



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION

BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

EXCRETION AND LOCOMOTION

Elementary Question

1. Excretion means

- A. removal of substances present in excess
- B. formation of those substances that have some role in the body
- C. removal of such substances that have never been part of the body
- D. all of the above

Answer: A



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2. Osmoregulation is control over the

A. removal of nitrogen from the body

B. concentrations of salt and water in the
body

C. osmotic properties of cell membranes

D. pH of the blood

Answer: B



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3. Ureotelic animals are those that eliminate the nitrogenous wastes predominantly in the form of

A. uric acid

B. ammonia

C. amino acids

D. urea

Answer: D



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4. A mammal excretes nitrogen in the form of

A. ammonium ions

B. amino acids

C. urea uric acid

D. none of the above

Answer: C



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5. Animal specie living in chronic shortage of water generally excrete uric acid as the principal nitrogenous waste product because

A. uric acid can be stored in the body for long periods

B. uric acid is highly soluble in water and can be easily eliminate

C. the kidneys are unable to convert uric acid into urea

D. enzymes for the formation of urea are
absent

Answer: A



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6. Excretory product of cockroach

A. ammonia

B. uric acid is highly soluble in water and
can be easily eliminate

C. both urea and ammonia

D. urea

Answer: B



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7. Which one of the following sets of animals produce the same substance as their chief excretory product ?

A. cockroach, camel and lizard

B. man, dog and camel

C. amoeba, ant and antelope

D. fowl, fish and frog

Answer: D



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8. Excretion of nitrogenous wastes mainly as uric acid by birds is helpful for

A. conserving body water

B. eliminating excess body water

C. eliminating excess body heat

D. conserving body heat

Answer: A



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9. A marine bony fish continuously

A. acquire water and get rid of salt

B. get rid of both water and salt

C. get rid of water and acquire salt

D. acquire both water and salt

Answer: A



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10. A freshwater fish must continuously

A. acquire water and get rid of salt

B. get rid of both water and salt

C. acquire both water and salt

D. get rid of water and acquire salt

Answer: D



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11. The main function of loop of Henle is the reabsorption of water from the contents of renal tubules. In which from the following will be loop of Henle be poorly developed or even absent ?

A. desert mouse

B. carnivorous bird

C. freshwater fish

D. garden bladder

Answer: B



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12. A nephridium of an earthworm drains materials directly from the

A. gut

B. coelom

C. lymph

D. blood

Answer: B



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13. A Malpighian tubule empties urine into the

A. gut

B. coelom

C. lymph

D. ureters

Answer: A



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14. In insects, Malpighian tubules drain materials directly from the

A. gut

B. haemocoel

C. spider

D. jelly fish

Answer: B



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15. Kidneys are not only organs of excretion.

Their work is supplemented by.

A. liver

B. heart

C. large intestine

D. skin

Answer: A



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16. The conversion of protein waste, the ammonia into urea occurs mainly in

A. kidney

B. lungs

C. liver

D. intestine

Answer: D



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17. Kidney of vertebrates resembles with contractile vacuole of protozoans in

A. expelling out glucose

B. expelling out urea and uric acid

C. expelling out excess of water

D. expelling out salts

Answer: C



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18. The function of kidney in mammals is to excrete

A. extra urea, extra water and extra amino acids

B. extra urea, extra water and carbohydrate

C. extra urea, salts and excess water

D. extra salts, urea and excess water

Answer: C



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19. Which of the following is the part of kidney

?

A. pelvis

B. Ileum

C. sminiferous tubules

D. cystic duct

Answer: A



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20. The basic unit of a vertebrate kidney is the

A. ureter

B. nephron

C. malpighain tubule

D. islets of Langerhans

Answer: B



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21. The two kidneys lie

A. at the level of ovaries

B. at the same level

C. left kidney at a higher level than the right one

D. right kidney at a higher level than the left one

Answer: C



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22. About how many nephrons are there in each kidney of a human?

A. 16

B. 200

C. 1000

D. 1000000

Answer: D



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23. Nephrons are connected with

A. respiratory system

B. nervous system

C. circulatory system

D. excretory system

Answer: D



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24. Function of glomerulus in mammalian kidney is

A. reabsorption of salts

B. urine formation through blood filtration

C. urine collection

D. all of the above

Answer: B



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25. Which is present in the kidney ?

A. glomerulus

B. ciliated nephron

C. middle kidney duct

D. nephridia

Answer: A



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26. Mapighian body is found

A. in kidney of vertebrates and is involed in
the formation of urine

B. in vertebrates and involved with filtration
of blood

C. in vertebrates and involved in excretion

D. invertebrates and involved with filtration
of blood

Answer: D



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27. The Bowman's capsule function as a

A. filter

B. suction pump

C. sponge

D. all of the above

Answer: A



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28. The vessel leading blood into the Bowman's capsule is known as

A. afferent arteriole

B. efferent arteriole

C. renal vein

D. renal artery

Answer: A



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29. The loop of Henle is most highly developed
in

A. freshwater fishes

B. salamanders

C. desert lizards

D. mammals

Answer: D



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30. The blood vessel with least wastes coming out of the Bowman's capsule is called

A. afferent arteriole

B. efferent arteriole

C. renal portal vein

D. renal vein

Answer: D



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31. The mechanism of uric acid excretion in nephron is

A. diffusion

B. ultrafiltration

C. osmosis

D. secretion

Answer: B



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32. The reabsorption of glucose in a nephron occurs in

A. loop of Henle

B. first half of proximal tubule

C. distal convoluted tubule

D. proximal part of collecting ducts

Answer: B



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33. Antidiuretic hormone is put into the blood
by the

A. hypothalamus

B. pituitary gland

C. liver

D. small intestine

Answer: B



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34. Lack of antidiuretic hormone (ADH) cause water loss from the body by

A. increased water loss through expiration

B. excessive urination

C. by combination of all the above factors

D. increased sweating

Answer: B



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35. Surgical removal of both the kidneys would result in death because

- A. water will accumulate in blood
- B. urea will not be excreted
- C. immune response will be suppressed
- D. glucose will be lost from the body

Answer: B



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36. Excess of urea in blood resulting from kidney failure is known as

A. ureotelic

B. uricotelic

C. urochrome

D. uraemia

Answer: D



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37. Tendon is made up of

A. mainly collagen fibres

B. inelastic connective tissue fibres

C. elastic connective tissue fibres

D. inelastic and elastic connective tissue
fibres

Answer: A



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38. Tendon connects

A. cartilage with muscles

B. bone with muscles

C. ligament with muscles

D. bone with bone

Answer: B



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39. Strongest cartilage is

A. hyaline cartilage

B. fibrous cartilage

C. elastic cartilage

D. none of the above

Answer: B



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40. The major constituent of vertebrate bone is

A. calcium phosphate

B. potassium hydroxide

C. sodium chloride

D. calcium carbonate

Answer: A



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41. Bone forming cells are

A. osteoblasts

B. osteoclasts

C. chondroblasts

D. chondroclasts

Answer: A



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42. Besides calcium phosphate the bones contain

A. calcium chloride

B. magnesium carbonate

C. sodium chloride

D. magnesium phosphate

Answer: D



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43. Haversian system is typically found in bones of

A. fishes

B. aves

C. reptiles

D. mammals

Answer: D



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44. Which of the following tissues in a human being uses the greatest amount of energy ?

A. vascular tissue

B. muscular tissue

C. nervous tissue

D. epithelial tissue

Answer: B



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45. Striated muscles are found in

A. gallbladder

B. wall of bladder

C. leg muscles

D. lungs

Answer: C



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46. Striped muscle fibre has

A. many nuclei

B. two nuclei

C. no nuclie

D. one nucleus

Answer: A



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47. Strongest muscle in the body is present in

A. arm

B. jaw

C. thigh

D. neck

Answer: C



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48. Sacrolemma is found over

A. heart

B. skeletal muscle fibre

C. nerve fibre

D. heart muscle

Answer: B



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49. Smooth muscle fibres are

A. spindle - shaped, unbranched, non striated multinucleated and involuntary

B. spindle shaped, unbranched, unstriated, uninucleate and involuntary

C. cylindrical, striated, unbranched, multinucleate and voluntary

D. cylindrical , unbranched, non - striated, multinucleate and involuntary

Answer: B



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50. Muscles which are immune to fatigue are

A. unstriated muscles

B. cardiac muscles

C. jaw muscles

D. skeletal muscles

Answer: D



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51. Muscles develop from

- A. mesoderm
- B. ectoderm
- C. ectoderm
- D. all the above

Answer: A



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52. The total number of bones in the body of man is

A. 205

B. 206

C. 216

D. 636

Answer: B



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53. Axial skeleton in man is made up of

A. 126 bones

B. 100 bones

C. 30 bones

D. 24 bones

Answer: D



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54. Skull of man is made up is

A. 10 bones

B. 22 bones

C. 30 bones

D. 24 bones

Answer: B



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55. Carnium in man is made up of

A. 10 bones

B. 12 bones

C. 16 bones

D. 8 bones

Answer: D



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56. Foramen magnum is found on

A. lateral side of skull

B. neural canal

C. anterior side of skull

D. inferior side of skull

Answer: D



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57. Number of cervical vertebrae in camel

A. same as that of whale

B. more as that of horse

C. less than of rabbit

D. more than of rabbit

Answer: A



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58. Total number of bones present in forelimb of man is

A. 25

B. 26

C. 30

D. 24

Answer: C



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59. Patella is a kind of

- A. cartilage bone
- B. membrane bone
- C. cartilage
- D. sesamoid bone

Answer: D



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60. Which of the following is likely to have the strongest leg bones ?

A. jockey

B. swimmer

C. weight lifter

D. golfer

Answer: C



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61. Longest bone is that of

A. humerus

B. stapes

C. femer

D. radio - ulna

Answer: C



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62. The type of joint between sternum and the ribs in humans is

A. cartilagenous joint

B. gliding joint

C. angular joint

D. fibrous joint

Answer: A



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63. Number of floating ribs human body is

A. 5 pairs

B. 3 pairs

C. 2 pairs

D. 6 paris

Answer: C



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64. Which is the part of pectoral girdle ?

A. glenoid cavity

B. sternum

C. ilium

D. acetabulum

Answer: A



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65. In man ribs are attached to

A. calvicle

B. ileum

C. sternum

D. scapula

Answer: C



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66. Large and well-developed sternum with keel, in a bird suggests

A. inability of fly

B. fast running adaptation

C. strong flying ability

D. fast swimming adaptation

Answer: C



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67. Two halves of pelvic girdle is joined by

A. a mere fissure

B. ischiatic symphysis

C. ischiopubic symphysis

D. public symphysis

Answer: D



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68. Ilim is a term applied to structure like

A. part of the small intestine

B. part of the pelvic girdle

C. pectoral girdle

D. a particular region of pulmonary tract

Answer: B



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69. The smallest bone in mammals is

A. septomaxillary

B. dentary

C. femur

D. stapes

Answer: D



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70. Which of the following acts as a shock absorber to cushion the tibia and the femur where they come together

A. cartilage

B. ligament

C. tendon

D. disc

Answer: A



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71. Extremities of long bones have

A. elastic cartilage

B. calcified cartilage

C. hyaline cartilage

D. fibrous cartilage

Answer: C



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72. Epiphyseal disks, which are present at the ends of long bones, are responsible for

- A. bone elongation
- B. growth of thickness of the bone
- C. remodeling the shape of bone
- D. formation of Haversian system

Answer: A



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73. Osteoblasts are found in

A. blood

B. muscle

C. bone

D. cartilage

Answer: C



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74. Tendon connects

A. cartilage with muscles

B. ligament with muscles

C. bone with bone

D. bone with muscles

Answer: D



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75. Joint between bones of human skull is

- A. hinge joint
- B. synovial joint
- C. cartilaginous
- D. fibrous

Answer: D



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76. Articulation of femur with pelvic girdle is an example of

- A. pivot joint
- B. gliding joint
- C. ball and socket joint
- D. hinge joint

Answer: C



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77. Knee joint is

- A. pivot joint
- B. hinge joint
- C. ball and socket joint
- D. gliding joint

Answer: B



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78. Joint between humerus and radio - ulna is

A. ball and socket

B. pivot

C. gliding

D. hinge

Answer: D



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79. The joint between the atlas and axis vertebrae in man is

A. gliding joint

B. ball and socket joint

C. saddle joint

D. pivot joint

Answer: D



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80. Biceps brachii and triceps brachii are

A. antagonistic muscles

B. adductors

C. abductors

D. complementary muscles

Answer: A



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81. Bundles of striated muscle fibres called fasciculi are surrounded by a sheath called

A. epimysium

B. perimysium

C. exomysium

D. endomysium

Answer: B



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82. Myoglobin is found in

A. white fibres

B. red fibres

C. can be traced in both

D. cardiac muscles only

Answer: B



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83. The neurotransmitter between a motor neuron and a muscle cell is

A. serotonin

B. endorphin

C. dopamine

D. acetylcholine

Answer: D



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84. The word 'anisotropic band' of a skeletal muscle fibre refers to it

A. light

B. Z' line

C. dark

D. both (a) and(b)

Answer: B



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85. Hensen's disc is the other name of

A. H - zone

B. A - band

C. I - band

D. Z - line

Answer: A



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86. When muscles get fatigued there is

A. more ATP, no glycogen and no lactic acid

B. much ATP , more glycogen but much
lactic acid

C. little, ATP, and glycogen but much lactic acid

D. little ATP, more glycogen and little lactic acid

Answer: C



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Higher Order Thinking Question

1. Long loops of Henle correlate with

A. more concentrated urine

B. more dilute urine

C. urine hypotonic to the blood

D. urine isotonic to the blood

Answer: A



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2. A bone left in dilute HCl for about three days will

- A. crack into pieces
- B. become soft and elastic
- C. dissolve completely
- D. dissolve completely

Answer: B



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3. A bone is distinguished from cartilage by the presence of

- A. collagen
- B. lymph vessels
- C. blood vessels
- D. haversian canals

Answer: D



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4. During muscle contraction

A. chemical energy is changed into electrical

B. chemical energy is changed into mechanical

C. mechanical energy is changed into electrical

D. mechanical energy is changed into chemical

Answer: B



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5. Which one of the following blood vessels in mammals would normally carry the largest amount of urea ?

- A. dorsal aorta
- B. hepatic portal vein
- C. renal artery
- D. hepatic artery

Answer: C



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6. Which of the following tissues in mammals show the least capacity for generation?

- A. endothelium of blood vessels
- B. skeletal tissue of long bones
- C. nervous tissue of brain
- D. epithelial tissue

Answer: D



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7. In the ball and socket joint the friction of two bones is lessened by

A. mucin

B. pericardial fluid

C. coelomic fluid

D. synovial fluid

Answer: D



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8. Which of the following ions are necessary in the chemical events of the muscle contraction ?

- A. sodium and potassium
- B. sodium and magnesium
- C. calcium and magnesium
- D. sodium and calcium

Answer: C



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