



## BIOLOGY

### BOOKS - TRUEMAN BIOLOGY

#### EXCRETORY PRODUCTS AND THEIR ELIMINATION

##### Multiple Choice Questions

1. The reabsorption of glucose from the glomerular filtrate is due to

- A. high osmotic pressure of filtrate
- B. passive diffusion

C. secondary active transport across the walls of proximal convoluted part

D. filtration pressure exerted on the fluids in the loop of Henle

**Answer: B**



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

A. uricase

B. urease

C. arginase

D. none

**Answer: D**



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**3. Which of the following enzyme is produced in the kidneys ?**

A. Rennin

B. Renin

C. Uricase

D. Arginase

**Answer: A**



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4. Glomeruli are confined to

- A. Cortex
- B. Medulla
- C. Pelvis
- D. Pyramid

**Answer: A**



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5. Blood fraction remaining unchanged after circulation through kidney is

- A. urea and uric acid

B. urea and protiens

C. urea and glucose

D. glucose and protiens

**Answer: A**



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**6. Osmoregulation is the control over the**

A. pH of the blood

B. removal of nitrogen from the body

C. osmotic properties of cell membranes

D. concentration of salts and water in the body

**Answer: A**



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7. The osmoregulatory tissue in all animals is

- A. muscle
- B. nervous
- C. epithelial
- D. connective

**Answer: C**



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8. Osmoconformers are the animal that

- A. actively control the osmotic condition of their body fluid
- B. do not actively control the osmotic condition of their body fluid
- C. maintain the condition of body fluid within a narrow osmotic range
- D. do not change the body fluid according to the osmolarity of ambient medium

**Answer: A**



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9. The most important function of the mammalian kidney is the

- A. control of reproduction
- B. regulation of amount of protein in the blood
- C. control of amount of protein in the blood
- D. regulation of osmotic concentration of body fluid

**Answer: C**



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10. Which of these is not a general function of the kidney?

- A. Regulation of blood volume



B. Regulation of vitamin-A synthesis

C. Regulation of solute concentration in the blood

D. Regulation of the pH of the extracellular fluid

**Answer: B**



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**11. Mammalian kidney resemble contractile vacuole of Amoeba in excretion of**

A. salts

B. glucose

C. excess water

D. urea and uric acid

**Answer: A**



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**12.** 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. B and C incorrect

B. A and B correct

C. A and C correct

D. A, B and C correct

**Answer: B**



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13. In rabbit and humans, the kidney is

- A. pronephric
- B. metanephric
- C. mesonephric
- D. none of the above

**Answer: B**



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14. The position of kidneys is

A. retroperitoneal

B. interperitoneal

C. intraperitoneal

D. none of the above

**Answer: A**



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**15.** The retroperitoneal kidney is one covered by peritoneum on

A. dorsal side

B. ventral side

C. lateral side

D. dorsal and ventral sides

**Answer: B**



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**16.** The two kidneys lie in man

A. at the same level

B. at the level of ovaries

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

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

**Answer: B**



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17. The layer of fibrous connective tissue that surrounds each kidney is

- A. renal sinus
- B. renal pelvis
- C. renal capsule
- D. perirenal fat

**Answer: B**



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18. The part through which arteries and veins enter or leave the kidney is called

A. hilum

B. renal pore

C. major calyces

D. minor calyces

**Answer: A**



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**19.** The cortex of the kidney contains

A. hilum

B. glomeruli

C. renal pelvis

D. renal pyramids

**Answer: b**



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**20.** The broad commencement of ureter in the mammalian kidney is

A. hilum

B. pelvis

C. calyx

D. Pyramid

**Answer: D**



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21. Which is common to kidney and skeleton in mammals

- A. Pelvis
- B. Cortex
- C. Medulla
- D. Calyx

**Answer: B**



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22. "Columns of Bertini" in the kidney of mammals are formed as the extension of

- A. pelvis in ureter
- B. cortex in medulla

C. medulla in cortex

D. medulla in pelvis

**Answer: B**



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**23. Duct of Bellini opens on :**

A. DCT

B. Ureter

C. renal pelvis

D. Collecting duct

**Answer: B**



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24. The composition of ECF is regulated by

- A. brain
- B. lungs
- C. thyroid
- D. kidneys

**Answer: A**



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25. Which of the following is not correct with respect to human kidney?

- A. The peripheral region is called cortex and central medulla
- B. Malpighian corpuscles are present in the cortex region
- C. Blood leaves glomerulus through efferent venules
- D. The concave part of kidney is called hilum

**Answer: C**



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**26. Malpighian body is constituted by**

- A. glomerulus only
- B. glomerulus and efferent vessel
- C. glomerulus and afferent vessel

D. glomerulus and Bowman's capsule

**Answer: D**



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27. Number of nephrons of a kidney is equal to

- A. the number of Bowman's capsules
- B. sum of Bowman's capsules and glomeruli
- C. double the number of Bowman's capsules
- D. sum of Bowman's capsules and Malpighian corpuscles

**Answer: D**



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**28.** Which is true about the difference between cortical and juxtamedullary nephrons?

- A. Majority of nephrons are juxtamedullary
- B. Glomeruli and loops of Henle of cortical nephrons lie completely in cortex
- C. The afferent arterioles of the juxtamedullary nephrons give rise to most of vasa recta
- D. Cortical nephrons lack vasa recta

**Answer: A**



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**29.** In a glomerulus,

- A. arteriole has wider lumen than efferent arteriole
- B. arteriole has narrower lumen than efferent arteriole
- C. capillaries are thicker than efferent capillaries
- D. capillaries are thinner than efferent capillaries

**Answer: A**



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**30.** Blood vessel draining the glomerulus in a mammalian nephron is called

- A. renal artery and is wider than the vessel entering it
- B. afferent arteriole and is wider than the vessel entering it

C. efferent venule and is narrower than the vessel entering it

D. efferent arteriole and is narrower than the vessel entering it

**Answer: B**



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**31.** Inner layer of Bowman's capsule consists of

A. podocytes

B. nephridia

C. osteocytes

D. choanocytes



**Answer: A**



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**32. Brush border is characteristic of**

- A. proximal convoluted tubule
- B. Bowman's capsule
- C. Glomerulus
- D. all of the above

**Answer: A**



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**33.** In a mammalian kidney, loops of Henle are mainly located in

A. pelvis

B. cortex

C. medulla

D. major calyx

**Answer: A**



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**34.** The animal that excretes amino acids without deamination is

A. Rana

B. Unio

C. Earthworm

D. Labeo

**Answer: A**



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**35.** Which of the following is the most toxic nitrogenous waste?

A. Carbon dioxide

B. Urea

C. Uric acid

D. Ammonia

**Answer: D**



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**36.** Which of the following is first formed nitrogenous waste of vertebrate?

A.  $NH_3$

B. Carbon dioxide

C. Alanine

D. Urea

**Answer: A**



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**37.** With respect to mode of excretion, which type of organism bony fishes are

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

**Answer: C**



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**38.** Frog's tadpoles are

A. ureotelic

B. uricotelic

C. aminotelic

D. ammonotelic

**Answer: D**



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**39.** Shifting of ammonotelism to ureotelism is seen in

A. Frog

B. Fishes

C. Birds

D. Man

**Answer: A**



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**40. Ammonotelic animals are predominantly**

A. aerial

B. aquatic

C. parasitic

D. terrestrial

**Answer: B**



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41. Which animal is not ammono-telic?

- A. Whale
- B. Bony Fishes
- C. Crocodile
- D. Tadpole

**Answer: D**



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42. Which one is the most soluble in water ?

- A. Urea
- B. Cholesterol



C. Uric acid

D. Fatty acids

**Answer: C**



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**43.** Nitrogenous waste products are eliminated mainly as

A. urea in both frog and tadpole

B. uric acid in frog and urea in tadpole

C. urea in frog and ammonia in tadpole

D. urea in tadpole and ammonia in frog

**Answer: D**



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44. Urea is the breakdown product of

- A. lipids
- B. glucose
- C. fatty acids
- D. amino acid

**Answer: A**



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45. Excretion in the form of uric and urates in birds is helpful  
in

- A. conserving water
- B. conserving body heat
- C. eliminating excess water
- D. eliminating excess body heat

**Answer: B**



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**46. Insects are**

- A. ureotelic
- B. aminotelic
- C. ammonotelic
- D. uricotelic

**Answer: D**



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**47.** Excretion of nitrogenous waster in semisolid form is found in

- A. amniotes
- B. aquatic animals
- C. ureotelic animals
- D. uricotelic animals

**Answer: A**



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**48.** Uric acid is formed from

A. glucose

B. purines

C. proteins

D. pyrimidines

**Answer: D**



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**49.** Excretion of bile pigments in the urine indicates

A. rickets

B. jaundice

C. diabetes

D. anaemia

**Answer: B**



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**50.** Removal of amino group of amino acid to transform it into keto acid is

A. transamination

B. ammonification

C. deamination

D. none of these

**Answer: D**



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51. In man, the urea is mainly produced in

- A. liver
- B. spleen
- C. kidneys
- D. gall bladder

**Answer: D**



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52. Ornithine cycle refers to the sequence of biochemical reactions taking place in the

A. liver

B. kidney

C. stomach

D. pancreas

**Answer: B**



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**53.** In living beings ammonia is converted into urea through

A. arginine cycle

B. ornithine cycle

C. fumarine cycle

D. citrulline cycle



**Answer: D**



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**54.** Ornithine cycle was discovered by

A. Ornithine

B. Calvin

C. Watson

D. Krebs and Henseleit

**Answer: D**



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55. The urea is formed from an amino acid

A. lysine

B. cysteine

C. arginine

D. methionine

**Answer: A**



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56. Amino acids participating in ornithine cycle are

A. arginine, lysine and citrulline

B. ornithine, arginine and glycine

C. arginine, citrulline and ornithine

D. ornithine, arginine and glutamic acid

**Answer: B**



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**57.** To convert ammonia into urea, the liver cells require

A. water

B. sulphur

C. oxygen

D. carbon dioxide

**Answer: B**



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58. Which enzyme is associated with production of urea?

- A. Urease
- B. Arginase
- C. Aspartase
- D. Glutaminase

**Answer: A**

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59. What is true of urea biosynthesis?

- A. Uric acid is starting point

B. Urea is synthesized in kidney

C. Urea is synthesized in lysosomes

D. Urea cycle enzymes are located inside mitochondria and cytosol

**Answer: D**



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**60.** At which stage of ornithine cycle arginase is used

A. ornithine  $\rightarrow$  urea

B. arginine  $\rightarrow$  ornithine

C. ornithine  $\rightarrow$  citrulline

D. citrulline  $\rightarrow$  arginosuccinic acid

**Answer: D**



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**61.** If liver is removed, which component of blood will increase ?

A. Urea

B. Protein

C. Uric acid

D. Ammonia

**Answer: D**



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**62.** First step in urine formation is

- A. Ultrafiltration
- B. Tubular secretion
- C. Selective secretion
- D. Tubular reabsorption

**Answer: A**



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**63.** In kidney, glomerulus is involved in

- A. blood filtration for urine formation
- B. reabsorption of salts

C. urine collection

D. all of the above

**Answer: D**



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**64.** Which of the following will lead to an increase in glomerular fluid filtration in the kidneys?

A. An increase in the protein concentration in the plasma

B. An increase in the fluid pressure in Bowman's space

C. An increase in the glomerular capillary blood pressure

D. A decrease in the glomerular capillary blood pressure

**Answer: B**





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65. The glomerular filtrate i.e., the liquid collected in the cavity of Bowman's capsule is

- A. plasma
- B. urine
- C. blood minus proteins
- D. blood minus proteins and corpuscles

**Answer: C**



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**66.** Glomerular filtrate contains glucose in comparison to plasma

A. nil

B. equal

C. lower

D. higher

**Answer: C**



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**67.** Which of the following is most likely to cause an increase in the glomerular filtration rate?

A. Volume depletion

B. Blockage of ureter

C. Dilation of the afferent arterioles

D. Release of Aldosterone from pituitary

**Answer: D**



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**68.** If the diameter of the afferent renal arteriole is decreased and that of efferent renal arteriole is increased, the ultrafiltration will

A. be faster

B. be slower

C. not takes place

D. take place with the same speed

**Answer: B**



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**69.** When does glomerular filtration occurs in Bowman's capsule?

A. When hydrostatic pressure of blood in the glomerulus

is 70 mmHg and net filtrate pressure is - 25 mmHg

B. When hydrostatic pressure of blood in the glomerulus

is 70 mmHg and net filtrate pressure is - 35 mmHg

C. When hydrostatic pressure of blood in the glomerulus is 75 mmHg and net filtrate pressure is 25 mmHg

D. When hydrostatic pressure of blood in the glomerulus is 70 mmHg and net filtrate pressure is - 70 mmHg

**Answer: B**



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**70.** Ultrafiltration occurs in a glomerulus when

A. hydrostatic pressure exceeds osmotic pressure

B. osmotic pressure exceeds hydrostatic pressure

C. glomerular hydrostatic pressure exceeds capsular hydrostatic pressure

D. colloidal osmotic pressure plus capsular pressure  
remain less than blood hydrostatic pressure

**Answer: b**



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**71.** Total filtrate formed in 24 hours in human kidney is

A. 1 - 2 litre

B. 8.0 litre

C. 18 litre

D. 180 litre

**Answer: A**



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72. In human beings the capsular urine entering the Proximal Convoluted Tubule (PCT) is

- A. isotonic to blood
- B. hypotonic to blood
- C. isotonic to seawater
- D. hypertonic to blood

**Answer: A**

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73. Which of these will be completely reabsorbed from glomerular filtrate normal conditions in the nephrons?

A. Urea

B. Salts

C. Glucose

D. Uric acid

**Answer: C**



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**74.** Most of the glucose that is filtered through the glomerulus undergoes reabsorption in

A. distal tubule

B. collecting duct

C. proximal tubule



D. ascending limb of the loop of Henle

**Answer: C**



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75. Absorption of  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$  ions does not occur in : —

- A. Loop of Henle
- B. Bowman's capsule
- C. Distal convoluted tubule
- D. Proximal convoluted tubule

**Answer: C**



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76. In which of the following regions of nephron does maximum reabsorption of useful substances takes place?

A. PCT

B. DCT

C. Henle's loop

D. Glomerulus

**Answer: A**



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

- A. The urine will be more dilute
- B. There will be no urine formation
- C. The urine will have more concentration
- D. There will be hardly any change in the quality and quantity of urine formed

**Answer: C**

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**78.** Part of nephron impermeable to salt is

- A. descending limb of loop of Henle
- B. ascending limb of loop of Henle
- C. Distal convoluted tubule

D. collecting ducts

**Answer: C**



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**79.** Which part of nephron is impermeable to water

A. distal tubule

B. collecting duct

C. proximal tubule

D. ascending limb of Henle's loop

**Answer: A**



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**80.** Reabsorption of water through the tubules mainly occurs by

- A. osmosis
- B. active transport
- C. facilitated diffusion
- D. carrier transport

**Answer: A**



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**81.** ADH will be released from the posterior pituitary when there is a decrease in plasma

A. pH

B. volume

C. sodium concentration

D. osmotic pressure

**Answer: D**



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**82.** In deficiency of ADH, rate of micturition

A. increases

B. decreases

C. remains the same

D. none of these

**Answer: D**



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**83.** Decreased level of ADH results in the production of

- A. isotonic urine
- B. hypertonic urine
- C. hypotonic urine
- D. none of these

**Answer: C**



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**84.** Urine is concentrated with the help of

- A. ADH only
- B. Aldosterone only
- C. Both of these
- D. Urochrome

**Answer: C**



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**85.** In the renal tubules the permeability of the distal convoluted tubule and collecting duct to water is controlled by



A. renin

B. calcitonin

C. vasopressin

D. growth hormone

**Answer: C**



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**86.** Vasopressin stimulates reabsorption of water and reduction of urine secretion. Hence vasopressin is otherwise called

A. angiotensin

B. neurotransmitter

C. antidiuretic hormone

D. growth regulating substance

**Answer: D**



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**87.** Diabetes insipidus is due to

A. excess of insulin

B. deficiency of insulin

C. hyposecretion of hypothalamic hormone

D. hypersecretion of pituitary hormone

**Answer: C**



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**88.** Sodium reabsorption from the distal tubule will be increased if there is an increase in

- A. ADH
- B. plasma volume
- C. mean arterial pressure
- D. plasma potassium concentration

**Answer: C**



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**89.** Which is mismatched?

A. PCT - Absorption of  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$

B. DCT - Absorption of glucose

C. Bowman's capsule - Glomerular filtration

D. Loop of Henle - Absorption of water

**Answer: b**



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**90.** The juxtaglomerular cells of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the macula densa cells of the \_\_\_\_\_ form the juxta-glomerular apparatus.

A. a]afferent arteriole, proximal convoluted tubule

B. b]efferent arteriole, proximal convoluted tubule

C. c]afferent arteriole, distal convoluted tubule

D. distal convoluted tubule

**Answer: C**



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**91.** Which one is an important constituent of renin-angiotensinogen-aldosterone system?

A. JGA cell

B. Plasma cell

C. Glomerulus

D. Erythropoietin

**Answer: 1**



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**92.** Aldosterone stimulates sodium reabsorption and potassium secretion mainly in

- A. descending limb of the loop of Henle
- B. ascending limb of the loop of Henle
- C. proximal convoluted tubule
- D. distal convoluted tubule

**Answer: C**



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**93.** Renin-angiotensin pathway mainly controls

- A. ultrafiltration
- B. cardiac output
- C. blood pressure
- D. glucose reabsorption

**Answer: D**



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**94.** The function of renin is

- A. degradation of angiotensinogen
- B. stimulation of corpus luteum
- C. to reduce blood pressure
- D. vasodilation

**Answer: C**



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**95.** The function of angiotensin II is

- A. to enhance the water and sodium reabsorption from renal tubule
- B. stimulation of adrenal medulla to secrete aldosterone
- C. to decrease the heartbeat and dilate arterioles
- D. all of the above

**Answer: C**



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**96.** Kidney regulate the amount of

- A. salts
- B. proteins
- C. enzymes
- D. hormones

**Answer: a**



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**97.** Which of the following substances is actively secreted into glomerular filtrate of the kidney tubule?

- A. Glucose

B.  $H^+$

C. Amino acids

D. Chloride ions

**Answer: D**



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**98.** Match the excretory functions of Section I with the parts of the excretory system in Section II. Choose the correct

combination from among the answers given

<b>Section I (Functions)</b>	<b>Section II (Parts of excretory systems)</b>
<b>A</b> Ultra filtration	1. Henle's loop
<b>B</b> Concentration of urine	2. Ureter
<b>C</b> Transport of urine	3. Urinary bladder
<b>D</b> Storage of urine	4. Malpighian corpuscle 5. Proximal convoluted tubule

A. A = 4, B = 1, C = 2, D = 3

B. A = 4, B = 3, C = 2, D = 1

C. A = 5, B = 4, C = 1, D = 3

D. A = 5, B = 4, C = 1, D = 2

**Answer: C**



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99. Formation of hypertonic urine is mediated through

- A. eating salt free diet
- B. counter-current system
- C. increased water intake
- D. having small loop of Henle

**Answer: D**



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

- A. urea

B. bilirubin

C. uric acid

D. Urochrome

**Answer: A**



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

A. 4-5 L

B. 1-2 L

C. 3-4 L

D. 500-750 mL

**Answer: D**



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**102.** Healthy human does not excrete out in his urine

- A. Glucose
- B. Uric acid
- C. Creatinine
- D. B-complex vitamins

**Answer: D**



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

- A. Renal vein
- B. Hepatic vein
- C. Hepatic artery
- D. Hepatic portal vein

**Answer: B**

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**104.** Which blood vessel contains the least amount of urea ?

- A. Renal vein

B. Renal artery

C. Pulmonary vein

D. Hepatic portal vein

**Answer: D**



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**105.** A substance not secreted by renal tubule

A. Glucose

B. Para-aminohippuric acid

C. Ammonia

D. Potassium ions



**Answer: A**



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**106.** The urine on standing gives a pungent smell. It is due to conversion of

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

**Answer: B**



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**107.** A condition of failure of kidney to form urine is called

- A. anuria
- B. ketouria
- C. hematuria
- D. creatinine

**Answer: C**



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**108.** Diuresis is a condition , which is characterized by

- A. increases in urine volume
- B. decrease in urine volume

C. increased glucose excretion

D. decrease in electrolyte balance

**Answer: A**



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**109.** Which of the following will not lead to a diuresis?

A. Excessive sweating

B. Deficiency of ADH

C. Deficiency of insulin

D. Excessive water intake

**Answer: C**



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**110.** State true or false

- A. Presence of glucose in urine is glycosuria
- B. Presence of excess urea in blood is uraemia
- C. Presence of albumin in urine is albuminuria
- D. Presence of ketose suger in urine is ketonuria

**Answer: B**

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**111.** Presence of RBC in urine is called

- A. pyuria

B. glycosuria

C. haematuria

D. albuminuria

**Answer: C**



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**112.** Glycosuria is the condition, where a man

A. eats more sugar

B. sugar is excreted in faeces

C. has low sugar level in blood

D. excretes sugar in urine

**Answer: B**



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**113.** Glomerular filtrate is

1. formed continuously by the process of ultrafiltration occurring at Malpighian corpuscles, in which the blood cells and the colloidal macromolecules are not allowed to pass across the filtering surface
2. the electrolyte free fluid collected within the lumen of Bowman's capsule
3. the protein free fluid collected within the lumen of Bowman's capsule
4. formed by the process of selective reabsorption

A. 1, 2 and 3 are correct

B. 1 and 2 are correct

C. 2 and 4 are correct

D. 1 and 3 are correct

**Answer: D**



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**114.** Proximal convoluted tubule (PCT) is lined with

A. cuboidal epithelium

B. columnar epithelium

C. simple squamous brush border epithelium

D. simple cuboidal brush border epithelium

**Answer: C**



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**115.** Renal fluid isotonic to cortical fluid and blood occurs in

- A. collecting duct and ascending limb
- B. descending limb and collecting duct
- C. distal convoluted tubule and ascending limb
- D. Proximal convoluted tubule and distal convoluted tubule

**Answer: A**



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**116.** Which of the following is recovered in the collecting duct of the nephron?

A. Potassium

B. Water

C. Glucose

D. Proteins

**Answer: B**



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**117.** When a litre of water is introduced in human blood

A. BMR increases

B. BMR decreases

C. RBCs collapse and urine production decreases

D. RBCs collapse and urine production increases

**Answer: A**



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**118.** Which of the following is removed from the filtrate at loop of Henle?

A. Water

B. Glucose

C. Amino acid

D. Hormones

**Answer: A**



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**119.** The characteristic that is shared by urea, uric acid and ammonia is/are

- (A) They are nitrogenous wastes
- (B) They all need very large amount of water for excretion
- (C) They are all equally toxic
- (D) They are produced in the kidneys

A. A only

B. A and C

C. A and D

D. A, C and D

**Answer: A**



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

- A. Tubular secretion takes place in the PCT also
- B. Aldosterone induces greater reabsorption of sodium
- C. The counter current systems contribute in diluting the urine
- D. The glomerular filtration rate is about 125 mL per minute

**Answer: C**



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

- A. The dialysis unit has a coiled cellophane tube
- B. Anti-heparin is added prior to haemodialysis
- C. Nitrogenous wastes are removed by active transport
- D. Blood is pumped back through a suitable artery after haemodialysis

**Answer: D**



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**122.** The average quantity of urea excreted in urine by man per day is

A. 1-5 g

B. 25-30 g

C. 1-1.5 L

D. 80g

**Answer: A**



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**123.** Select the correct statement

- A. the ascending limb of the Henle's loop extends as the DCT
- B. the Juxtamedullary nephrons have reduced Henle's loop
- C. vasa recta is well developed in cortical nephrons
- D. the glomerulus encloses the Bowman's capsule

**Answer: A**



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**124.** The condition where urea accumulates in blood is

- A. glycosuria
- B. uraemia
- C. Ketonuria

D. acidosis

**Answer: A**



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**125.** Glucose and amino acids are reabsorbed in

A. distal tubule

B. collecting duct

C. loop of Henle

D. proximal tubule

**Answer: C**



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**126.** The Bowman's capsule is mainly found in

- A. cortex
- B. medulla
- C. renal pelvis
- D. renal pyramids

**Answer: A**



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**127.** What is the correct sequence in Ornithine Cycle of urea formation?

- (i) Ornithine
- (ii) Arginine

(iii) Arginosuccinic acid

(iv) Urea

(v) Citrulline

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

A. (i), (ii), (iii), (v), (iv)

B. (i), (v), (iii), (ii), (iv)

C. (i), (v), (ii), (iii), (iv)

D. (i), (iii), (v), (ii), (iv)

**Answer: B**



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**128.** A fluorescent dye is utilized to 'tag' antidiuretic hormone receptors. The greatest concentration of dye is expected in

which of the following structures?

- A. Proximal convoluted tubule
- B. Renal capillaries
- C. Loop of Henle
- D. Collecting duct

**Answer: B**



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**129.** All of the following are true except

- A. Renin is secreted by Juxta glomerular cell
- B. Juxta-glomerular cells are present in afferent arterioles

C. Renin causes conversion of Angiotensinogen to Angiotensin

D. Angiotensin II is a potent vasodilator

**Answer: D**



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**130.** Which of the following is not secreted by the kidney?

A. Renin

B. Angiotensin I

C. Erythropoietin

D. 1, 25 Dihydroxycholecalciferol

**Answer: B**



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**131.** All of the following are true about actions of - ANF except

- A. decreased blood pressure
- B. causes vasoconstriction
- C. decreased sodium reabsorption
- D. increased sodium excretion

**Answer: B**



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**132.** A person stranded in the desert faces the risk of severe dehydration. Which of the following will be maximally stimulated to prevent water loss?

- A. Anterior and posterior pituitary
- B. Adrenal cortex and thyroid gland
- C. Hypothalamus and adrenal gland
- D. Adrenal gland and anterior pituitary

**Answer: A**



**Watch Video Solution**

**133.** Find out the correct statement about the loop of Henle

- A. The descending limb is permeable to electrolytes
- B. The descending limb is permeable to water
- C. The ascending limb is permeable to water
- D. The ascending limb is impermeable to electrolytes

**Answer: B**



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**134.** Find the correct match of site and function of nephron

A.

SITE      FUNCTION

DCT      Reabsorption of  $Na^+$  and  $K^+$  from filtrate

B.

SITE                                      FUNCTION

Descending of loop of Henle      Impermeable to water

C.

SITE      FUNCTION

PCT       $HCO_3^-$  absorption of filtrate

D.

SITE    FUNCTION

DCT    Massive reabsorption of  $H_2O$  &  $H^+$ ,  $K^+$  ions

**Answer: B**



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**135.** There are three organisms A, B, C.

A has to excrete Urea

B has to excrete Uric acid

C has to excrete Ammonia

Which out of these 3 organisms will have the maximum urine output?

A. C will produce more urine than B

B. B will produce more urine than C



C. B will produce more urine than A

D. C will produce less urine than A

**Answer: A**



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**136.** Find the correct statement regarding human kidney

A. The Bowman's capsule, PCT and DCT form the renal corpuscle.

B. Majority of nephrons are juxtamedullary nephrons

C. The kidneys lie between  $T_{12}$  and  $L_3$  vertebral level

D. The columns of Bertini lie in the outer renal cortex area

**Answer: C**



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**137.** Consider the following statements

For osmoregulation in aquatic medium

1. A freshwater fish has to drink water continuously
2. A marine bony fish has to drink water continuously
3. A freshwater fish produces copious urine, which is hypo-osmotic to blood
4. A marine fish produces scanty urine, which is hypo-osmotic to blood

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. 1 only

B. 4 only

C. 1 and 4

D. 2 and 3

**Answer: C**



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**138.** The human kidney : —

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

B. produces more dilute urine when the collecting ducts become less permeable to water

C. responds to antidiuretic hormone by increasing urine output

D. get rid of urea from the body by secreting it into the descending arm of the loop of Henle.

**Answer: D**



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**139.** While doing some experiment with *Amoeba proteus* in a culture medium, it was found that the contractile vacuole of the protozoan disappeared although the other organelles showed normal activity. This must have been most probably due to

- A. change in the temperature of the medium
- B. change in the pH of the medium
- C. dilution of the medium with tap water

D. dilution of the medium with sea water

**Answer: D**



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**140.** The nephron is a hollow, convoluted tube of cells. It is engineered to concentrate urine by removing water at which of the following sites?

I. Proximal convoluted tubule

II. Descending limb of the loop of Henle

III. Ascending limb of the loop of Henle

A. I only

B. II only

C. I and II only

D. I, II and III

**Answer: C**



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**141.** A substance is present in concentration of 2 mg % in the afferent arteriole and zero mg % in efferent. Thus true about the substance is

- A. impermeable in loop of Henle
- B. absorbed in PCT
- C. secreted in cortical nephrons
- D. freely filtered in glomerulus

**Answer: D**



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**142.** NaCl is more in the interstitial fluid of renal medulla than of cortex because of

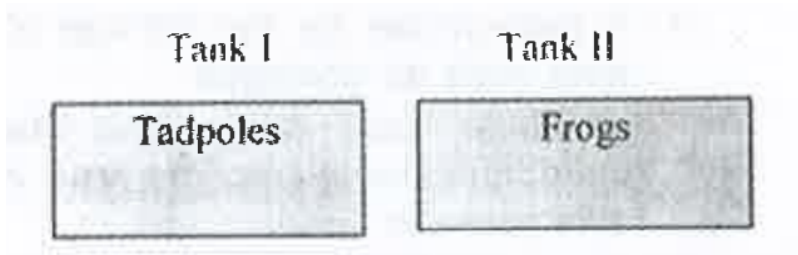
- A. cortical loss of  $Na^+$
- B. counter current mechanism
- C. vasa - recta have increased blood
- D. proximal convoluted tubule is more permeable to  $Na^+$

**Answer: B**



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143. Water from the two tanks shown in the diagram was tested 3 hours after they were stocked with indicated animals. The predominant nitrogenous waste detected in Tank I and Tank II respectively would be



- A. Urea in both
- B. ammonia in both
- C. ammonia and urea
- D. urea and uric acid

**Answer: C**



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**144.** Antidiuretic hormone has the most abundant receptors in the kidneys of

- A. frogs in tropical pond
- B. rabbits in a grass land
- C. spotted deer in moist evergreen forest.
- D. Kangaroo rats in deserts

**Answer: D**



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**145.** All of the following are true except

- A. Renin is secreted by Juxta glomerular cells

- B. A fall in GFR can activate the JG cells to release renin which can stimulate the glomerular blood flow.
- C. It releases renin which converts angiotensinogen to angiotensin II
- D. Angiotensin II is a potent vasoconstrictor

**Answer: C**



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**146.** Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. ADH- prevents conversion of angiotensinogen in blood to angiotensin
- B. Aldosterone - facilitates water reabsorption

C. ANF- enhances sodium reabsorption

D. Renin - causes vasodilation

**Answer: B**



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**147.** The pH of human urine is approximately

A. 1.5

B. 7

C. 6

D. 7.5

**Answer: C**



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**148.** Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. Birds and land snails are uricotelic animals
- B. Mammals and frogs are ureotric animals
- C. Aquatic amphibians and aquatic insects are ammonotelic animals
- D. Birds and reptiles are ureotelic

**Answer: D**



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**149.** Which of the following pairs is wrong ?

A. Uricotelic ----- Birds

B. Ureotelic ----- Insects

C. Ammonotelic ----- Tadpole

D. Ureotelic ----- Elephant

**Answer: B**



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**150.** Which one of the following statements 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 alongwith 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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**151.** Match the terms given in Column I with their physiological processes given in Column II and choose the

correct answer

Column I	Column II
A. Proximal convoluted tubule	i. Formation of concentrated urine
B. Distal convoluted tubule	ii. Filtration of blood
C. Henle's loop	iii. Reabsorption of 70-80% of electrolytes
D. Counter-current mechanism	iv. Ionic balance
E. Renal corpuscle	v. Maintenance of concentration gradient in medulla

A. A - (iii), B - (v), C - (iii), D - (ii), E - (i)

B. A - (iii), B - (iv), C - (i), D - (v), E - (ii)

C. A - (i), B - (iii), C - (ii), D - (v), E - (iv)

D. A - (iii), B - (i), C - (iv), D - (v), E - (ii)

**Answer: B**



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**152.** Match the abnormal conditions given in Column A with their explanations, given in column B and Choose the correct option

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
<b>A.</b> Glycosurea	<b>(i)</b> Accumulation of uric acid in joints
<b>B.</b> Renal calculi	<b>(ii)</b> Inflammation in glomeruli
<b>C.</b> Glomerular nephritis	<b>(iii)</b> Mass of crystallised salts within the kidney
<b>D.</b> Gout	<b>(iv)</b> Presence of glucose in urine

A. A - (i), B - (iii), C - (ii), D - (iv)

B. A - (iii), B - (ii), C - (iv), D - (i)



C. A - (iv), B - (iii), C - (ii), D - (i)

D. A - (iv), B - (ii), C - (iii), D - (i)

**Answer: C**



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

A. High glucose

B. High urea

C. No urea

D. High uric acid

**Answer: C**



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154. Which one of the following four secretions is correctly matched with its source, target and nature of action?

**SECRETION SOURCE TARGET ACTION**

- |   |  |                       |                                 |  |
|---|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| A | <i>Gastrin</i>                         | Stomach lining        | Oxyntic cells                   | Production of HCl  |
| B | <i>Inhibin</i>                         | Sertoli cells         | Hypothalamus                    | Inhibition of secretion of gonadotropin releasing hormone. |
| C | <i>Enterokinase</i>                    | Duodenum              | Gall bladder                    | Release of bile juice.                                     |
| D | <i>Atrial Natriuretic Factor (ANF)</i> | Sinoatrial node (SAN) | Juxtaglomerular apparatus (JGA) | Inhibition of release of renin                             |



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**155.** Which one of the following statements is correct with respect to salt water balance inside the body of living organisms

- A. When water is not available camels do not produce urine but store urea in tissues.
- B. Salmon fish excretes lot of stored salt through gill membrane when in fresh water.
- C. Paramecium discharges concentrated salt solution by contractile vacuoles
- D. The body fluids of fresh water animals are generally hypotonic to surrounding water

**Answer: A**





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**156.** Find out the correct statement about the loop of Henle

- A. The descending limb is permeable to electrolytes
- B. The descending limb is permeable to water
- C. The ascending limb is permeable to water
- D. The ascending limb is impermeable to electrolytes

**Answer: B**



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**157.** A terrestrial animal must be able to

- A. actively pump salts out through the skin

- B. excrete large amounts of salts in urine
- C. excrete large amounts of water in urine
- D. conserve water

**Answer: D**



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**158.** In Ornithine cycle which one pair of the following wastes as removed from the blood?

- A.  $CO_2$  and ammonia
- B. Ammonia and urea
- C.  $CO_2$  and urea
- D. Urea and urine

**Answer: A**



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**159.** The net pressure gradient that causes the fluid to filter out of the glomeruli into the capsule is

- A. 20mm Hg
- B. 50 mm Hg
- C. 75mm Hg
- D. 30mm Hg

**Answer: A**



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**160.** Earthworms are commonly

- A. Ureotelic when plenty of water is available
- B. Uricotelic when plenty of water is available
- C. Uricotelic under conditions of water scarcity
- D. Ammonotelic when plenty of water is available

**Answer: D**



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**161.** Angiotensinogen is a protein produced and secreted by

- A. Macula densa cells
- B. Endothelial cells (cells lining the blood vessels)

C. Liver cells

D. Juxtaglomerular (JG) cells

**Answer: C**



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

A. Urine will continue to collect normally in the bladder

B. There will be no micturition

C. Urine will not collect in the bladder

D. Micturition will continue

**Answer: B**





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

- A. Cockroach
- B. Frog
- C. Man
- D. Earthworm

**Answer: A**



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

A. Ascending limb of Loop of Henle is impermeable to electrolytes

B. Descending limb of Loop of Henle is impermeable to water

C. Distal convoluted tubule is incapable to reabsorbing  $HCO_3^-$

D. Nearly 99 per cent of the glomerular filtrate is reabsorbed by the renal tubules

**Answer: D**



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**165.** The principal nitrogenous excretory compound in humans is synthesized

A. in the liver, but eliminated mostly through kidneys

B. in kidneys but eliminated mostly through liver

C. in kidneys as well as eliminated but kidneys

D. in liver and also eliminated by the same through bile

**Answer: A**



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**166.** Consider the following four statements (i-iv) regarding kidney transplant and select the two correct ones out of

these

(i) Even if a kidney transplant is proper the recipient may need to take immuno-suppressants for a long time

(ii) The cell-mediated immune response is responsible for the graft rejection

(iii) The B-lymphocytes are responsible for rejection of the graft

(iv) The acceptance or rejection of a kidney transplant depends on specific interferons

The correct statements are

A. (i) and (ii)

B. (ii) and (iii)

C. (iii) and (iv)

D. (i) and (ii)

**Answer: A**



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**167.** Which one of the following is not a part of a renal pyramid

- A. Peritubular capillaries
- B. Convoluted tubules
- C. Collecting ducts
- D. Loop of Henle

**Answer: B**



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**168.** Which one of the following is a correct pair showing the function of a specific part of the human nephron?

A. Podocytes : Create minute spaces (slit pores) for the filtration of blood into the Bowman's capsule.

B. Henle's loop : most reabsorption of the major substances from the glomerular filtrate

C. Distal convoluted tubule : reabsorption of  $K^+$  ions into the surrounding blood capillaries

D. Afferent arteriole : carries the blood away from the glomerulus towards renal vein

**Answer: A**



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**169.** Which one of the following statement is correct with respect to kidney function regulation

- A. When someone drinks lot of water, ADH release is suppressed.
- B. Exposure to cold temperature stimulates ADH release
- C. An increase in glomerular blood flow stimulate formation of Angiotensin II
- D. During summer when body loses lot of water by evaporation, the release of ADH is suppressed

**Answer: A**



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

- A. Distal convoluted tubule
- B. Proximal convoluted tubule
- C. Descending limb of loop of Henle
- D. Ascending limb of loop of Henle

**Answer: B**



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**171.** Which one of the following characteristics is common both in human and adult frogs?



- A. Nucleated RBCs
- B. Ureotelic mode of excretion
- C. Four-chambered heart
- D. Internal fertilisation

**Answer: B**



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**172.** A fall in glomerular filtration rate (GFR) activates

- A. Adrenal medulla to release adrenaline
- B. Posterior pituitary to release vasopressin
- C. Juxta glomerular cells to release renin
- D. Adrenal cortex to release aldosterone

**Answer: C**



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**173.** Kidneys perform all the functions except

- A. filtration of blood
- B. regulation of B.P.
- C. secretions of antibodies
- D. regulation of pH in body fluid

**Answer: C**



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174. A healthy adult human excretes out (on the average) how many grams of urea per day?

A. 25 - 30 g

B. 40 - 50 g

C. 10 - 15 g

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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175. Dialysis fluid contains all the constituents as in plasma except

- A. Electrolytes
- B. Proteins
- C. Nitrogenous wastes
- D. All the above

**Answer: C**



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**176.** The Juxta glomerular cells of kidney produce a peptide hormone called

- A. Gastrin
- B. Secretin
- C. Erythropoietin

D. Estradiol

**Answer: C**



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**177.** Erythropoietin stimulates

- A. Osmoregulation
- B. Formation of RBC
- C. Reduces blood pressure
- D. Gastric inhibitory peptide

**Answer: B**



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178. Urea synthesis takes place primarily in liver because

- A.  $NH_3$  and  $CO_2$  are present in liver only
- B. hormone ADH is found in liver only
- C. enzyme arginase is present in liver only
- D. kidney is smaller than liver

**Answer: C**



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179. The substance present in higher concentration in blood than glomerular filtrate

- A. Plasma proteins

B. Urea

C. Water

D. Glucose

**Answer: A**



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**180.** A large quantity of fluid is filtered everyday by nephrons in the kidneys but only about 1% of it excreted as urine. The remaining 99% of the filtrate

A. gets collected in the renal pelvis

B. is lost as sweat

C. is absorbed into the blood

D. is stored in the urinary bladder

**Answer: C**



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**181.** Vasa recta and network of blood capillaries occur in association with

- A. Digestive system
- B. Liver lobule
- C. Renal tubules
- D. Skin

**Answer: C**



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**182.** Which is not part of glomerular ultrafiltrate ?

A. Bowman's capsule

B. RBC

C. Amino acids

D. Minerals

**Answer: B**



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**183.** Choose the animals which are not ureotelic ?

A. Tadpole

B. Crab

C. Labeo

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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**184.** ADH deficiency shows the following condition

A. only polydipsia

B. polyuria

C. polydipsia and polyuria

D. glycosuria

**Answer: C**



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**185.** Glucose and amino acids are mainly reabsorbed in

- A. proximal tubule
- B. distal tubule
- C. collecting duct
- D. loop of Henle

**Answer: A**



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**186.** Functional unit of Kidney is

- A. neuron
- B. axon
- C. glomerulus
- D. nephron

**Answer: D**



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**187.** Which of the following glands does not help in excretion

- A. Liver
- B. Sweat glands

C. Pancreas

D. Both (1) and (3)

**Answer: C**



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**188.** Which of the following is excreted in human urine ?

A. Ammonia

B. Urea

C. uric acid

D. amino acid

**Answer: B**



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**189.** A fall in glomerular filtration rate (GFR) activates

- A. Juxta glomerular cells to release renin
- B. Adrenal cortex to release aldosterone
- C. Adrenal medulla to release adrenaline
- D. Posterior pituitary to release vasopressin

**Answer: A**

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**190.** Loop of Henle is found in

- A. lung

B. liver

C. neuron

D. nephron

**Answer: D**



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

A. Decrease in antidiuretic hormone levels

B. Increase in aldosterone levels

C. Increase in antidiuretic hormone levels

D. Decrease in aldosterone levels

**Answer: B**



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**192.** Which of the following does not favour the formation of large quantities of dilute urine

- A. Caffeine
- B. Renin
- C. Atrial-natriuretic factor
- D. Alcohol

**Answer: B**



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**193.** Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in

- A. more concentrated urine
- B. no change in quality and quantity of urine
- C. no urine formation
- D. more diluted urine

**Answer: D**



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**194.** Human urine is usually acidic because

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

B. excreted plasma proteins are acidic.

C. potassium and sodium exchange generates acidity.

D. hydrogen ions are actively secreted into the filtrate

**Answer: D**



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

A. Dorsal Aorta

B. Hepatic Vein

C. Hepatic Portal Vein

D. Renal Vein

**Answer: B**



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**196.** The 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's loop

**Answer: A**



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197. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. The ascending limb of loop of Henle is impermeable to water.
- B. The descending limb of loop of Henle is impermeable to water.
- C. The ascending limb of loop of Henle is permeable to water.
- D. The descending limb of loop of Henle is permeable to electrolytes

**Answer: A**



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**198.** A decrease in blood pressure / volume will not cause the release of

- A. Renin
- B. Atrial Natriuretic Factor
- C. Aldosterone
- D. ADH

**Answer: B**



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