



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - NIKITA PUBLICATION

EXCRETION AND OSMOREGULATION

Exercise

1. The term excretion mainly refers to

A. Remove of wastes from the body

B. Removal of nitrogenous wastes from the
body

C. Formation of nitrogenous wastes in the
body

D. Deamination of amino acids

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

2. Nitrogenous waste are produced during

- A. Protein metabolism
- B. Carohydrate metabolism
- C. Fat metabolism
- D. All of these

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

3. The primary nitrogenous waste produced in Liver is

A. Ammonia

B. Urea

C. Uric acid

D. a and b

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

4. Ammonotelism mainly found in

A. Aquatic invertebrates

B. Bony fishes

C. a and b

D. Semi aquatic animals

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

5. Tadpole larva is

A. Ammonotelic

B. Ureotelic

C. Uricotelic

D. Both a and b

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

6. Urea is synthesized from

A. Amino acids

B. Ammonia

C. uric acid

D. Carbohydrate

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

7. Turtle, toad, marine fishes etc. are

A. Ammonotelic

B. Ureotelic

C. Uricotelic

D. a and b

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

8. Uric acid synthesis occurs by

- A. Transamination
- B. Deamination
- C. Ornithine cycle
- D. Inosinic pathway

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

9. Uricotelism is an adaptation for

- A. Conservation of heat
- B. Conservation of water
- C. Conservation of energy
- D. a and b

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

10. Uricotelism is found in

- A. Snail an Lizard
- B. Insect and whale
- C. Camel and Desert rat
- D. All of these

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

11. Man excrete small amount of

A. Ammonia

B. Urea

C. Uric acid

D. Guanine

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

12. Guanotelism is found in

A. Spiders

B. Scorpions

C. Penguins

D. All

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

13. Deamination is a process in which

A. Poisonous urea is removed and it occurs in kidneys

B. Amino acids are absorbed from digested food, and occurs in intestinal villi

C. Amino acids are broken down to produce urea and occurs in liver

D. Amino acids are synthesized and it occurs in ribosomes.

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

14. The animal which retains urea for hypertonicity is

A. Man

B. Bird

C. Scoliodon

D. Frog

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

15. Which one is most soluble in water

A. Uric acid

B. Urea

C. Fatty acids

D. Casein

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

16. Which of the following sets of animals produce the same substance as their chief excretory product.

A. Fish, Pigeon and frog

B. Camel, Housfly and snake

C. Frog, Monkey and Dog

D. Amoeba, Ant and Antelope

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

17. In reptiles, uric acid is stored in

A. Fat bodies

B. Liver

C. Anus

D. Cloaca

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

18. The excretory product of excess metabolism of creatine is

A. Creatinine

B. Urea

C. Uric acid

D. Oxalic acid

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

19. Centipedes and millipedes excrete

A. Ammonia

B. Urea

C. Uric acid

D. Amino acid

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

20. bony fish and starfish can eliminate metabolic waste as

A. Ammonia

B. Urea

C. Guanine

D. Uric acid

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

21. African toad and lung fishes are normally

- A. Ureotelic
- B. Uricotelic
- C. Ammonotelic
- D. Guanotelic

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

22. Human kidneys are found attached to

A. Ventral body wall

B. Dorsal body wall

C. Lateral body wall

D. Ventrolateral body wall

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

23. The kidneys are

A. Peritoneal

B. Extra peritoneal

C. Intraperitoneal

D. Retro peritoneal

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

24. Kidneys are

A. Ectodermal in origin

B. Mesodermal in origin

C. Endodermal in origin

D. Ecto endodermal in origin

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

25. Openings of ureters in the bladder is guarded by

A. No valves

B. A pair of valves

C. Two pair of valves

D. A pair of sphincters

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

26. Internally urinary bladder is lined by

A. Detrusor muscles

B. Transitional epithelium

C. Dartos muscle

D. a and b

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

27. Outer covering of kidney is called as

- A. Renal capsule
- B. Adipose capsule
- C. Renal fascia
- D. Reticular fascia

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

28. Cortex extended in to medulla as

- A. Columns of Bertini
- B. Columns of Bellini
- C. Renal pyramids
- D. Calyces

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

29. Number of pyramids present in kidney are

A. 6 to 8

B. 7 to 12

C. 6 to 10

D. 7 to 18

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

30. The large space present in front of medulla is called

- A. Renal sinus
- B. Pelvis
- C. Urinary space
- D. a and b

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

31. Triangular area present in urinary bladder is called

A. Neck

B. Mouth

C. Trigone

D. Canal

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

32. When bladder gets distended by urine the nervous reflex causes

A. Bladder muscles to contract and internal sphincter to relax

B. Bladder muscles to relax and internal sphincter to contract

C. Bladder muscles and internal sphincter to contract

D. Bladder muscles and internal sphincter to relax

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

33. Receptors present in the opening of urethra are called

- A. Viscero receptors
- B. Stretch receptors
- C. Baroreceptors
- D. Gustato receptors

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

34. Urinary bladder in female is present

- A. below uterus
- B. In between uterus and anus
- C. In front of rectum
- D. In front of pubic symphysis

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

35. Which is correct with reference to opening of ureter in urinary bladder

- A. Oblique and dorsal
- B. Straight and dorsal
- C. Straight and ventral
- D. Oblique and ventral

Answer:



36. Kidney performs the function of excretion to maintain homeostasis of body fluids through regulating their

- A. Volume, composition, PH and osmotic potential
- B. Volume only
- C. Composition and PH only
- D. Osmotic potential only

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

37. Structural and functional unit of kidney is called as

- A. Nephron
- B. Uriniferous tubule
- C. Neuron
- D. a and b

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

38. Renal vein which collects the blood from kidney is a tributary of

- A. Pulmonary arch
- B. Systemic arch
- C. Superior venacava
- D. Inferior venacava

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

39. Inner membrane of Bowman's capsule is lined by

A. Squamous cells

B. Podocytes

C. Pituicytes

D. Pinocytes

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

40. Glomerulus is

- A. Capillary knot of afferent arteriole
- B. Capillary knot of efferent arteriole
- C. a and b
- D. capillary network of Renal vein

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

41. Malpighian body is present in

A. Renal cortex

B. Renal medulla

C. In between cortex and medulla

D. Pelvis

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

42. PCT is internally lined by

A. Squamous cells

B. Cuboidal cells

C. Cuboidal cells with brush margin

D. Flat cells with brush margin

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

43. Descending limb of loop of Henle is

- A. Thin walled
- B. Permeable to water
- C. Lined by flat cells
- D. All of these

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

44. Main role of Henle's loop

- A. To separate nitrogenous wastes
- B. To concentrate urine
- C. To conserve water
- D. b and c

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

45. Cortical nephrons are with

A. Long loop of Henle

B. Present in medulla region

C. Short loop of Henle

D. Present in cortex and having short loop
of Henle

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

46. Which membrane of nephron is called as dialyzing membrane.

A. Visceral membrane of Bowman's capsule

B. Parietal membrane of Bowman's capsule

C. Endothelial membrane of glomerulus

D. Membrane of loop of Henle

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

47. The pores of glomerular capillaries are called

A. Fenestrae

B. Endothelial pores

C. Glomerular slit

D. All of these

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

48. Which part of nephron is called pars convoluta

A. PCT

B. DCT

C. CT

D. Loop of Henle

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

49. What is true about DCT

- A. Na^+ reabsorption requires energy
- B. K^+ reabsorption does not requires energy
- C. Ammonia is excreted
- D. Water reabsorption requires energy

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

50. What part of nephron is called as diluting segment

A. PCT

B. DCT

C. Ascending limb of loop of Henle

D. Descending limb of loop of Henle

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

51. Loop of Henle is most highly developed in

A. Fresh water fishes

B. Salamander

C. Desert lizard

D. Mammals

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

52. In a glomerulus.

A. Afferent arteriole is thicker than efferent arteriole

B. Afferent capillaries are thicker than efferent capillaries

C. Afferent arteriole is thinner than efferent arteriole

D. Afferent capillaries are thinner than efferent capillaries

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

53. Ultra filtration occurs in

A. Malpighian body

B. PCT

C. Loop of Henle

D. DCT

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

54. Ultra filtration occurs through physical principle called

- A. Pressure gradient
- B. Chemical gradient
- C. Electrical gradient
- D. All of these

Answer:



55. GFR is about

- A. 125 ml/min
- B. 600 ml/min
- C. 1200 ml/min
- D. 180 ml/min

Answer:



56. The amount, of blood passes through both the kidneys per minute is about

A. 600 ml

B. 1200 ml

C. 180 ml

D. 200 ml

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

57. The formed filtrate during ultra filtration is called

- A. Glomerular filtrate
- B. Primary urine
- C. Deproteinized plasma
- D. All of these

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

58. The composition of glomerular filtrate is

A. Hypertonic to body fluid except RBC

B. Hypertonic to body fluid except plasma proteins

C. Isotonic to body fluid except plasma proteins

D. Any one of them

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

59. J.G. apparatus secretes

A. Aldosterone

B. Angiotensin

C. Renin

D. All of these

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

60. The Hydrostatic pressure created in the glomerulus is called

A. BCOP

B. GHP

C. CHP

D. NFP

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

61. NFP is about

A. 15 mm Hg

B. 10 mm Hg

C. 30 mm Hg

D. 55 mm Hg

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

62. In ornithine cycle, enzyme arginase breakdown arginine in to

- A. Citrulline and ammonia
- B. Ornithine and ammonia
- C. Ornithine and urea
- D. Citrulline and urea

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

63. Glomerular filtrate will not contain normally

A. Glucose

B. Nacl

C. Creatinine

D. Albumin

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

64. Filtration fraction is the ratio of

A. GFR and RPF

B. Transport maximum (T_m) and clearance factor (cf)

C. Hb and HbO_2

D. O_2 and CO_2

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

65. Ornithine cycle removes two-waste products from blood in liver

A. Urea and CO_2

B. CO_2 and ammonia

C. Ammonia and urea

D. Ammonia and uric acid

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

66. Ultrafiltration occurs in glomerulus when

A. Hydrostatic pressure exceeds osmotic pressure

B. Osmotic pressure exceeds hydrostatic pressure

C. Capsular hydrostatic pressure exceeds glomerula hydrostatic pressure

D. Colloidal osmotic pressure plus capsular pressure remain less than glomerular

hydrostatic pressure

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

67. Glomerular filtration rate would be decreased by

- A. Constriction of efferent arteriole
- B. An increase in afferent arteriole pressure
- C. Compression of the renal capsule

D. An increase in renal blood flow

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

68. In human beings, the capsular urine entering the PCT is

- A. Isotonic to blood
- B. Hypotonic to blood
- C. Hypertonic to blood

D. Isotonic to sea water

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

69. Selective reabsorption occurs by

A. Passive transport

B. Active transport

C. Osmosis

D. All of these

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

70. Which of the following is reabsorb 100 %

A. Water

B. Glucose

C. Ions

D. Urea

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

71. Reabsorption in PCT is

- A. Facultative
- B. Obligatory
- C. Both a and b
- D. None of these

Answer:



[Watch Video Solution](#)

72. Water is reabsorbed every where in renal tubule except

A. PCT

B. DCT

C. Ascending limb of loop of Henle

D. Descending limb of loop of Henle

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

73. Facultative absorption occurs in

A. PCT

B. DCT

C. Loop of Henle

D. Collecting duct

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

74. Main role of ADH is

- A. Vasoconstriction of blood vessels
- B. To increase blood pressure
- C. To increase water permeability of DCT
- D. To decrease water permeability of DCT

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

75. Low secretion of ADH causes

A. Diuresis

B. Polyurea

C. Diabetes mellitus

D. Diabetes insipidus

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

76. When a person is suffering from, poor renal absorption, which one of the following will not help in maintenance of blood volume

- A. Decrease in glomerular filtration
- B. Increased ADH secretion
- C. Decreased arterial pressure in kidneys
- D. Increased arterial pressure in kidneys

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

77. Protein rich diet not cause much change in constituent of which substance in urine

- A. Urea and CO_2
- B. Creatinine
- C. Uric acid
- D. Ammonium salts

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

78. Reabsorption of chloride ions from glomerular filtrate in kidney tubule occur by

- A. Active transport
- B. Osmosis
- C. Diffusion
- D. Brownian movement

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

79. To maintain osmolarity, Na and Cl are pumped out of renal tubule in the region of

- A. PCT and DCT
- B. Ascending limb of Henle
- C. DCT and collecting duct
- D. Descending limb of Henle

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

80. Renin angiotensin pathway control

- A. Ultrafiltration
- B. Blood Pressure
- C. Cardiac out put
- D. glucose reabsorption

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

81. Tubular secretion mainly occurs in

A. Descending limb of loop of Henle

B. Ascending limb of loop of Henle

C. DCT

D. PCT

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

82. By tubular secretion which of the substances are secreted

A. Creatinine

B. K^+

C. H^+

D. All the these

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

83. In the event of tubular secretion, the transported substance moves from

- A. Tubular cells to tubular fluid via particular capillaries
- B. Peritubular capillaries, across tubular cells to tubular fluid
- C. Peritubular capillaries to tubular cells
- D. Tubular cells into tubular fluid

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

84. Which of the following process is always active

A. Ultra filtration

B. Selective reabsorption

C. Tubular secretion

D. a and b

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

85. Mechanism of uric acid excretion in a nephron is

A. Osmosis

B. Ultrafiltration

C. Diffusion

D. Secretion

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

86. Human urine is pale yellow colour due to presence of

- A. Bile pigments
- B. Urochrome pigments
- C. Urinoid
- D. Urea

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

87. The urine on standing gives a pungent smell It is due to

- A. Conversion of urea into ammonia by bacteria
- B. Conversion of uric acid into ammonia by ornithine cycle
- C. Conversion of amino acids into ammonia
- D. All of the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

88. In all animals the osmoregulatory tissue is

A. Epithelium

B. Connective

C. Nervous

D. Lymphatic

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

89. Problem of osmoregulation is more among

A. Terrestrial animals

B. Desert animals

C. Aquatic animals

D. Aerial animals

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

90. The animals which do not actively control the osmotic condition of their body fluids are called

A. Osmoconformer

B. Osmoregulator

C. Catadromous

D. Anadromous

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

91. Skin excrete urea and Glucose through

A. Sebaceous glands

B. Sweat glands

C. Rectal glands

D. a and b

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

92. Lungs help in excretion of

A. Nonvolatile wastes

B. Volatile wastes

C. a and b

D. Metabolic waste

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

93. In which organ of the body the insoluble calcium phosphate is eliminated

A. Liver

B. Kidneys

C. Lungs

D. Large intestine

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

94. Biliverdin and bilirubin are excreted mainly through

A. Urine

B. Faeces

C. Sweat

D. Vitamins

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

95. Kidney stone is produced due to

A. Deposition of sand particles

B. Precipitation of oxylates

C. Crystallisation of oxylates

D. Blockage of fats

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

96. A condition of failure of kidney to form urine is

- A. Anuria
- B. Oliguria
- C. Ketonuria
- D. Dysuria

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

97. Diuresis is a condition characterised by

- A. Decrease in urine volume
- B. Increase in urine volume
- C. Increase in glucose excretion
- D. Decrease in electrolyte balance

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

98. Which of the following is disease of kidney.

- A. Bright's disease
- B. Addison's disease
- C. Parkinson's disease
- D. Grave's disease

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

99. Uremia is an excretory disorder in which

- A. The tubules of kidney reabsorb urea in large amount
- B. Urea is produced in excess in body
- C. Concentration of urea goes high in the blood because the tubules are not able to remove it from blood
- D. None of the above

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

100. Which of the following would help in prevention of diuresis ?

A. Atrial natriuretic factor causes vasconstriction

B. Decrease in secretion of renin of JG cells

C. More water reabsorption due to undersecretion of ADH

D. Reabsorption of Na^+ and water from renal tubules due to aldosterone

Answer:



Watch Video Solution

101. Presence of which of the following conditions in urine are indicative of diabetes Mellitus ?

- A. Ketonuria and Glycosuria
- B. Renal calculi and Hyperglycaemia
- C. Uremia and Ketonuria
- D. Uremia and Renal Calculi

Answer:



Watch Video Solution