

Homeostasis

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	During peritoneal dialysis, the waste materials move from:	<p>A. The abdomen to the dialysis fluid B. The dialysis fluid to the peritoneum blood vessels. C. The peritoneum blood vessels to the dialysis fluid D. The dialysis fluid to the abdomen.</p>
2	How do plants get rid of accumulated metabolic waste products like calcium oxalate crystals, especially in deciduous trees?	<p>A. Through root exudates. B. By storing them in fruits. C. By shedding leaves in autumn. D. Through stomatal pores.</p>
3	The accumulation of urea and other nitrogenous waste products in the blood due to kidney failure is known as:	<p>A. Glycosuria B. Uremia C. Hematuria D. Albuminuria</p>
4	The regulation of carbon dioxide uptake and oxygen release in plants is primarily controlled by which structures for gaseous homeostasis?	<p>A. Root hairs B. Xylem vessels C. Phloem tissues D. Stomata</p>
5	The longitudinal section of kidney shows the outer part.	<p>A. Renal cortex B. Renal medulla C. Renal Pyramids D. renal Pelvis</p>
6	Which of these is a common symptom of chronic kidney disease?	<p>A. Sudden increase in appetite B. Clear and frequent urination C. Swelling in the ankles, feet, or legs D. Unexplained weight gain</p>
7	What is the primary definition of homeostasis in biology?	<p>A. The process of growth and development in an organism. B. The maintenance of a stable internal environment despite changes in the external environment. C. The breakdown of complex food molecules into simpler ones. D. The transmission of genetic information from parents to offspring.</p>
8	The loss of water from plant surface in the form of vapours is called.	<p>A. Transpiration B. Guttation C. Excretion D. Thermoregulation</p>
9	Cactus plant is.	<p>A. Hydrophyte B. Xerophyte C. Halophyte D. Mesophyte</p>
10	Which tube carries urine from the kidney to the urinary bladder?	<p>A. Urethra B. Ureter C. Renal artery D. Renal vein</p>
11	The two main functions of sweat are.	<p>A. To keep the body cool and to remove excess proteins. B. To keep the body warm and to filter the blood C. To filter the blood and the remove waste product D. To remove waste products and to cool the body.</p>
12	Ribs which protect the kidneys are.	<p>A. First two B. Last two C. Middle D. Last four</p>
13	The maintenance of turgor pressure within plant cells is essential for structural support and various physiological processes. This is primarily achieved through the process of:	<p>A. Diffusion B. Active transport C. Osmosis D. Plasmolysis</p>

14	The example mucilage excreting plant is:	A. keekar B. rubber C. conifers D. lady finger
15	Plants excrete various waste products. Which of the following is a primary method for eliminating excess water and some metabolic wastes?	A. Forming urine B. Storing wastes in specialized excretory organs C. Guttation and transpiration D. Releasing wastes through root hairs
16	The organ of excretory system which makes urine after filtration of blood:	A. glands B. liver C. lungs D. kidney
17	The kidneys play a crucial role in homeostasis by filtering blood and producing urine. What is the primary nitrogenous waste product excreted by human kidneys?	A. Ammonia B. Urea C. Uric acid D. Creatinine
18	In an adult man the average urine formation in a day is.	A. 4 litre B. 1.3 litre C. 1.4 litre D. 3 litre
19	Stomata are small pores primarily involved in which of the following homeostatic functions in plants?	A. Absorption of mineral salts from the soil B. Production of glucose during daylight C. Regulation of gas exchange and water vapor release D. Structural support for leaves
20	Normal pH of blood is maintained at.	A. 7.35 -7.40 B. 7.35-7.45 C. 7.30-7.40 D. 7.30-7.45