BIOLOGY

BOOKS - ARIHANT NEET BIOLOGY (HINGLISH)

EXCRETORY PRODUCTS AND THEIR ELIMINATION

Check Point 26 1

1. The process of maintaining osmotic and ionic concentrations of body fluids is known as

A. excretion

B. osmoregulation

C. homeostasis

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: B

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2. Ammonia is excreted out from the body in the form of

A. NH_4^+

B. NO_2

C. N_2

D. NO_3

Answer: A

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3. Urea is.....than ammonia.

A. less irritant

B. more irritant

C. more soluble

D. more toxic

Answer: A

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4. Which of the following is almost insoluble in water?

A. Ammonia

B. Urea

C. Uric acid

D. All of these

Answer: C

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5. Trimethylamine oxide is excreted in

A. crustaceans

B. birds

C. insects

D. amphibians

Answer: A

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6. Guanine excretion is mainly observed in

A. lung fishes

B. spiders

C. lactating women

D. teleosts

Answer: B

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7. Invertebrates like Unio, Limnaea and Asterias shows

A. ammonotelism

B. ureotelism

C. aminotelism

D. uricotelism

Answer: C

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8. Select the set of animals which consists exclusively of animals showing dual secretion (ammonotelic as well as

ureotelic).

A. Spiders and birds

B. Earthworm and snails

C. Fishes and mammals

D. Gastropods and insects

Answer: B

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9. In Herdmania, the excretory organs are

A. organs of Bojanus

B. Malpighian tubules

C. tube feet

D. neural glands

Answer: D

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10. The human kidney is originated from which germ layer?

A. Mesoderm

B. Ectoderm

C. Ectoderm

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: A

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11. The human kidneys are located in the....

A. abdominal cavity

B. heart

C. buccal cavity

D. thorax

Answer: A

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12. Hilum of the kidney leads to

A. renal pelvis

B. medulia

C. cortex

D. adrenal gland

Answer: A

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13. The kidney is covered by a tough covering known as

A. Renal capsule

B. Glisson's capsule

C. Bowman's capsule

D. malpighian corpuscles

Answer: A

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14. The extended region of cortex in between the medullary pyramids forms the

A. major calyx

B. Glisson's capsule

C. minor calyx

D. columns of Bertini

Answer: D

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15. Functional & structural unit of kidney is —

A. medulla

B. nephridia

C. nephron

D. hilum

Answer: C

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16. Glomerulus and Bowman's capsule constitute

A. medulla

B. nephrida

C. nephron

D. hilum

Answer: B

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17. In the glomerulus of the nephron, the afferent arteriole is

A. narrower than efferent arteriole

B. wider than efferent arteriale

C. of same diameter as efferent arteriole

D. longer than efferent arteriole

Answer: B

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18. In juxtamedullary nephrons

A. vasa recta is prominent

B. loop of Henle is long

C. loop of Henle runs deep into the medulla

D. All of the above

Answer: D

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19. The blood supply to kidney's is maintained through

A. renal artery

B. renal vein

C. hepatic artery

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D

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20. Length of female urethra is

A. 15-20

B. 4

C. 8

D. 25

Answer: B

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Check Point 26 2

1. The physiology of excertion involves.

A. deamination

B. ornithine cycle

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of these

Answer: C

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2. Glomerular hydrostatic hydrostatic pressure is present in

A. tubule of kidney

B. blood

C. glomercular capillaries

D. PCT

Answer: C

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3. Rate of glomerular filration per minute in an adult human beings is

A. 125mL

B. 25mL

C. 225mL

D. 425mL

Answer: A

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4. Which part of nephron is impermeable to water

A. collecting tuble

B. ascending limb of Henle loop

C. distal convoluted tubule

D. descending limb of Henle loop

Answer: B

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5. In distal convoluted tuble..... Is absorbed due to the presence of hormone aldosterone.

A. Na^+

B. Ca^{2+}

C. hypertonic urine

D. water

Answer: A

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6. Mammals have the ability to produce

A. isotnic urine

B. hypertonic urine

C. hypotonic urine

D. acidic urine

Answer: B

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7. Hypertonic urine secretion depends upon the

A. width of Bowman's capsule

B. length is loop of Henle

C. length of collecting duct

D. longer than efferent arteriole

Answer: B

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8. The counter-current mechanism operates in

A. asending and descending limbs

B. in ascending limb of Henle's loop only

C. in descending limb of Henle's loop only

D. loop of Henle and vasa recta

Answer: D

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9. The process of secretion of metabolic wastes by tubular cells into the filterate is knows as

A. tubular secretion

B. glomerular secretion

C. counter-current

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: A

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10. In DCT secretion of....and.....occurs

A. H^+ and NH_3^+

B. K^+ and NH_3^+

C. H^+ and K^+

D. creatinine and urea

Answer: C

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Check Point 26 3

1. Juxtaglomercular apparatus is consists of

A. Juxtaglomercular cells

B. mascula densa

C. lacis cells

D. All of these

Answer: D

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2. Angiotensinogen is secreted by

A. liver

B. kidney

C. pancreas

D. nephrons

Answer: A

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3. ADH s secreted by

A. stomach

B. pituitary gland

C. adreanal gland

D. intestine

Answer: B

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4. The full form of ANF is

A. Atrial Natriuretic Factor

B. Artery Natriuretc Factor

C. Arterial Natriuretic Factor

D. Arterial Natric Factor

Answer: A

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5. ANF produced by the walls of atria helps is

A. lower the blood pressure

B. NaCl reabsorption

C. concenterates urine

D. All of the above

Answer: A

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6. Micturition is

A. removal of urea from blood

B. removal of uric acid

C. passing out urine

D. removal of faeces

Answer: C

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7. The amount of urine output per day by a normal human beings is

A. 4-5L

B. 1-1.8L

C. 3-4L

D. 0.5-0.75L

Answer: C

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8. The pigments formed by the degradation of RBCS are

A. bile

B. haemoglobin

C. bilirubin and urochrome

D. bilirubin and biliverdin

Answer: D

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9. Glomerulonephritis is

A. bleeding of glomeruli of kidney

B. the absence of glomeruli of kidney

C. inflammation of glomeruli of kidney

D. inflammation of PCT of kidney

Answer: C

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10. Diuresis is a specific pathological condition which leads to

A. increased volume of urine excretion

B. decreased volume of urine excretion

C. increased glucose excretion

D. decreased electrolyte concentration

Answer: D

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Chapter Exercises Taking It Together

1. Which of the following is the most toxic waste matter?

A. Urea

B. Uric acid

C. Ammonia

D. Hippuric acid

Answer: C

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2. The following substances are the exretory products in animals. Choose the least toxic from among them

A. urea

B. uric acid

C. ammonia

D. carbon dioxide

Answer: B

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3. In which pair, both the organisms are ammonotelic?

A. Salamander and tadpole

B. Frog and man

C. Bony fish and toad

D. Frog and toad

Answer: C

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4. An advantage of excreting nitrogenous wastes in the form of uric acid is that

A. uric acid can be excreted in almost solid form

B. the formation of uric acid requires a great deal of

C. uric acid is the first metabolic breakdown product of acids

D. uric acid may be excreted through the lungs

Answer: A

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5. Which of the following pairs is incorrect?

A. Uricotelic -Birds

B. Ureotelic -Insects

C. Ammonotelic Tadpole

D. Ureotelic Elephant

Answer: B

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6. Which one of the following statement is incorrect?

A. Birds and land snails are uricotelic animals

B. Mammals and frogs are ureotelic animals

C. Aquatic amphibians and aquatic insects are ammonotelic animals

D. Birds and reptiles are ureotelic

Answer: D

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7. In annelids, excretory organs are

A. nephridia

B. Malpighian tubules

C. green glands

D. kidneys

Answer: A

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8. Which one of the statement is false?

A. Nephrons perform excretion through filtration, reabsorption and secretion

B. Nephridia are accessory excretory organs in prawn

C. Tapeworm have excretory flarne cells

D. Coxal glands are excretory organs in crustaceans

Answer: B

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9. The position of kidneys is

A. interperitoneal

B. intraperitoneal

C. retroperitoneal

D. None of these

Answer: B

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10. The retroperitoneal kidney is

A. kidney of fish

B. kidney covered by peritoneum on ventral side

C. kidney covered by peritoneum on dorsal side

D. kidney uncovered by peritorneum on cither side

Answer: B

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11. Ureter, blood vessels and nerves enter in to the kidney through : –

A. renal cortex

B. renal medulla

C. hilum

D. urethra

Answer: C

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12. Parietal layer of Bowman's capsule is lined by

A. ciliated cuboidal epithelium

B. squamous epithelium

C. non-ciliated cuboidal epithelium

D. non-ciliated columnar epithelium

Answer: B

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13. Podocytes are the cells , present in

A. neck of nephron

B. the wall of Bowman's capsule

C. outer wall of loop of Henle

D. wall of glomerular capillaries

Answer: B

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14. Which one of the four parts mentioned below does not constitute a part of a single uriniferous tubule

A. Bowman's capsule

B. Distal convoluted tubule

C. Loop of Henle

D. Collecting duct

Answer: D

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15. Brush border is characteristic of

A. neck of nephron

B. collecting tube

C. Proximal convoluted tubule

D. All of the above

Answer: C

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16. Metanephric kidney occurs in

A. amniotes

B. fishes

C. amphibians

D. invertebrates

Answer: A

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17. In man kidney is

A. pronephros

B. mesonephros

C. metanephros

D. None of these

Answer: C

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18. Diameter of the renal afferent vessel is

A. same as that of efferent

B. smaller than that of efferent

C. larger than that of efferent

D. there is no efferent vessel

Answer: C

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19. Duct of Bellini is connected with

A. collecting duct

B. DCT

C. ureter

D. papilla

Answer: A

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20. Vital morphological and physiological units of mammalian kidney are

A. ureters

B. seminiferous tubules

C. uriniferous tubules

D. nephridia

Answer: C

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21. Homeosasis is

A. process of maintaining osmotic and ionic concentration of body fiuids

B. maintenance of a constant favourable internal environemt despite the flactuations in outer environment of the body/cell

C. act of maintaining a stedy state in the body

D. Both b and c

Answer: D

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22. What is incorrect about kidneys?

A. Peripheral cortex and central medulla

B. Blood enters glomerulus through efferent arterioles

C. Malpighian corpuscle occur in cortex

D. Concave part of kidney is called hilus

Answer: B

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23. The main function of pyramids of kidney is to

A. contain collecting tubules of kidney

B. direct the urine to flow in ureter

C. support the openings of collecting canals

D. store fats and protein

Answer: B

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24. In nephrons there is complete absorption of

A. urea

B. salt

C. glucose

D. water

Answer: C

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25. In nephrons, water absorption is maximum in

A. proxiumal convoluted tubule

B. descending loop of Henle

C. ascending loop of Heale

D. distal convoluted tubule

Answer: B

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26. Which one does not enter nephron

A. water

B. Glucose

C. Plasma proteins

D. Urea

Answer: C

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27. Main function of descending loop of Henle is

A. absorption of water

B. absorption of sugar

C. absorption of sodium

D. secretion of ions

Answer: A

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28. Which group of the following contains the final excretory product?

A. Ornithine, cytosin, citrulline

B. Allantois, hippuric acid, ornithinic acid

C. Creatine, creatinine, citrulline

D. Trimethyl aminoxide, citrulline, arginine

Answer: B

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29. The end product of ornithine cycle is

A. uric acid

B. carbon dioxide

C. ammonia

D. urea

Answer: D

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30. What is true of urea biosynthesis

A. Uric acid is starting point

B. Urea is synthesized in lysosomes

C. Urea cycle enzymes are located inside mitochondria

D. Urea is synthesized in liver

Answer: D

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31. Identify the statement, which is incorrect about ammonotelism?

A. Ammonia is a highly toxic excretory product

B. ammonotelic animals live in freshwater

C. ammonia is excreted as ammonium ions

D. ammonotelic animals are elasmobranch fishes

Answer: D

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32. The prescnce of arginase confirms that the

A. urea cycle is operating

B. urea cycle may be operating

C. arginine is being converted into ornithine

D. arginine is being converted into citrulline

Answer: C

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33. In kidneys, urine is produced by three processes

A. dialysis, ultrafiltration and tubular secretion

B. ultrafiltration, dialysis and tubular secretion

C. ultrafiltration, tubular reabsorption and tubular

D. dialysis, tubular reabsorption and tubular secretion

Answer: C

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34. For formation of urea which one of the following is required alongwith ammonia

A. CO_2, arginase and water

B. O_2, CO_2 and arrginase

C. Aspartate, CO_2 and water

D. Aspartate, O_2 and CO_2,

Answer: A

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35. Ultrafiltration occurs in

A. glomerulus

B. Bowman's capsule

C. Malpighian body

D. ureter

Answer: A

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36. What is permeable for ascending loop of Henle ?

A. Ammonia

B. Glucose

C. Sodium ions

D. Water

Answer: C

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37. Na^+ and Cl' are absorbed in kideny in the region of

A. ascending limb of Henle's loop

B. descending limb of Henle's loop

C. DCT

D. PCT

Answer: A

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38. Capillary pressure in the glomeruli

A. is lower than pressure in the efferent arterioles

B. rises when the alfferent arterioles constric

C. is higher than other capillaries in the body

D. is reduced by about 10% when arterial pressure lalls 10% below the normal level

Answer: C

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39. Glomerular filtrate is

A. blood minus blood corpuscles and plasma protein

B. blood minus corpuscles

C. mixture of water, ammonia and corpuscles

D. urine

Answer: A

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40. What causes the liquid part of blood to filter out from the glomerulus into the renal tubule?

A. Osmosis

B. High (hydrostatic) pressure

C. Diapedesis

D. Dialysis

Answer: B

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41. Reabsorption of water in PCT part of nephron is

A. passive, 80%

B. active, 80%

C. active, 40%

D. passive, 40%

Answer: A

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42. Nephron's distal convoluted tubule is permeable to

A. HCO_3^- ions

B. Na^+ ions

C. H_2O

D. All of these

Answer: D

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43. Reabsorption of chloride ions from glomerular filtrate in kidney tubule occurs by

A. active transport

B. diffusion

C. osimosis

D. Brownian movement

Answer: B

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44. Which of the following is the correct pathway for passage of urine in humans?

A. Renal vein-Ureter-Bladder-Urethra

B. Collecting-tuble-Ureter-Bladder-Urethra

C. Pelvis-Medulla-Bladder-Urethra

D. Cortex-Medulla-Bladder-Urethra

Answer: B

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45. Amount of glomerular filtrate formed per day is

A. 50L

B. 180L

C. 250L

D. 1000L

Answer: B

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46. Mechansim of uric acid excretion in a nephron is

A. osmosis

B. diffusion

C. ultrafiltration

D. secretion

Answer: C

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47. Urine is concentrated in loop of Henle in

A. desconding limb

B. thick ascending limb

C. hair-pin hand between descending and ascending limbs

D. area between ascending limh and distal convoluted tubule.

Answer: C

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48. Which feature enables the mammalian kidney to concentrate urine in the medullary region?

A. Maintaining a high osmotic pressure in the tisstes between the tubules

B. Rapid removal of sodium ion from the medullary tissues

C. Rapid flow of blood through the medulla

D. High oxidative metabollsm of medullary cells

Answer: A

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49. If the diameter of the afferent renal arteriole is decreased and that of efferent renal arteriole is increased, the ultra-filtration will

A. be faster

B. be slower

C. not take place

D. take place with the same speed

Answer: B

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50. Which is mismatched?

(a)	Bowman's capsule	$-$Glomerular filtration
(b)	PCT	$-$absorption of Na^+ and K^+
(c)	DCT	$-$absorption of glucose
(d)	None of these	$-$

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51. Reabsorption of K^+ ions in the tubules of nephrons occurs by the process of

A. osmosis

B. diffusion

C. filtration

D. active transport

Answer: D

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52. The major reabsorption of Na^+ takes place in which part of kidney

A. ascending limb of loop of Henle

B. descending limb of loop of Henle

C. collecting tubule

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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53. We can produce concentrated? Dilute urine. This is facilitated by a special mechanism. Identify the mechanism.

A. Reabsorption from PCT

B. Reabsorption from collecting duct

C. Reabsorption/Sccretion in DCT

D. Counter-current mechanism in Henle's loop/vasa recta

Answer: D

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54. The urine excreted by mammals is

A. isotonic

B. hypotonic

C. hypertonic

D. None of those

Answer: C

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55. Which blood vessel takes blood away from kidney ?

A. Renal portal vein

B. Renal vein

C. Afferent arteriole

D. Efferent arteriole

Answer: B

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56. The macula densa is a part of the

A. proximal convoluted tubule

B. afferent arteriole

C. distal convoluted tubule

D. efferent arteriole

Answer: B

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57. Renin is released by

A. juxtaglomerular apparatus

B. cortical nephron

C. collecting duct

D. pelvis

Answer: A

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58. Which one of the following is also known as antidiuretic hormone?

A. Oxytocin

B. Vasopressin

C. Adrenaline

D. Calcitonin

Answer: B

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59. Absorption of water in DCT is controlled by

A. ACTH

B. ADH

C. LH

D. oxytocin

Answer: B

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60. Aldostercne hormone is produced by

A. cortex of adrenal glands

B. medulla of adrenal glands

C. pituitary glands

D. pancreas

Answer: A

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61. The kidneys control the amount of water with the help of hormone

A. ADH

B. aldosterone

C. AVP

D. Both (a) and (c)

Answer: D

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62. The kidneys control the amount of Na with the help of hormone

A. aldosterone

B. thyroid

C. ADH

D. parathyroid

Answer: A

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63. In micturition

A. urethra relaxes

B. ureter contracts

C. ureter relaxes

D. urethra contracts

Answer: A

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64. If we remove the pressure receptors from the urinary bladder wall then

A. there will be no micturition

B. micturition will continue

C. there will be no collection of urine in bladder

D. urine will collect in the bladder

Answer: A

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65. Excretion is a continuous process but urine is not passed out continuously because of

A. urinary bladder

B. cloaca

C. rectum

D. ureter

Answer: A

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66. Concentration of inorganic salts in normal urine of a human beings is

A. 0.0015

B. 0.0025

C. 0.015

D. 0.025

Answer: C

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67. The pH of human urine is approximately

A. 6.5

B. 7

C. 6

D. 7.5

Answer: C

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68. Human urine is invariably acidic because

A. the blood entering the kidney is acidic

B. kidneys selectively filter out the acidic substances of blood Into urine

C. kidneys secrete acids to keep urine acidic

D. urine is made acidic in urinary bladder

Answer: B

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69. Why do we pass more urine during winter and wet seasons ?

A. Increased ADH secretion

B. Increased activity of kidneys

C. Decreased water absorption by nephrons

D. Reduced sweating

Answer: D

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70. Kidneys are not the only organs of excretion their work is supplemented by

A. liver

B. skin

C. intestine

D. All of these

Answer: D

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71. In Bright's disease (nephritis), occurs

A. local bacterial Infection

B. hypotonle urine

C. painful urination

D. All of these

Answer: D

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72. The condition of accumulation of urea in the blood is termed as

A. renal caleul

B. glomerulonephritis

C. uremia

D. ketonuria

Answer: C

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73. Isosthenuria is

A. large amount of urea is present in urine

B. urine has osmolarity similar to that of plasma

C. Inflammation of nephrons

D. inflammation of urinary bladder

Answer: B

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74. The main cause of diabetes insipidus is

A. deliciency of ADH

B. increase in amount of ADH

C. eating excess sugar

D. None of the above

Answer: A

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75. Excessive thirst leading to increased consumption of water is

A. polyurea

B. glycemis

C. polyphagia

D. polydipsia

Answer: D

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76. Which of the following statements is correct?

A. ADH prevents conversion of angiotensinogen in blood to angiotensin

B. Aldosterone facilitates water reabeorption

C. ANP enhances sodium reabsorption

D. Renin causes vasodilation

Answer: B

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77. A large quantity of one of the following is removed from our body by lungs.

A. CO_2 only

B. H_2O only

C. CO_2 and H_2O

D. ammonia

Answer: C

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78. Dialysing unit (artificial kidney) contains a fluid which is almost same as plasma except that it has

A. high urea

B. high urea

C. no urea

D. high uric acid

Answer: C

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79. What will happen if one kidney of a person is removed

A. He will still survive and remain normal

B. He will die due to blood poisoning

C. Ures will go on accumalating in blood

D. Urination will stop

Answer: A

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80. The urine under normal conditions does not contain glucose because

A. glucose in the glomerular filtrate is converted into glycogen.

B. glucose in the glomerular filtrate is absorbed in the uriniferous tubules.

C. glucose of the blood is not filtered In the glomerulus

D. the normal Mood sugar is fructose

Answer: B

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81. Which one of the following statement is correct?

A. Renal corpuscle and glomerulus constitute Malpiglhian corpuscle

B. Bowman's capsule and glomerulus together constitute renal corpuscle.

C. Bowman's capsule and Malpighian tubules constitute the glomerulus.

D. Malpighian corpuscles and glomerulus constitute the Bowman's capsule

Answer: B

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82. Which one of the following statement is incorrect?

A. The medullary zone of kidney is divided into a few conical masses called medullary pyramids projecting into the calyces.

B. Inside the kidney the cortical region extends in between the medullary pyramids as renal pelvis.

C. Glomerulus along with Bowman's capsule is called the renal corpuscle.

D. Renal corpuscle, Proximal Convoluted Tubule (PCT) and Distal Convoluted Tubule (DCT) of the nephron are situated in the cortical region of kidney

Answer: B

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83. The four structures listed are part of the human excretory system

I. Bladder II. Kidney

III. Ureter IV. Urethra

In which order does a molecule of urea pass through these structures?

	First →			Last
(a)	I	II	III	IV
(b)	I	IV	III	II
(c)	II	I	III	IV
(d)	II	III	I	IV

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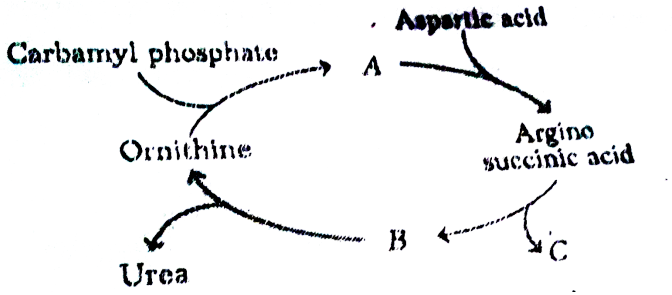
84. In the skeletal form of ornithine cycle given below, some intermediate products are indicated byalphabets. Choose the answer in which these alphabets are properly matched with the name of corresponding products.



A. A-Citrulline, B-Fumaric acid, C-Arginine

B. A-Citrulline, B-Arginine, C-Fumarie acid

C. A-Arginine, B-Succinic acid, C-Famaric acid

D. A-Citrulline, B-Arginine, C-Succinic acid

Answer: B

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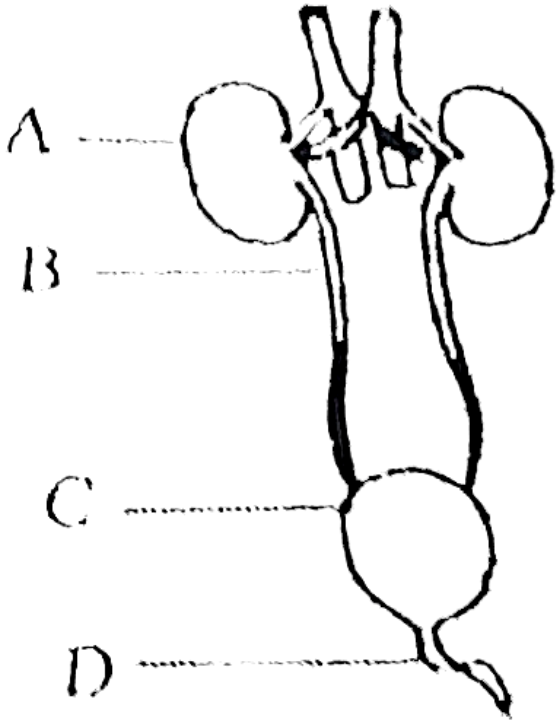
85. The diagram shows part of the excretory system of a mammal.



What are the labelled structures

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86. Identify the correct statements wrt human excretory system.

A. The two kidneys lie at the level of ovaries

B. In mammallan kidney, renal pyramids are seen in the medulla

C. The bunch of capillaries present in the Bowman's capsnle is called pacinlan corpuscle.

D. Glomerulus does not belong to uriniferous tubules.

Answer: B

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87. Identify the incorrect matches wrt excretory organs of different animals.

(a) Arthropoda $-$Green glands
(b) Mollusca $-$Metanephridia
(c) Ascheminthes$-$ Renette cells

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88. Few animals instead of excreting ammonia, convert it into Trimethylamine (TMA).

How many of such animals do you count that follow above procedure?

Marine molluscs, Crustaceans, Fishes, Birds, Humans, Sastropods

A. One

B. Three

C. Five

D. Four

Answer: B

View Text Solution

89. I. Ludwig shunt II.Trueta shunt

The given process are a part of

A. ornithine cycle

B. urea cycle

C. RAAS

D. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D

View Text Solution

90. How many words co-relate with accessory excretory organs?

Skin, Lungs, Liver, Pancreas, Intestine, Mouth

A. Four

B. Three

C. Five

D. Two

Answer: A

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91. Towards the centre of the inner concave surface of the kidney a notch..A... is present. It leads to a funnel-shaped.B...

Identify A and B.....

A. A-calyces, B-renal fasica

B. A-columns of Berlini, B-renal capsule

C. A-hilum, B-renal pelvis

D. A hilum, B-renal fasica

Answer: C

View Text Solution

92. Identily the correct statements wrt to functions of renal tubules.

A. All essential nutrients, 70-80% of electrolyses and water-prosimal convoluted tobules.

B. Conditional absorption of Na^+ water and HCO_3^- proxinal convoluted tubules

C. Maintenance of high osmolarity of the medullary intestinal fluid-Collecting Duct.

D. Micturition reflex-Henle's loop.

Answer: A

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93. In reabsorption process in humans,.. A... and ...B... are reabsorbed through active transport. Glucose and amino acids are reabsorbed through...C... transport. Simple diffusion is used for ...D...

Fill in the blanks with appropriate options.

A. ACI^-, B-water, C-usmosis, D-urea

B. $A - Na^+$, $B - K^+$, C-passive, $D - Cl^-$

C. $A - K^+$, $B - CI^-$, C-active, $D - Na^+$

D. A-urea, $B - CI^-$, C-osmosis, $D - K^+$

Answer: B

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94. Which of the following is incorrect?

A. Blood vessel leading to glomerulus is called efferent arteriole.

B. Cortical nephron has no or highly reduced vasa recta

C. Vasa recta runs parallel to the Henle's loop in juxtamedullary nephrons

D. In glomerulus, afferent arteriole is wider than efferent arteriole

Answer: A

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95. Identify the false statements from below.

A. The smallest functional unit of kidney is the nephron

B. Urinary bladder is present in snakes and crocodiles

C. Urea can be transported by all RBC's, WBC's and blood plasina

D. Both (b) and (c)

Answer: D

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96. Which of the following is a correct match wrt different types of kidney in living organisms?

(a) Holonephrinc Kidney $-$Sharks
(b) Metanephiric Kidney $-$Birds
(c) Mesonephirc Kidney$-$ Myxine
(d) Tail Kidney $-$Reptiles

View Text Solution

97. I. Renal capsule is the innermost tough covering of fibres connective tissue.

II.Renal fascia is the middle cover invading adipose tissue.

A. Statement I is correct

B. Statement II is correct

C. Both statements are correct

D. Both statements are incorrect

Answer: A

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98. Identify the correct match with respect to human urine.

A. pH (slighlty acidic)-5

B. Clarity Fresh urine is transparent

C. Odour-Ammonical odour in fresh urine

D. Glucose-Present in normal urine

Answer: B

View Text Solution

Section B Medical Entrances Special Format Questions Statement Based Questions

1. Waste products removed through urea cycle from the blood in liver are

I.ammonia II.urea

III.carbon dioxide IV.arginine

Choose the correct answer.

A. I,II and III

B. I and II

C. III and IV

D. II and IV

Answer: B

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2. Tubular reabsorption occurs in

I. proximal convoluted tubule

II.collecting ducts

III. loop of Henle

IV. Bowman's capsule

Choose the correct answer.

A. I and IV

B. II and III

C. I and II

D. All of these

Answer: C

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3. Human urine

I. is transparent but basic and onn standing become cloudy due to excessive perspiration.

II. is pale yellow in colour due to pigment urochrome.

III. has specific gravity hetween 4.01 to 4.05.

IV. on standing give ammonical odour due to the conversion of urea into ammonia.

Choose the correct answer.

A. I, II and III

B. II and IV

C. I, II and IV

D. Only IV

Answer: B

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4. The processes involved in urirne formation are

I. tubular secretion II. glomerular filtration

III. tubular reabsorption IV. tubular filtration

Choose the correct answer.

A. Only III

B. I and II

C. III and IV

D. I,II and III

Answer: D

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5. Select the correct combinations.

I	Dysuria	–Painful urinaton
II	Pyuria	–WBCs of pus in the same
III	Fructosuria	–absence of glucose in urine
IV	Albumin-urea	–absence of ketone bodies in urine

Choose the correct answer.

A. Only I

B. II and III

C. I and II

D. None of these

Answer: C

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6. During hemdialysis process

I. blood drained from a conveniend artery and anticoagulant is added (heparin).

II. Removal of nitrogenous waste from blood.

III. Blood is passed through a coiled porous cellophane membrane of tube bathing in dialysis fluid.

IV. blood is mixed with antiheparin and passed into vein.

Arrange the steps

A. $I \rightarrow II \rightarrow III \rightarrow IV$

B. $IV \rightarrow III \rightarrow II \rightarrow I$

C. $I \rightarrow III \rightarrow II \rightarrow IV$

D. $I \rightarrow IV \rightarrow II \rightarrow III$

Answer: C

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7. Match the following Columns.

	Column I		Column II
A.	Loop of Henle	1.	Carries blood into the kidney
B.	Renal artery	2.	Area, where a considerable amount of reabsorption takes place
C.	Proximal convoluted tubule	3.	Main area of secretion
D.	Glomerulus	4.	Filtration of blood
E.	Distal convoluted tubule	5.	Plays a role in concentration of urine

A.

	A	B	C	D	E
(a)	1	2	3	4	5

B.

	A	B	C	D	E
(b)	5	4	3	2	1

C.

	A	B	C	D	E
(c)	5	1	2	4	3

D.

	A	B	C	D	E
(d)	4	3	1	5	2

Answer: C

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8. Match the following Columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Uremia	1. Excess of protein level in urine
B. Haematuria	2. The presence of high ketone bodies in urine
C. Ketonuria	3. The presence of blood cells in urine
D. Glycosuria	4. The presence of glucose in urine
E. Proteinuria	5. The presence of excess urea in urine

	A	B	C	D	E
(a)	5	3	2	4	1
(b)	4	5	3	2	1
(c)	5	3	4	2	1
(d)	4	3	1	5	2

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9. Match the following Columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Proximal convoluted tubule	1. Formation of concentrated urine
B. Distal convoluted tubule	2. Filtration of blood
C. Henle's loop	3. Reabsorption of 70-80% of electrolytes
D. Counter current mechanisms	4. Ionic balance
E. Renal corpuscle	5. Maintenance of concentration gradient in medulla

	A	B	C	D	E
(a)	3	5	4	2	1
(b)	3	4	1	5	2
(c)	1	3	2	5	4
(d)	3	1	4	5	2

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10. Match the following Columns.

Column I	Column II
A. Glycosuria	1. Accumulation of uric acid in joints
B. Renal calculi	2. Inflammation in glomeruli
C. Glomerular nephritis	3. Mass of crystallised salts within the kidney
D. Gout	4. Presence of glucose in urine

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	2	4
(b)	3	2	4	1
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	4	2	3	1

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11. Assertion: Ureotelism occurs when there is excess availability of water.

Reason: Elasmobranches are ureotelic.

A. Both Assertion and Reas are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. th Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is nor the cerrect explanation of Assertion

C. Asertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: D

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12. Assertion: Major portion of urinary bladder is formed of detrusor muscle.

Reason: Detrusor muscles perforrm the function of expelling a substance.

A. Both Assertion and Reas are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. th Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is nor the cerrect explanation of Assertion

C. Asertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: A

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13. Assertion: Laud reptiles are uricotelic animals.

Reason: Land reptiles are found in dry conditions.

A. Both Assertion and Reas are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. th Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is nor the cerrect explanation of Assertion

C. Asertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: A

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14. Assertion: Human kidney is retroperitoneal in position,

Reason: Human kidney lies outside the peritoneal cavity.

A. Both Assertion and Reas are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. th Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is nor the cerrect explanation of Assertion

C. Asertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: C

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15. Assertion: The length of Henle's loop is proportional to the concentration of urine.

Reason: The length of Henle's loop is opposite to concentration urine.

A. Both Assertion and Reas are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. th Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is nor the cerrect explanation of Assertion

C. Asertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: C

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16. Assertion : Mammals , living in deserts contain more concentrated urine .

Reason : They contain very long loop of Henle in their nephrons .

A. Both Assertion and Reas are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion

B. th Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is nor the cerrect explanation of Assertion

C. Asertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Assertion is false, but Reason is true

Answer: A

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Section C Medical Entrances Gallery

1. Part of nephron involved in active reabsorption of sodium is

A. distal convoluted tubule

B. proximal convoluted tubule

C. Bowman's capsule

D. descending limb of Henle loop

Answer: B

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2. Which are not ureoteclic?

A. Mammals

B. Terrestrial amphibians

C. Aquatic insects

D. Birds/snakes

Answer: D

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3. Arginosuccinase is

A. hydrolase

B. ligase

C. lypase

D. oxido-reductase

Answer: C

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4. The increase in blood flow to heart stimulates secretion of

A. renin

B. oxytocin

C. antidiuretic hormone

D. atrial natriuretic factor

Answer: D

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5. Choose the incorrect statement regarding urine formation.

A. Filtration is selective process performed by glomerulus

B. Glomerular capillary blood pressure causes filtration of blood through three layers

C. GFR in a healthy individual is approximately 125 mL/min

D. A fall in GFR activates JG cells to release renin

Answer:

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6. Vasa recta refers to

A. rectum region of insects

B. blood capillaries in invertebrates

C. a fine blood capillary network of afferent arteriole

D. a fine capillary network which runs parallel to Henle's

Answer: D

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7. Find the incorrectly matched pair of animal and its excretory structure.

(a) Balanoglossus $-$Proboscis gland
(b) Earthworm $-$Nephridia
(c) Grasshopper $-$Malpighian tubules
(d) Prawn $-$Flame cells
(e) Amphioxus $-$Protonephridia

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8. The conditions in which kidneys fail to conserve water leading to water loss and dehydration due to impaired

ADH synthesis or release is

A. Graves' disease

B. Addison's disease

C. Diabetes insipidus

D. Cretinism

Answer: C

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9. Which one of the following component of urine in a healthy human does not differ much in concentration from that of blood plasma

A. NH_4^+

B. K^+

C. Na^+

D. SO_4^{2-}

Answer: D

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10. Human urine is usually acidic because

A. sodium transporter exchanges one hydrogen ion for each sodium ion, in peritubular capillaries

B. excreted plasma proteins are acidic

C. potassium and sodium exchatnge generates acidity

D. hydrogen ions are actively secreted into the filtrate

Answer: D

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11. Which of the following statement is false?

A. Urea is more toxic than ammonia

B. Ammonia js converted to urea in liver

C. Ammonia is produced in the body cells by the metabolism of proteins.

D. Fluid collected in Bowman's capsule is called glomerular fluid.

Answer: A

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12. Which determines the abiltiy of a mammal to concentrate its urine

A. Number of nephrons

B. Length of proximal convoluted tubules

C. Length of collecting ducts

D. Size of glomerulus

Answer: C

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13. Concentration of urine is controlled by

A. ACTH

B. MSH

C. ADH

D. Oxytocin

Answer: C

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14. Choose the correct one regarding urinary excretion

A. Urinary excretion : Glomerular filtration -Tubular reabsorption +Tubular secretion

B. Urinary excretion : Tubular reabsorption + Glomerular filtration - Tubular secretion

C. Urinary excretion : Tubular secretion + Tubular reabsorption

D. Urinary excretion : Tubular secretion-Glomerular Giltration

Answer: A

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15. Which of the following disease shows the blockage of kidney tubules and causes severe back pain

A. Renal calculi

B. Urermia

C. Kidney failure

D. Nephritis

Answer: A

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16. Which segment of renal tubule is permeable to water but nearly impermeable to salts

A. Descending limb of Henle's loop

B. Proximal convoluted tubule

C. Ascending limb of Henle's loop

D. Distal convoluted tubule

Answer: A

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17. Which of the following causes an increase in sodium reabsorption in the distal convoluted tubule

A. Increase in aldosterone levels

B. Increase in antidiuretic hormone levels

C. Decrease in aldosterone levels

D. Decrease in antidiuretic hormone levels

Answer: A

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18. The correct match is

I. DCT - Secretion of H^+ and K^+ ions

II. Henle's loop -Reabsorption of glucose, water and Na^+ ions

III. Podocytes - Attached to parietal layer of Bowman's capsule

IV. JGA - Rise in glomerular blood pressure activates it to release renin.

A. Only III

B. Only II

C. Only I

D. Only IV

Answer: C

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19. Identify the correct statement regarding urine formation

A. Counter-current mechanism works around the glomerulus and PCT.

B. To prevent diuresis, ADH facilitates water reabsorption from the later parts of the tubules.

C. Maximum absorption of electrolytes occurs in Henle's loop

D. A decrease in blood pressure can increase the glomerular filtration rate.

Answer: B

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20. Proximal convoluted tubule of nephron is responsible for

A. filtration of blood

B. maintenance of glomerular filtration rate

C. selective reabsorption of glucose, amino acid, NaCl and water

D. reabsorption of salts only

Answer: C

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21. The accumulation of urea in the blood due to malfunctioning of kidneys is referred as

A. uremia

B. renal calculi

C. edema

D. glomerulonephritis

Answer: A

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22. Amino acids participating in ornithine cycle are

A. Ornithine, citrulline and alanine

B. Ornithine, citrulline and arginine

C. Ornithine, alanine and fumaric acid

D. Ornithine, citrulline and fumaric acid

Answer: B

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23. Which of the following causes decreases in blood pressure?

A. Renin

B. Angiotensin

C. ANF

D. None of these

Answer: C

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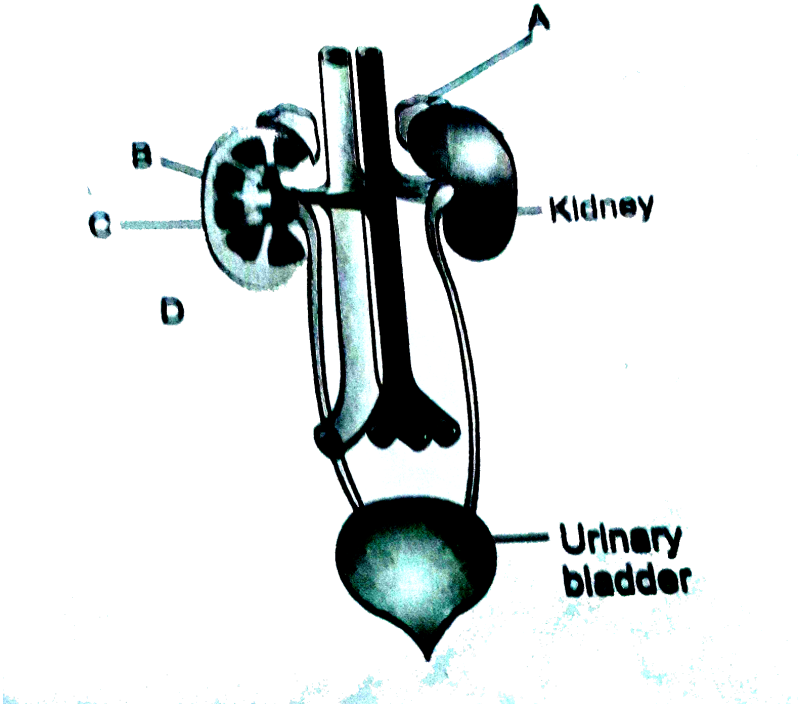
24. Figure 19 .1 7 shows human urinary system with structures labeled A-D. Select the option which correctly identifies them and gives their characteristics and/or functions.



A. B-Pelvis-Broad funnel-Shaped space inner to hilum, directly connected to lonp of I lenle

B. C-Medulla--Inner zone of kidney and contains complex nephrons

C. D-Cortex-Outer part of kidney and do not contain any part of nephrons

D. A-Adrenal glands-located at the anterior part of kidney, secretes catecholamincs which stimulate glycogen breakdown

Answer: D

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25. Which of the following activates JG cells to release renin?

A. Increase in glomerular filtration rate

B. Passage of urea into medullary interstitiumn

C. Atrial natriuretic factor

D. Fall in glomerular filtration rate

Answer: D

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26. Dialysing fluid have the same composition as that of plasma except :-

A. proteins

B. electrolytes

C. hormones

D. oxygen

Answer:

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27. Read the following statement and choose the correct option

I. Asceding limb of Henle's loop is permeable to water

II. Tubular cells secrete substance like H^+, K^+ and ammonia into filtrate

III. There is maximum reabsorption in Henle's loop

IV. Conditional reabsorption of Na^+ occurs in DCT

V. PCT helps in maintaining ionic balance of body fluids

A. I,IV and V are correct

B. II,III and V are correct

C. II,IV and V are correct

D. I,II and III are correct

Answer: D

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28. The maximum amount of electrolytes and water (70-80 per cent) from the glomerular filtrate is reabsorbed in which part of the nephron?

A. Ascending limb of loop of Henle

B. Distal convoluted tubule

C. Proximal convoluted tubule

D. Descending limb of loop of Henle

Answer: C

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29. ADH regulates the permeability of

A. proximal convoluted tubule

B. collecting tubule and distal convoluted rubule

C. ascending limb of loop of Heale

D. descending limb

Answer: B

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30. Which one of the following correctly explains the function of a specific part of a human nephron?

A. Henle's loop - Most reabsorption of the mijor substance from the glomerular filtrate

B. Distal convoluted tubule- Reabsorption of ions into the surrounding blood capillaries

C. Afferent arteriole- Carries the blood away from the glomerulus towards renal vein

D. Podocytes - Create minute spaces (Create minute spaces (slit pores) for the filtration of blood into

the Bowmans capsule

Answer: D

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31. Uricotelic mode of passing out nitrogenous wastes is found in

A. birds and annelids

B. armphibians and reptiles

C. insects and amphibians

D. reptiles and birds

Answer: D

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32. Which one of the following statement is correct respect to kidney function regulation

A. Exposure to cold temperature stimulates ADH release

B. An increase in glomerular blood flow stimulates formation of angiotensin-II

C. During summer when body loses lot of water by evaporation, the release of ADH is suppressed

D. When someone drinks lot of water ADH release is stopped.

Answer: D

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33. Choose the correct statement.

A. The juxtamedullary nephrons have reduced Henle's loop

B. Vasa recta is not well-developed in cortical nephrons

C. The PCT and DCT are situated in the medulla of the kidney

D. The glomerulus encloses the Bowman's capsule

Answer:

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34. The condition where urea accumulates in blood is

A. glycosuria

B. uremia

C. ketonuria

D. acidosis

Answer: B

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35. The waste products produced in man which need to be excreted are

A. All of these

B. urea and salts

C. excoss of water

D. All of these

Answer: D

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36. The human kidney is originated from which germ layer?

A. is responsible for the storage of nutrients such as glycogen

B. concentrates the urine by actively transporting water out of the filtrate

C. produces taoce dilute urine when the collecting ducts become less permeable to water

D. responds to antidiuretic bornmone by increasing urine output

Answer: C

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37. Physiologically urea is produced by the action of an enzyme

A. arginase

B. urease

C. uricase

D. None of these

Answer: A

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38. Glucose and amino acids are reabsorbed in

A. proximal tubule

B. distal tubule

C. collecting duct

D. loop of Henle

Answer: A

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39. In 24h, total glomercular filtrate formed in the human kidney is approximately

A. 1.7L

B. 7L

C. 17L

D. 170L

Answer: D

40. Which one of the following statements in regard to the excretion by the human kidneys is correct?

A. Descending limb of loop of Henle is impermeable to water

B. Distal convoluted tubule is incapable of reabsorbing HCO

C. Nearly 99% of the glomerular filtrate is reabsorbed by the renal tubules

D. Ascending limb of loop of Henle is impermeable to electrolytes

Answer: C

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41. The principal nitrogenous excretory compound in humans is synthesised in

A. kidneys as well as eliminated by kidneys

B. liver and also wliminated by the same thorugh bile

C. the liver, but eliminated mostly through kidneys

D. the liver, but eliminated

Answer: D

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42. The function of renin is

A. reabsorption of water

B. reabsorption of sodium

C. diluting the urine

D. increasing sugar level in urine.

Answer: A

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43. Function of renin is

A. vasodilation

B. reduce blood pressure

C. degradation of angiotensinogen

D. None of these

Answer: C

View Text Solution

44. Facultative reabsorption of water occurs in

A. kidney

B. ascending loop of Henle

C. collecting duct

D. All of these

Answer: C

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45. If Henle's loop were absent from mammalian nephron which of the following is to be expected

A. The urine will be more concentrated

B. The urine will be more diluted

C. There will be no urine formation

D. There will be hardly any change in the quality and quantity of urine formed.

Answer: B

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46. Least toxic excretory material is

A. ammonia

B. amino acids

C. urea

D. uric acid

Answer: D

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47. Read the following statements and select the correct option

Statement 1 : When the urine moves through the descending limb, it becomes hypertonic to blood plasma and as it passes through the ascending limb of Henl's loop it becomes hypotonic to blood plasma

Statement : The decending limb is permeable to sodium ions, while the ascending limb is impermeable to sodium ions

A. Both statements A and B are incorrect

B. Both statements A andB are correct

C. Statement A is correct and B is incorrect

D. Statement A is incorrect and B is correct

Answer: C

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48. Uric acid is the chief nitrogenous component of the excretory products of :

A. man

B. earthworm

C. cockroach

D. frog

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

49. Maintenance of body potassium level is primarily by tubular

A. absorption in PCT

B. secretion in DCT and cortical collectirng duct

C. absorption in DCT

D. secretion in PCT

Answer: B

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50. This is not a nitrogenous waste

A. creatinine

B. purine

C. allantoin

D. citrulline

Answer: D

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51. Which is not an excretory organ of vertebrates ?

A. Liver

B. Kidney

C. Book lungs

D. Hepatopancreas

Answer: D

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52. Which of the following is the least poisonous nitrogenous waste?

A. Ammonia

B. Urea

C. Uric acid

D. Ammonia and urea

Answer: C

Watch Video Solution

53. Hypotonic urine is present in

A. PCT

B. DCT

C. collecting tubule

D. Henle's loop

Answer: A

View Text Solution

54. Assertion : Process of maintaining a constant internal environment is known as homeostasis .

Reason : Kidneys are excretory and homeostatic organs.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explaniation of Assertion

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer: B

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55. Assertion: Urea is a less toxic excretory substance comparatively to urice acid.

Reason: Birds and insects are ureotelic animals.

A. Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion

B. Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the cunect explanation of Assertlon

C. Assertion is true, but Reason is false

D. Both Assertion and Reason are false

Answer: D

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56. Uricotelic group of animals is

A. frog, green lizard and fish

B. garden lizard, crow and eagle

C. cow, dog and sheep

D. tiger, Salamander and lizard

Answer: B

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57. Select the incorrect statement regarding mechanism of urine formation in man.

A. The glomercular filtration rate is about 125mL per minute

B. The ultrafiltration is opposed by the colloidal osmotic pressure of plasma

C. Aldosterone induces greater reabsorption of sodium

D. The counter-current system contributes in diluting the urine

Answer:

58. Which one of the following is correct with reference to haemodialysis?

A. Absorbs and resends excess of ions

B. The dialysis unit has a coiled cellophane tube

C. Blood is pumped back through a suitable artery after haemodialysis

D. Anti-heparin is added prior to haernodialysis

Answer: B

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59. What is removed from the filtrate at loop of Henle?

A. Water

B. Salts

C. Urea

D. All of these

Answer: D

Watch Video Solution

60. What will happen if the stretch receptors of the urinary bladder wall are totally removed ?

A. Urine will not collect in the bladder

B. Micturition will continue

C. Urine will continue to collect normally in the bladder

D. Urine will not form

Answer: C

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61. Bowman's capsule is present in

A. renal cortex

B. renal medulla

C. renal capsule

D. renal fascia

Answer: A

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62. Malpighian tubules are

A. excretory organs of insects

B. excretory organs of frog

C. respiratory organs of insects

D. endocrine glands of insects

Answer: A

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63. Loop of Henle is associated with : —

A. excretory system

B. respiratory system

C. reproduction system

D. digestive system

Answer: A

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64. Omithine cycle is realted to

A. respiration

B. excretion

C. digestion

D. nutrition

Answer: B

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65. Which is not a basic renal function

A. Reabsorption

B. Secretion

C. Perfusion

D. Filtration

Answer: C

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66. The reabsorption of water in the kidneys is under the control of a hormone

A. LH

B. ADH

C. STH

D. ACTH

Answer: B

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67. Smell of urine is due to the

A. urochrome

B. urinode

C. urea

D. melanin

Answer: B

View Text Solution

68. Which one of the following statements is false?

A. The presence of albumin in urine is albuminuria

B. The presence of glucose in urea of glycosuria

C. The presence of excess urea of in blood is uremia

D. The presence of haemoglobin inurine is haemoglobinruia

Answer: C

View Text Solution

69. Consider the following statements

A. Flame cells are excretory structures in flatworms

B. Green glands are excretory organs in annelids

C. Columns of Bertini are the conical projections of renal pelvis into medulla between the renal pyramids

A. I and II are correct

B. II and III are incorrect

C. I and III are correct

D. I,II and III are correct

Answer: B