

Question (1): Loop of Henle is concerned with:

1. excretory system
2. reproductive system
3. nervous system
4. muscular system

Ans: 1

Question (2): Urea is transported by

1. plasma
2. blood
3. RBC
4. WBC

Ans: 1

Question (3): The kidneys resemble the contractile vacuoles of amoeba in

1. expelling out excess of water
2. expelling out glucose
3. expelling out urea and uric acid
4. expelling out salts

Ans: 1

Question (4): Glucose is reabsorbed in the kidney mainly by

1. Bowman's capsule
2. Loop of Henle
3. Proximal Convoluted Tubule
4. Distal Convoluted Tubule

Ans: 3

Question (5): Excess amino acids in the body are broken down to form urea in

1. kidney
2. liver
3. spleen
4. pancreas

Ans: 2

Question (6): Difference between glomerular filtrate and blood plasma is of

1. proteins in plasma
2. potassium
3. first is white and second is yellow
4. proteins in glomerular filtrate

Ans: 1

Question (7): In the kidneys of mammals, Loop of Henle can be found in

1. medulla
2. cortex
3. pelvis
4. pyramid

Ans: 1

Question (8): In the kidney the correct sequence of formation of urine involves the following processes:

1. glomerular filtration, reabsorption, tubular secretion
2. reabsorption, filtration, secretion
3. filtration, secretion, reabsorption
4. reabsorption, secretion, filtration

Ans: 1

Question (9): A severe fall in blood pressure disturbs the function of kidneys and reduces

1. renal filtration
2. glomerular filtration
3. reabsorption
4. secretion of nitrogenous wastes

Ans: 2

Question (10): Excretion of bile pigments in urine indicates

1. anaemia
2. diabetes
3. gout
4. jaundice

Ans: 4

Question (11): Workers in deep mines usually suffer from dehydration because

1. water is lost due to evaporation
2. water is lost due to defecation
3. water is lost in the form of sweat
4. water is lost along with salts in the form of sweat

Ans: 4

Question (12): The concentration of urea is highest in

1. renal vein
2. hepatic portal vein
3. dorsal aorta
4. hepatic vein

Ans: 4

Question (13): The concentration of urea is least in

1. renal artery
2. renal vein
3. post canal
4. dorsal aorta

Ans: 2

Question (14): The function of the mammalian kidney is to excrete

1. extra salts, urea and excess water
2. extra urea, excess water and excess amino acids
3. extra urea, extra carbohydrates and extra water
4. extra urea, extra salts and extra sugar

Ans: 1

Question (15): The plasma is similar in its composition with the filtrate produced in glomerulus except for the presence of

1. glucose
2. chlorides
3. proteins
4. amino acids

Ans: 3

Question (16): If a man takes in large amount of proteins he is likely to secrete more amount of

1. urea
2. uric acid
3. sugar
4. carbon dioxide

Ans: 1

Question (17): What will happen if one kidney of a person is removed?

1. he will survive and remain normal
2. he will die
3. urea will go on accumulating in the blood
4. urination will stop

Ans: 1

Question (18): The glomerular filtrate contains

1. blood minus cells
2. blood minus cells and minus proteins
3. blood minus proteins
4. plasma minus cells minus proteins

Ans: 2

Question (19): In the distal convoluted tubule of the nephrons

1. Sodium reabsorption requires energy
2. Secretion of potassium does not require energy
3. Water reabsorption requires energy
4. Ammonia is secreted

Ans: 1

Question (20): The mechanism of uric acid secretion in the nephron is

1. diffusion
2. excretion
3. ultrafiltration
4. osmosis

Ans: 3

Question (21): Human kidney has

1. Ciliated nephrons
2. No loop of Henle
3. Meronephric duct
4. Glomeruli concentrated in cortex

Ans: 4

Question (22): Uriniferous tubules are found in

1. Kidneys
2. Testes
3. Ovary
4. Stomach

Ans: 1

Question (23): Reabsorption of chloride ions from the glomerular filtrate in the kidney tubule is carried out by

1. Osmosis
2. Diffusion
3. Active transport
4. Brownian movement

Ans: 2

Question (24): Bowman's capsule and glomerulus form

1. cortex
2. pyramid
3. malphigian body
4. medulla

Ans: 3