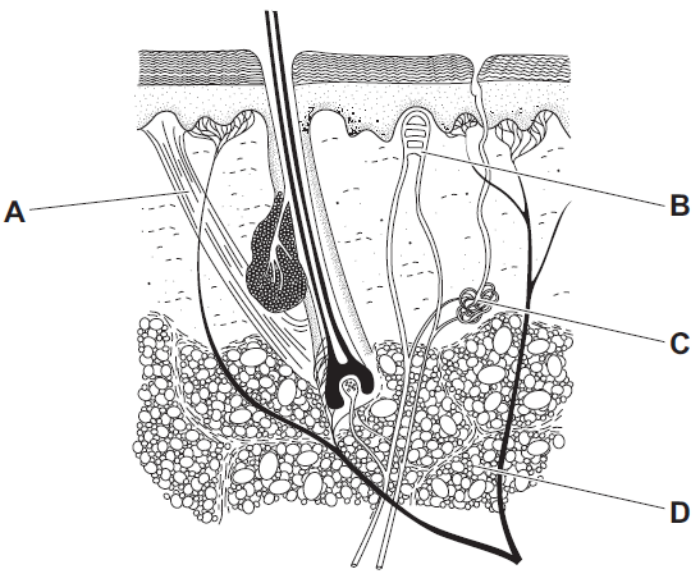
C uterus

D vein

2. Nov/2021/Paper_11/No.27

The diagram shows a section through the skin.

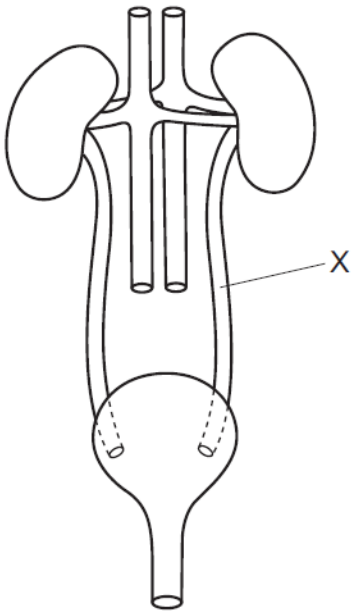
Which labelled part is a hair erector muscle?



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3. Nov/2021/Paper_12/No.25

The diagram shows part of the excretory system of a female mammal.



What is tube X?

A ureter

B urethra

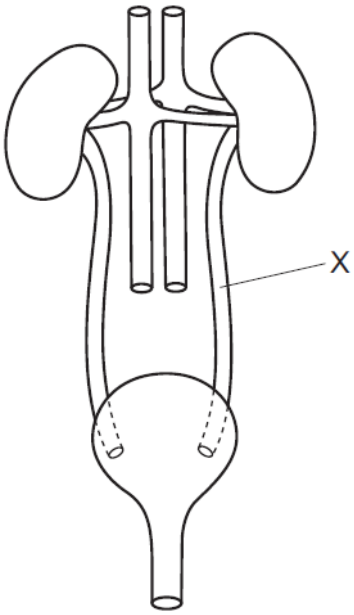
C uterus

D vein

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4. Nov/2021/Paper_13/No.25

The diagram shows part of the excretory system of a female mammal.



What is tube X?

A ureter

B urethra

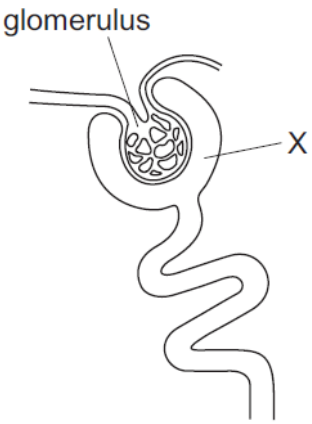
C uterus

D vein

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5. Nov/2021/Paper_21/No.23

The diagram shows the structure of part of a kidney tubule and associated blood vessels.



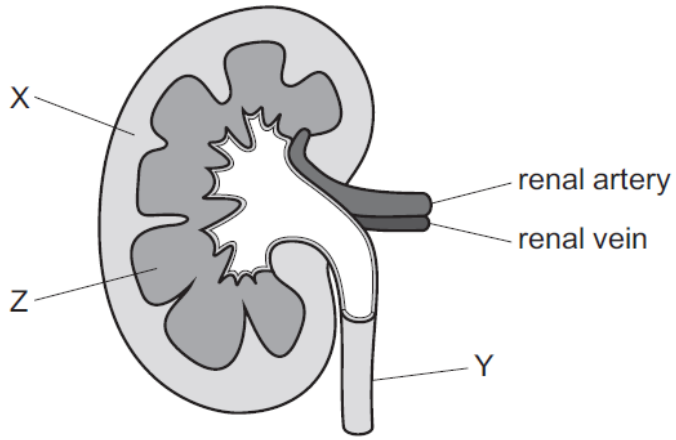
Which substances are normally present in the filtrate at X?

	glucose	urea
A	absent	absent
B	absent	present
C	present	absent
D	present	present

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6. Nov/2021/Paper_22/No.24

The diagram shows a mammalian kidney.



What are areas X, Y and Z?

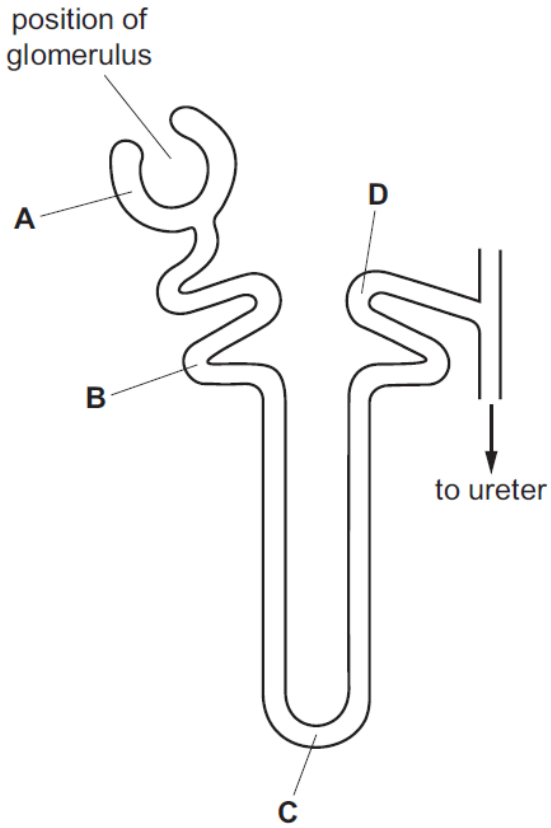
	X	Y	Z
A	cortex	medulla	ureter
B	cortex	ureter	medulla
C	medulla	cortex	ureter
D	medulla	ureter	medulla

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7. Nov/2021/Paper_23/No.24

The diagram shows a kidney tubule.

In which part of the tubule is the glucose concentration highest?



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8. Nov/2021/Paper_42/No.5

(a) State **two** factors that affect the volume of urine produced in the human body.

1 .....

2 .....

[2]

(b) Nitrogen is an important element for organisms.

In a livestock farm, waste from animals contains protein. This waste is often spread on farmland as a fertiliser.

Describe how the nitrogen in protein is recycled in the soil into a form that plants can absorb and use.

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.....

..... [5]

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(c) Waste from livestock farms often pollutes water courses, such as streams and rivers, leading to a reduction in biodiversity.

Explain how the pollution of water courses by animal waste leads to a reduction in biodiversity.

.....

.....

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..... [6]

[Total: 13]

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Excretion in humans – 2021 IGCSE 0610

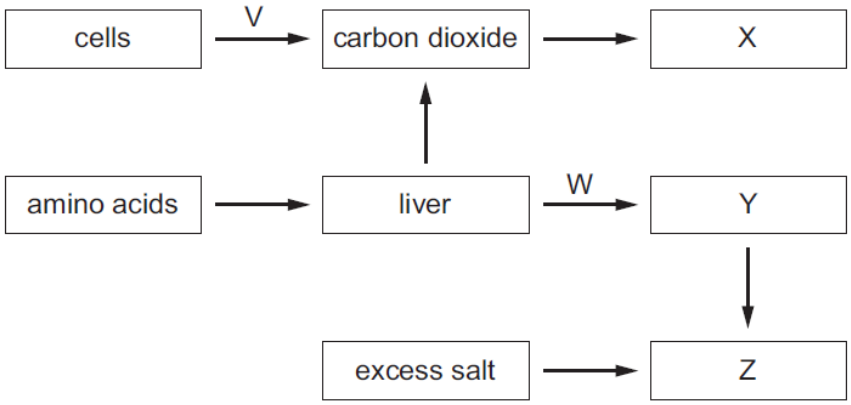
1. March/2021/Paper_12/No.24

What are structures X, Y and Z?

	X	Y	Z
A	ureter	bladder	urethra
B	ureter	kidney	urethra
C	urethra	bladder	ureter
D	urethra	kidney	ureter

2. March/2021/Paper_22/No.24

The diagram shows the production and excretion of materials from the human body.



What are V, W, X, Y and Z in the diagram?

	V	W	X	Y	Z
A	anaerobic respiration	deamination	kidneys	urea	lungs
B	anaerobic respiration	filtration	lungs	kidneys	urea
C	aerobic respiration	deamination	lungs	urea	kidneys
D	aerobic respiration	filtration	urea	lungs	kidneys

3. March/2021/Paper_22/No.26

Hormones and the nervous system both control our bodies.

Which statement about the control provided by our hormones is correct?

A fast response and long lasting

B fast response and short lived

C slow response and long lasting

D slow response and short lived

4. March/2021/Paper_22/No.27

Auxin is a chemical produced by plants. It controls plant growth.

Which statement about auxin is correct?

A Auxin affects the cells only where it is made.

B Auxin is equally distributed in response to light from one direction.

C Auxin elongates the cells in the shoot tip.

D Auxin is made in the shoot tip.

5. June/2021/Paper_11/No.19

What are the main vessels carrying blood to and from the kidney?

	to kidney	from kidney
A	pulmonary artery	pulmonary vein
B	pulmonary vein	pulmonary artery
C	renal artery	renal vein
D	renal vein	renal artery

6. June/2021/Paper_11/No.25

Which statement about urea is correct?

A Urea is formed from excess amino acids in the kidneys and excreted by the liver.

B Urea is formed from excess glucose in the liver and egested by the kidneys.

C Urea is formed from excess glucose in the kidneys and egested by the liver.

D Urea is formed from excess amino acids in the liver and excreted by the kidneys.

7. June/2021/Paper_13/No.25

A student carried out an experiment to investigate the effect of temperature on the volume of urine produced.

Which row shows the experiment where the environmental temperature was increased from 20 °C to 40 °C but no other changes were made?

	urine produced / cm^3 per hour	
	before	after
A	60	60
B	80	40
C	120	145
D	100	130

8. June/2021/Paper_21/No.19

What are the main vessels carrying blood to and from the kidney?

	to kidney	from kidney
A	pulmonary artery	pulmonary vein
B	pulmonary vein	pulmonary artery
C	renal artery	renal vein
D	renal vein	renal artery

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9. June/2021/Paper_21/No.25

Which statement about urea is correct?

A Urea is formed from excess amino acids in the kidneys and excreted by the liver.

B Urea is formed from excess glucose in the liver and egested by the kidneys.

C Urea is formed from excess glucose in the kidneys and egested by the liver.

D Urea is formed from excess amino acids in the liver and excreted by the kidneys.

10. June/2021/Paper_22/No.8

Which process is involved in the uptake of glucose by the epithelial cells of kidney tubules?

A active transport

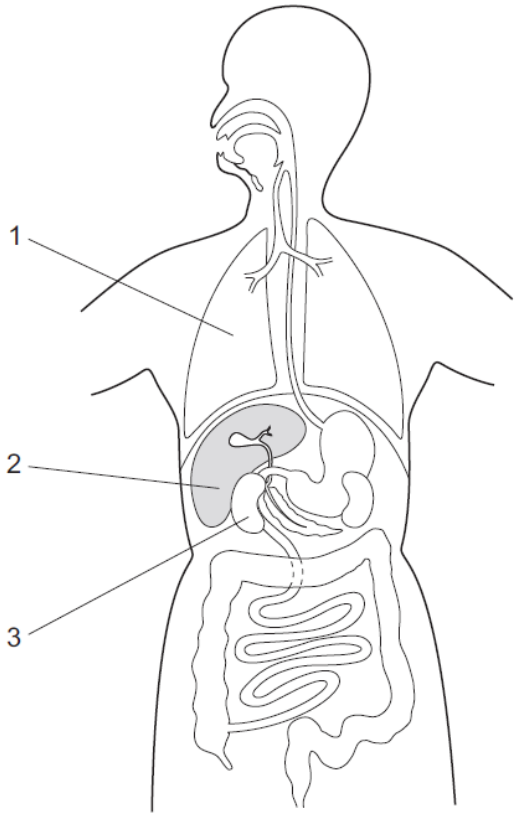
B osmosis

C translocation

D transpiration

11. June/2021/Paper_22/No.25

The diagram shows some of the organs in the human body.



Which row matches the function to the correct organ?

	excretes carbon dioxide	excretes urea	produces urea
A	1	2	3
B	1	3	2
C	2	3	1
D	2	1	3

12. June/2021/Paper_23/No.8

Which process is involved in the uptake of glucose by the epithelial cells of kidney tubules?

A active transport

B osmosis

C translocation

D transpiration

13. June/2021/Paper_23/No.25

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A student carried out an experiment to investigate the effect of temperature on the volume of urine produced.

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	urine produced / cm^3 per hour	
	before	after
A	60	60
B	80	40
C	120	145
D	100	130

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Excretion in humans – 2020 IGCSE 0610

1. Nov/2020/Paper_12/No.24

The amount of urea in the blood increases as it passes through organ X.

What is organ X?

A heart

B kidney

C liver

D pancreas

2. Nov/2020/Paper_13/No.24

The amount of urea in the blood increases as it passes through organ X.

What is organ X?

A heart

B kidney

C liver

D pancreas

3. Nov/2020/Paper_21/No.22

The table shows the composition of blood entering and leaving the liver and the kidneys.

Which row is correct?

	highest concentration of urea in the blood	lowest concentration of urea in the blood
A	entering kidneys	leaving liver
B	entering kidneys	entering liver
C	leaving kidneys	entering liver
D	leaving kidneys	leaving liver

4. Nov/2020/Paper_22/No.22

How do the concentrations of glucose and urea in urine compare to their concentrations in blood plasma?

	glucose concentration in urine (compared to blood plasma)	urea concentration in urine (compared to blood plasma)
A	higher	lower
B	higher	same
C	same	same
D	lower	higher

5. Nov/2020/Paper_23/No.22

What happens as a result of deamination?

A Amino acids are converted to proteins.

B Glycogen is stored.

C Starch is produced.

D Urea is produced.

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6. Nov/2020/Paper_33/No.6

(a) (i) The box on the left shows the beginning of a sentence.

The boxes on the right show some sentence endings.

Draw **two** straight lines from 'Excretion' to the boxes on the right to make **two** correct sentences.

	is the movement of digested food molecules into cells.
	is the passing out of undigested food from an organism.
Excretion	is the removal of excess substances from an organism.
	is the removal of toxic materials from an organism.
	is the taking in of materials for energy and growth.

[2]

(ii) The kidney filters the blood and produces a liquid called urine.

State **three** substances that are found in the urine of a healthy person.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

[3]

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(b) Fig. 6.1 is a diagram of part of the human excretory system and associated blood vessels.

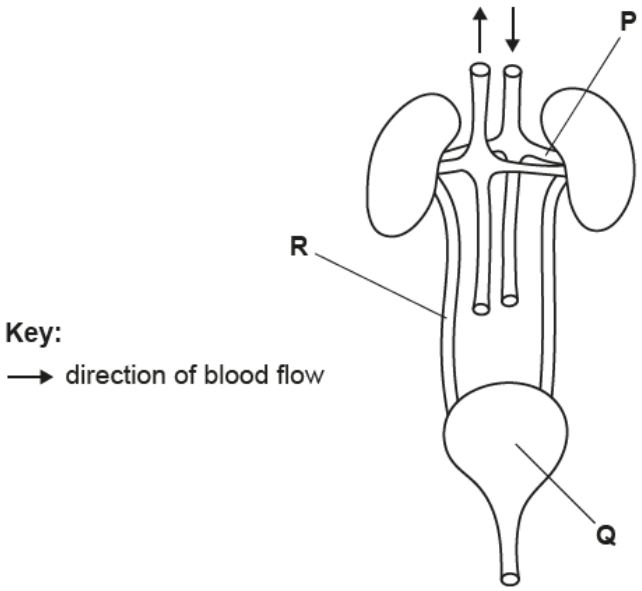


Fig. 6.1

State the names of parts **P**, **Q** and **R** in Fig. 6.1.

P .....

Q .....

R .....

[3]

(c) The volume and concentration of urine produced is affected by changes in water consumption, temperature and exercise levels.

Table 6.1 shows three different conditions.

Complete Table 6.1 by writing **increases** or **decreases** in the boxes to show the effect of each condition on the volume and concentration of urine produced.

Table 6.1

condition	volume of urine	concentration of urine
increase in water consumption		
increase in temperature		
increase in exercise level		

[3]

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(d) Protein can be broken down into amino acids.

(i) List **four** chemical elements that are always found in protein.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

[2]

(ii) State the name of the organ in the human body that breaks down excess amino acids.

..... [1]

(e) Fig. 6.2 shows some chemical reactions that are catalysed by enzymes.

The enzyme catalysing the reaction is shown on the arrow.

Complete Fig. 6.2 by filling in the names of the **four** missing molecules.

starch $\xrightarrow{\text{amylase}}$ .....

.....

protein $\longrightarrow$ amino acids

fats $\xrightarrow{\text{lipase}}$ ..... and .....

Fig. 6.2

[3]

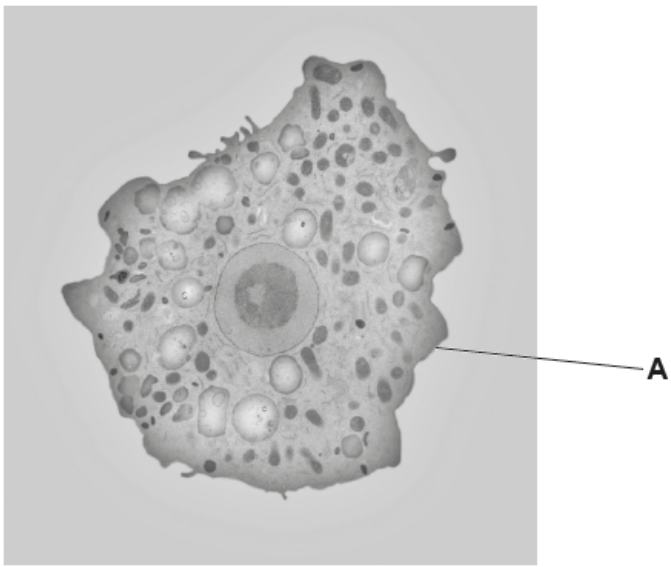
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7. Nov/2020/Paper_41/No.3

All living organisms excrete waste products.

(a) Fig. 3.1 is a photomicrograph of *Naegleria fowleri*, a single-celled protoctist that lives in watery environments.



magnification ×4000

Fig. 3.1

(i) State a feature of *N. fowleri*, visible in Fig. 3.1, that distinguishes it from prokaryotes.

..... [1]

(ii) State the name and function of structure **A**.

structure .....

function .....

.....

[2]

(iii) Suggest how *N. fowleri* excretes carbon dioxide.

.....

..... [1]

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(b) Urea is a toxin that is excreted by the kidneys in humans.

Describe how **and** where in the body urea is formed.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

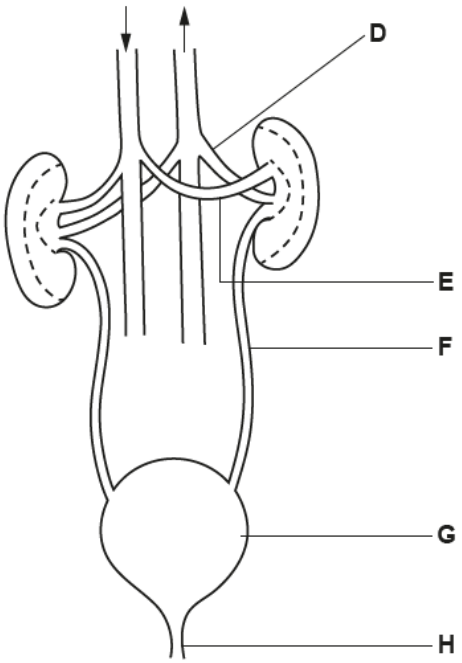
.....

..... [3]

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(c) Fig. 3.2 shows part of the human excretory system and associated blood vessels.

The arrows indicate the direction of blood flow.



not to scale

Fig. 3.2

(i) Draw a label line and the letter **X on Fig. 3.2** to show the location of the cortex in **one** of the kidneys. [1]

(ii) Table 3.1 contains statements about the labelled structures in Fig. 3.2.

Complete the table by:

- stating the name of the structure
- identifying the letter that labels that structure.

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Table 3.1

description	name of structure	letter from Fig. 3.2
organ that stores urine		
tube that carries urine out of the kidney		
blood vessel with the lowest concentration of urea		
blood vessel with the lowest concentration of carbon dioxide		
tube that carries urine out of the body		

[5]

(d) Doctors wanted to investigate the effect of exercise on the excretion of salts.

They collected urine from people before and after running a long distance on a hot day.

The results of their investigation are shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2

	before running	after running
average volume of urine / cm^3	1156.0	569.0
average concentration of sodium in urine / mmol per dm^3	85.6	78.2

(i) Suggest why there is a difference in the volume of urine produced before running compared with after running.

Use the information in Table 3.2 in your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [2]

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(ii) Calculate the percentage decrease in the average sodium concentration after running compared with before running.

Give your answer to one significant figure.

Space for working.

..... %
[3]

(iii) Describe how the kidney tubules enable the excretion of salts.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(e) Large plasma proteins are usually prevented from entering the urine.

State the name of **one** protein found in blood plasma.

..... [1]

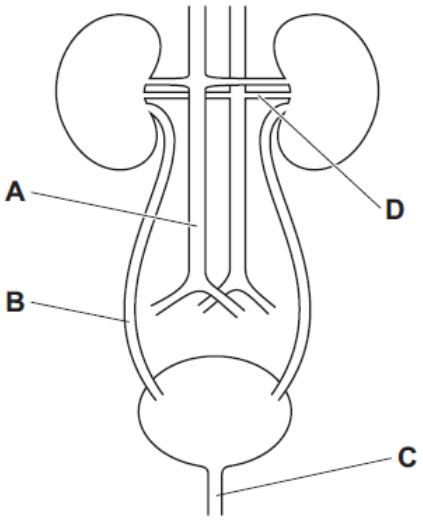
[Total: 22]

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Excretion in humans – 2020 IGCSE 0610

1. March/2020/Paper_12/No.24

In the diagram, which letter identifies the urethra?



2. March/2020/Paper_12/No.25

Some organs are listed.

1 adrenal

2 pancreas

3 ovary

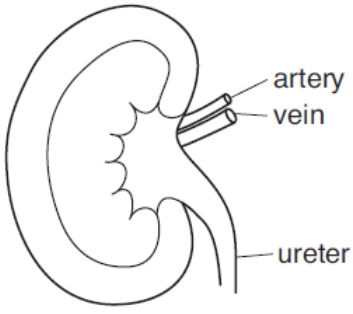
4 salivary

Which are endocrine glands?

A 1, 2 and 3 **B** 1, 2 and 4 **C** 1, 3 and 4 **D** 2 and 3 only

3. March/2020/Paper_22/No.25

The diagram shows a kidney and its blood vessels.



In a healthy person, which structure(s) transport glucose?

A artery only

B artery and ureter

C artery and vein

D ureter and vein

4. June/2020/Paper_11/No.21

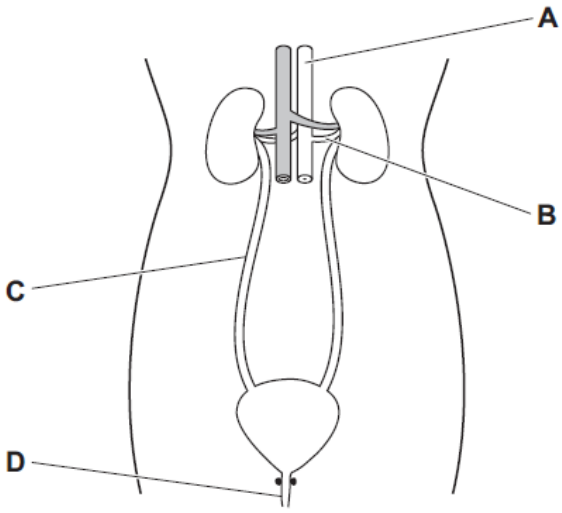
Which row describes the urine produced by a person who is exercising on a hot day?

	concentration of urine	volume of urine
A	concentrated	large
B	concentrated	small
C	dilute	large
D	dilute	small

5. June/2020/Paper_12/No.21

The diagram shows the human excretory system.

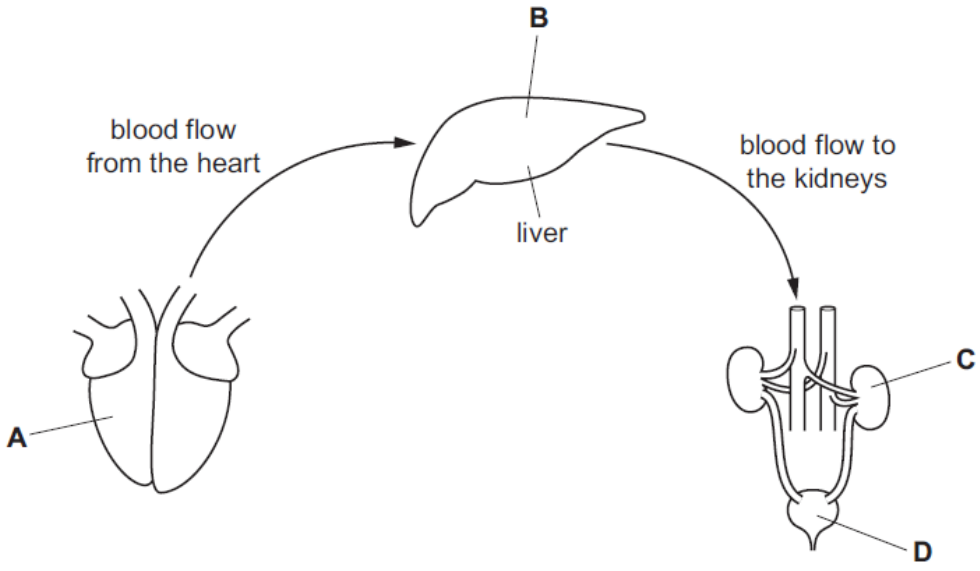
Which labelled structure is the ureter?



6. June/2020/Paper_13/No.21

The diagram represents the flow of blood from the heart, through the liver and towards the kidneys.

Where is urea made?



7. June/2020/Paper_21/No.23

Which row matches structures in the eye with their functions?

	focuses light	refracts light	sensitive to light
A	cornea	iris	retina
B	retina	lens	iris
C	iris	retina	lens
D	lens	cornea	retina

8. June/2020/Paper_22/No.23

What is filtered out of the blood in the glomerulus into the kidney tubule?

	glucose	urea
A	✓	✓
B	✓	✗
C	✗	✓
D	✗	✗

key

✓ = yes

✗ = no