BIOLOGY

BOOKS - CHETANA BIOLOGY (MARATHI ENGLISH)

Excretory products and their elements

Example

1. Why are various waste products produced in the body of an organism?

Watch Video Solution

2. How are these wastes eliminated?

Watch Video Solution

3. Define the following:

Excretion

Watch Video Solution

4. Which pigments formed due to breakdown of hemoglobin?

Watch Video Solution

5. Define : deamination

Watch Video Solution

6. When does urine appear deeply coloured?

Watch Video Solution

7. If we consume onion and garlic, we get bad breath. Why?

 Watch Video Solution

8. Do organisms differ in type of metabolic wastes they produce?

 Watch Video Solution

9. Write a note on Modes of excretion in animals.

Ammonotelism

 Watch Video Solution

10. Write a note on Modes of excretion in animals.

Ureotelism

 Watch Video Solution

11. Write a note on Modes of excretion in animals.

Uricotelism

Watch Video Solution

12. Write a note on Modes of excretion in animals.

Guanotelism

Watch Video Solution

13. Name any one guanotelic organism.

Watch Video Solution

14. Which is the most toxic excretory product formed in animals?

Watch Video Solution

15. Why ammonia is highly toxic?

Watch Video Solution

16. Name the excretory product of the marine fish.

Watch Video Solution

17. Mammals can eliminate both hypotonic and hypertonic urine as needed by the body. Explain.

Watch Video Solution

18. You will study about a type of arthritis called gouty arthritis caused due to accumulation of uric acid in joints. Where does uric acid comes from in case of ureotelic human beings?

Watch Video Solution

19. How much water is needed to remove 1 gm ammonia?

Watch Video Solution

20. What is the end product of deamination?

Watch Video Solution

21. How is urea formed in the liver?

Watch Video Solution

22. How is uric acid formed in the liver?

Watch Video Solution

23. What is homeostasis?

Watch Video Solution

24. During summer, we tend to produce less urine, why is it so?

Watch Video Solution

25. What would happen if human being has no option but to drink sea water?

Watch Video Solution

26. How do freshwater fishes and marine fishes carry out osmoregulation?

Watch Video Solution

27. Define

Stenohaline Organisms

Watch Video Solution

28. Define

Euryhaline Organisms

Watch Video Solution

29. Define

Nephridiopores

Watch Video Solution

30. Write short note on Protonephridia. OR

Explain the type of nephridia present in animal that lack true body cavity.

Watch Video Solution

31. Draw a well-labelled diagram on Excretory system in Platyhelminthes and thus name the types of nephridia seen

Watch Video Solution

32. What is metanephridia?

Watch Video Solution

33. How does Albatross survive osmoregulation?

Watch Video Solution

34. What is excretory structure in amoeba?

Watch Video Solution

35. Give example of uricotelism.

Watch Video Solution

36. Mention the excretory organ seen in earthworm.

Watch Video Solution

37. List the different kinda of excretory structure of organisms.

Watch Video Solution

38. Which blood vessel brings waste products into the kidney?

Watch Video Solution

39. Starfish eliminate waste through which organ?

Watch Video Solution

40. Table of various excretory organs found in animals phyla.

 Watch Video Solution

41. What is the structural and functional unit of kidney?

 Watch Video Solution

42. Name the smooth muscles present in the urinary bladder.

Watch Video Solution

43. What is renal fascia?

Watch Video Solution

44. What is pygmalion capsule?

Watch Video Solution

45. Which hormone is secreted by Juxtaglomerular Apparatus?

Watch Video Solution

46. What is column of Bertini?

Watch Video Solution

47. How much amount of water can be stored in the urinary bladder?

Watch Video Solution

48. Creatinine is considered as index of kidney function. Give reason?

Watch Video Solution

49. Find out what is floating kidney?

Watch Video Solution

50. Write a note on functions of kidney. OR How do kidneys bring about homeostasis.

Watch Video Solution

51. Akshay is suffering from imbalance of salt in the body. Which part of Nephron must correct for such defect [Hint: Defect in Osmoregulation] [Loop of Henle.]

Watch Video Solution

52. Define Micturition.

Watch Video Solution

53. Explain the process of Micturition?

Watch Video Solution

54. Anish's baby is a 1 year child who shows lack of voluntary control over micturition. Explain the reason for this.

Watch Video Solution

55. What is Nephrology?

Watch Video Solution

56. What is nephron? Which are it's main parts? Why are they important? OR

With a neat labelled diagram describe structure of nephron/uriniferous tubule.

Watch Video Solution

57. Add Distinguish between PCT (Proximal Convoluted Tubule) and DCT (Distal Convoluted Tubule)

Watch Video Solution

58. Why are kidneys called 'retroperitoneal'?

Watch Video Solution

59. Why urinary tract infections are more common in females than males?

Watch Video Solution

60. How much blood is supplied to kidney?

Watch Video Solution

61. Kidney are retro peritoneal structure. Give reason?

Watch Video Solution

62. Where are column of Bertini located?

Watch Video Solution

63. Name the cortical portions projecting between the medullary pyramids in the human kidney's?

Watch Video Solution

64. Name the two kinds of nephrons?

Watch Video Solution

65. What are podocytes?

Watch Video Solution

66. What is glomerulus?

Watch Video Solution

67. What is filtration membrane?

Watch Video Solution

68. What is capsular space?

Watch Video Solution

69. Which part of nephron bears brush border cells?

Watch Video Solution

70. What are collecting tubules?

Watch Video Solution

71. Which are the main parts of a Nephron?

Watch Video Solution

72. Draw a well-labelled diagram of Nephron

Watch Video Solution

73. Draw a Schematic diagram of blood supply to kidney.

Watch Video Solution

74. Explain the mechanism of urine formation in detail.

Watch Video Solution

75. What is the length of each nephron?

Watch Video Solution

76. What would happen if ADH secretion decrease due to any reason?

Watch Video Solution

77. In which regions of nephrons the filtrate will be isotonic to blood?

Watch Video Solution

78. Dietary restrictions suggested for kidney patients.

Watch Video Solution

79. Write a short note on Juxta Glomerular Apparatus.

Watch Video Solution

80. Treatments other than surgical removal of kidney stone like Lithotripsy. (Breaking down of kidney stones using shock waves).

Watch Video Solution

81. Draw a diagram on Bowman's capsule and glomerulus.

Watch Video Solution

82. Mention the function Angiotensin II.

Watch Video Solution

83. Prove that mammalian urine contains urea.

Watch Video Solution

84. When does kidney produce renin? Where is it produced in kidney?

Watch Video Solution

85. Explain how electrolyte balance of blood plasma maintained.

Watch Video Solution

86. How do skin and lungs help in Excretion?

OR

Explain role of lungs and skin in excretion?

Watch Video Solution

87. What is the composition of sweat?

 Watch Video Solution

88. Why do we get bad breath after eating garlic or raw onion?

 Watch Video Solution

89. Effective filtration pressure was calculated to be 20 mmHg, where glomerular hydrostatic

pressure was 70 mmHg. Which other pressure is affecting the filtration process? How much is it?

Watch Video Solution

90. Anitaji needs to micturate several times and feels very thirsty.This is an indication of change in permeability of certain part of nephron. Which is this part?

Watch Video Solution

91. Write short notes on

Skin.

Watch Video Solution

92. Write short notes on

Sebaceous glands

Watch Video Solution

93. Write a short note on Haemodialysis?

Watch Video Solution

94. Doctors say Mr. Shaikh is suffering from urolithiasis. How it could be explained in simple words?

Watch Video Solution

95. State role of liver in urea production.

Watch Video Solution

96. How many types of Kidney Stone are there?

Watch Video Solution

97. Distinguish between Acute kidney injury AK1and chronic kidney disease CKD.

Watch Video Solution

98. Distinguish between Descending Limb and Ascending Limb

Watch Video Solution

99. Peritoneal dialysis

Watch Video Solution

100. If a person is undergoing kidney transplant, immunosuppressants are administered. Justify

Watch Video Solution

Exercise

1. Which one of the following organisms would spend maximum energy in production of nitrogenous waste?

A. Polar bear

B. Flamingo

C. Frog

D. Shark

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

2. In human beings uric acid is formed due to metabolism of..... .

A. amino acids

B. fatty acids

C. creatinine

D. nucleic acids

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

3. Visceral layer: Podocytes :: PCT :.....

A. Cilliated cells

B. Squamous cells

C. Columnar cells

D. Cells with brush border

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. Deproteinised plasma is found in _____.

A. Bowman's capsule

B. Descending limb

C. Glomerular capillaries

D. Ascending limb

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

5. Specific gravity of urine would.....if level of ADH increases.

A. remain unaffected

B. increases

C. decreases

D. stabilise

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

6. What is micturition?

A. Cockroach

B. Earthworm

C. Crab

D. Liver Fluke

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

7. Person suffering from kidney stone is advised not to have tomatoes as it has _____.

A. seeds

B. lycopene

C. oxalic acid

D. sour taste

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

8. Tubular secretion does not take place in _____.

A. DCT

B. PCT

C. collecting duct

D. Henle's loop

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

9. The minor calyx ..... .

A. collects urine

B. connects pelvis to ureter

C. is present in the cortex

D. receives column of Bertini

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

10. Which one of the followings is not a part of human kidney?

A. Malpighian body

B. Malpighian tubule

C. Glomerulus

D. Loop of Henle

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

11. The yellow colour of the urine is due to presence of .....

A. uric add

B. cholesterol

C. urochrome

D. urea

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

12. Hypotonic filtrate is formed in .....

A. PCT

B. DCT

C. LoH

D. CT

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

13. In reptiles, uric acid is stored in

A. cloaca

B. fat bodies

C. liver

D. anus

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

14. The part of nephron which absorbs glucose and amino add is .....

A. collecting tubule

B. proximal tubule

C. Henle's loop

D. DCT

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

15. Bowman's capsule is located in kidney in the .....

A. cortex

B. medulla

C. pelvis

D. pyramids

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

16. The snakes living in desert are mainly .....

A. aminotelic

B. ureotelic

C. ammonotelic

D. uricotelic

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

17. Urea is a product of breakdown of .....

A. fatty acids

B. amino acids

C. glucose

D. fats

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

18. Volume of the urine is regulated by .....

A. aldosterone

B. ADH

C. both a and b

D. none

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

19. Mode of excretion in bony fishes is ..... .

A. ammonotelism

B. ureotelism

C. uricotelism

D. guanotelism

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

20. Nitrogenous waste which is less toxic, soluble in water and formed during ornithine cycle is..... .

A. urea

B. uric add

C. ammonia

D. amino acid

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

21. Conservation of water is possible in this mode of excreation ..... .

A. urotelism

B. uricotelism

C. ammonotelism

D. guanotelism

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

22. Retroperitoneal kidney is ..... .

A. Peritoneum on anterior side

B. Peritoneum on posterior side

C. Absence of peritoneoum

D. Peritoneum on both anterior and prosterior side

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

23. The part of the cortex continued inside the renal medulla between the pyramids is ..... .

A. Columns of Bellini

B. Columns of Bertini

C. Columnae Camae

D. Chordae Tindinae

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

24. Structural and functional unit of kidney is called as

A. Seminiferous tubule

B. Uriniferous tubule

C. Malpighian tubule

D. Haversian Canal

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

25. Ultrafiltration takes place in ..... .

A. Loop of Henle

B. Malpighian corpuscle

C. Collecting duct

D. Minor calyx

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

26. Which one of the following is the normal constituent of urine?

A. blood

B. glucose

C. protein

D. urea

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

27. Osmoregulation is carried out by ..... .

A. Ureter

B. nephron

C. ACTH

D. ADH

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

28. In distal convoluted tubule of the nephrons.

A. Na^+ reabsorption requires energy.

B. Secretion of K^+ ions does not require energy.

C. Water reabsorption requires energy.

D. Ammonia is secreated.

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

29. Tubular secretion does not take place in _____.

A. DCT

B. PCT

C. collecting duct

D. Henle's loop

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

30. The yellow colour of the urine is due to presence of .....

A. uric acid

B. cholesterol

C. urochrome

D. urea

Answer:

 Watch Video Solution

31. Mode of excretion in bony fishes is ..... .

A. ammonotelism

B. ureotelism

C. uricotelism

D. guanotelism

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

32. Hypotonic filtrate is formed in .....

A. PCT

B. DCT

C. LoH

D. CT

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

33. Define the following:

Excretion

Watch Video Solution

34. Name any one guanotelic organism.

Watch Video Solution

35. How much water is needed to remove 1 gm ammonia?

Watch Video Solution

36. Define Micturition.

Watch Video Solution

37. Name any two guanotelic organisms.

Watch Video Solution

38. What is osmoregulation.

Watch Video Solution

39. Creatinine is considered as index of kidney function. Give reason?

Watch Video Solution

40. Mention the function Angiotensin II.

Watch Video Solution

41. Draw a well-labelled diagram of Nephron

Watch Video Solution

42. What is nephron? Which are it's main parts? Why are they important? OR

With a neat labelled diagram describe structure of nephron/uriniferous tubule.

Watch Video Solution