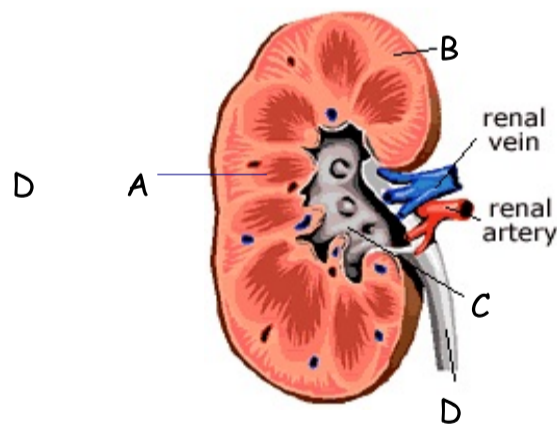


1. Each of your kidneys is about the same size as your
 - a. Closed fist
 - b. Ear
 - c. Foot
 - d. Nose
2. The maximum volume of urine the urinary bladder can hold is approximately
 - a. 250 ml
 - b. 500 ml
 - c. 600 ml
 - d. 750 ml
3. The male urethra differs from the female urethra in that in males the urethra
 - a. Has two functions
 - b. Is longer
 - c. Has one function
 - d. Both a & b
 - e. Both a & c
4. The main function of the kidneys is to remove
 - a. Cellular wastes
 - b. Excess water
 - c. Toxic chemicals
 - d. Salt
5. Which are the main waste constituents of urine ?
 - a. Creatinine
 - b. Urea
 - c. Uric acid
 - d. Both a & c
 - e. A, b, & c
6. The main waste products excreted in urine all have this element as a major component.
 - a. Sulfur
 - b. Phosphorus
 - c. Nitrogen
 - d. Iron
7. Urea is formed from the breakdown of
 - a. amino acids
 - b. creatinine
 - c. DNA
 - d. RNA
 - e. Both c & d
8. One of the waste products of muscle use is
 - a. amino acids
 - b. creatinine
 - c. DNA
 - d. RNA
 - e. Both c & d
9. Uric acid is formed from the breakdown of
 - a. amino acids
 - b. creatinine
 - c. DNA
 - d. RNA
 - e. Both c & d
10. Kidneys function only as excretory organs
 - a. True
 - b. False
11. Which is true of kidney function ?

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Activate vitamin D production c. Stimulate red blood cell production 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> b. Control water balance and pH d. both a & b e. A, b & c
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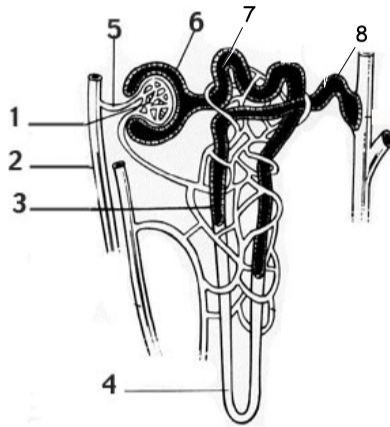
Use the diagram below to answer questions 12 - 17



12. Nephrons are found in section(s)
 - a. A
 - b. B
 - c. C
 - d. Both a & b
 - e. A, b, & c
13. Urine accumulates in section
 - a. A
 - b. B
 - c. C
 - d. D
14. The cortex of the kidney is labelled
 - a. A
 - b. B
 - c. C
 - d. D

15. The pelvis of the kidney is indicated by letter
a. A b. B c. C d. D
16. Urine drains from the kidney through this structure, the ureter
a. A b. B c. C d. D
17. The renal medulla is indicated by letter
a. A b. B c. C d. D

Use the diagram of the nephron, below, to answer questions 18 - 21



18. Blood enters the kidney via the ball-shaped network of capillaries known as the
a. Glomerulus, #6 b. Loop of Henle, #6
c. Glomerulus, #1 d. Loop of Henle, #3
19. The Glomerulus is found within a cup-shaped structure called
a. Bowman's capsule, #5 b. Bowman's capsule, #6
c. Proximal tubule, # 4 d. Proximal tubule, #7
20. Nephric filtrate is pushed out of the Bowman's capsule into the
a. Distal tubule, # 3 b. Proximal tubule, #4
c. Distal tubule, #8 d. Proximal tubule, #7
21. Water is reabsorbed from the filtrate in the kidney at this location
a. Distal tubule, #8 b. Proximal tubule, #7
c. Loop of Henle, #4 d. Bowman's capsule, #6
22. Re-absorption is the process by which materials required by the body are
a. Cleansed in the kidney b. Returned to the bloodstream
c. Sent to the proximal tubule d. Excreted through the collecting duct
23. Removal of which substances causes the filtrate to become isotonic with body cells ?
a. Amino acids b. Glucose c. Ions d. both a & b e. A, b & c
24. Which part of the nephron is impermeable to water ?
a. Cortex b. Ascending loop of Henle
c. Medulla d. Descending loop of Henle
25. Creatinine enters the urine through
a. Diffusion b. Passive transport c. Tubular secretion d. Osmosis
26. Is it normal to pass amino acids and glucose out of the body through the urine?
a. Yes b. No