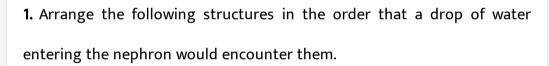


BIOLOGY

NCERT - FULL MARKS BIOLOGY(TAMIL)

EXCRETION

Evaluation



Afferent arteriole

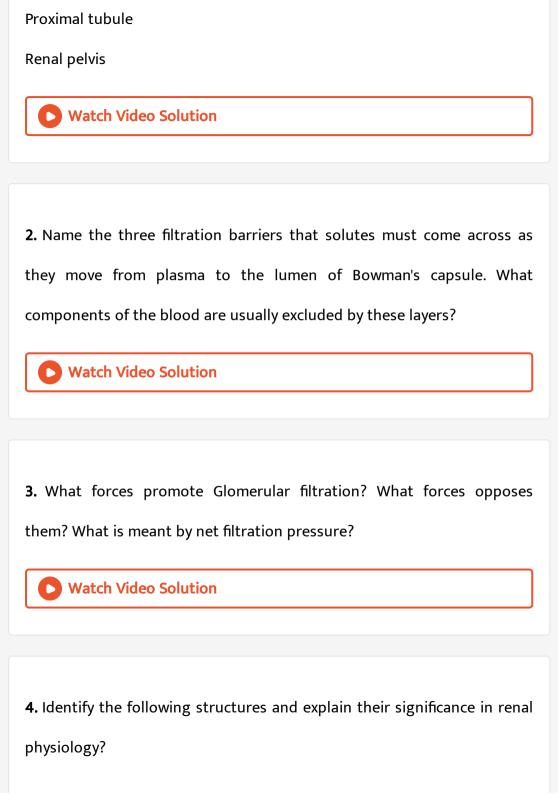
Bowman's capsule

Collecting duct

Distal tubule

Glomerulus

Loop of Henle



a. Juxtaglomerular apparatus
b. Podocytes
c. Sphincters in the bladder
d. Renal cortex
A.
В.
C.
D.
Answer: Watch Video Solution
5. In which segment of the nephron most of the re absorption of substances takes place? Watch Video Solution

6. When a molecule or ion is reabsorbed from the lumen of the nephron, where does it go? If a solute is filtered and not reabsorbed from the tubule, where does it go?



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7. Match each of the following substances with its mode of transportation in proximal tubular reabsorption.(a) Na+ - 1. indirect active transport (b) Glucose - 2. endocytosis (c) Urea - 3. paracellular movement (d) Plasma - 4. facilitated diffusion (e) Water - 5. primary active transport Answer



Watch Video Solution

8. Which segment is the site of secretion and regulated reabsorption of ions and pH homeostasis?



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9. What solute is normally present in the body to estimate GFR in humans?Watch Video Solution10. Which part of the autonomic nervous system is involved in Micturition process?





11. If the afferent arteriole of the nephron constricts, what happens to the GFR in that nephron? If the efferent arteriole constricts what happens to the GFR in that nephron? Assume that no auto regulation takes place.



12. How is the process of micturition altered by toilet training?



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13. Concentration of urine depends upon which part of the nephron
A. Bowman's capsule
B. length of Henle's loop
C. P.C.T
D. net work of capillaries arising from glomerulus

Answer:



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14. If Henle's loop were absent from mammalian nephron, which one of the following is to be expected?

A. There will be no urine formation

B. There will be hardly any change in the quality and quantity of urine formed C. The urine will be more concentrated D. The urine will be more dilute **Answer: Watch Video Solution** 15. A person who is on a long hunger strike and is surviving only on water, will have A. Less amino acids in his urine B. Macula densa cells C. Less urea in his urine D. More sodium in his urine Answer:

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

A. Micturition will continue

B. Urine will be continue to collect normally in the bladder

C. there will be micturition

D. urine will not collection the bladder

Answer:



17. The end product of Ornithine cycle is

A. carbon dioxide

B. uric acid

C. urea
D. ammonia
Answer:
Watch Video Solution
18. Identify the wrong match
(a., Bowman's capsule, - G
(d., PCT, -absorption of
Na^(+)and K^(+) "ions"):}`
Watch Video Solution

19. Podocytes are the cells present on the

Glomerular filteration), $(b., DCT, -absolute{a$

A. Outer wall of Bowman's capsule

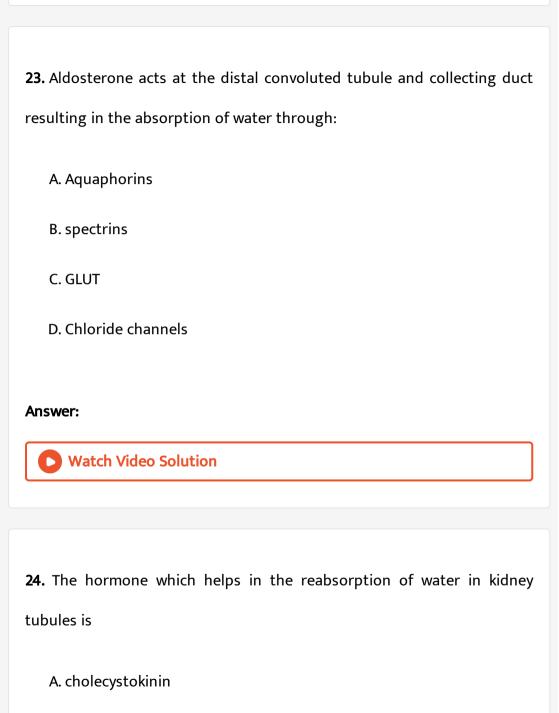
B. Inner wall of Bowman's capsule

C. neck of nephron

D. Wall glomerular capillaries
nswer:
Watch Video Solution
0. Glomerular filtrate contains
A. Blood without blood cells and proteins
B. Plasma without sugar
C. Blood with proteins but without cells
D. Blood without urea
nswer:
Watch Video Solution

21. Kidney stones are produced due to deposition of uric acid and

A. silicates
B. minerals
C. calcium carbonate
D. calcium ixalate
Answer:
Watch Video Solution
22. Animal requiring minimum amount of water to produce urine are
A. ureotelic
B. ammonotelic
C. uricotelic
D. chemotelic
Answer:
Watch Video Solution



B. angiotensin II

D. pancreozymin
Answer:
Watch Video Solution
25. Malpighian tubules remove excretory products from
A. mouth
B. oesophagus
C. haemolymph
D. alimentary canal.
Answer:
Watch Video Solution

C. antidiuretic hormone

- (a) A liquid which gathers in the bladder.
- (b) Produced when blood is filtered in a Bowman's capsule.
- (c) Temporary storage of urine.
- (d) A ball of inter twined capillaries.
- (e) Removal of unwanted substances from the body.
- (f) Each contains a glomerulus.
- (g) Carry urine from the kidneys to the bladder.
- (h) Scientific term for urination.
- (i) Regulation of water and dissolved substances in blood and tissue fluid.
- (j) Consists of the kidneys, ureters and bladder.
- (k) Removal of useful substances from glomerular filtrate.
- (I) What solute the blood contains that are not present in the glomerular filtrate?

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30. Identify the biological term Homeostasis, excretion, glomerulus, urea, glomerular filtration, ureters, urine, Bowman's capsule, urinary system, reabsorption, micturition, osmosis, glomerular capillaries via efferent arteriole, proteins.

Contains urea and many useful substances.



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31. Identify the biological term Homeostasis, excretion, glomerulus, urea, glomerular filtration, ureters, urine, Bowman's capsule, urinary system, reabsorption, micturition, osmosis, glomerular capillaries via efferent arteriole, proteins.

Bloods is filtered through its walls into the Bowman's capsule



Watch Video Solution

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35. Indentify the biological term Homeostasis, excretion, glomerulus, urea, glomerular filtration, ureters, urine, Bowman's capsule, urinary system, reabsorption, micturition, osmosis, glomerular capillaries via efferent arteriole, proteins.

Consists of the kidneys, ureters and bladder.



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36. Identify the biological term.

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37. Identify the biological term Homeostasis, excretion, glomerulus, urea, glomerular filtration, ureters, urine, Bowman's capsule, urinary system, reabsorption, micturition, osmosis, glomerular capillaries via efferent arteriole, proteins.

The process by which water is transported in the proximal convoluted tubule.



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38. Identify the biological term Homeostasis, excretion, glomerulus, urea, glomerular filtration, ureters, urine, Bowman's capsule, urinary system, reabsorption, micturition, osmosis, glomerular capillaries via efferent arteriole, proteins.

Where has the blood in the capillaries surrounding the proximal convoluted tubule come from?



Watch Video Solution

39. Identify the biological term.

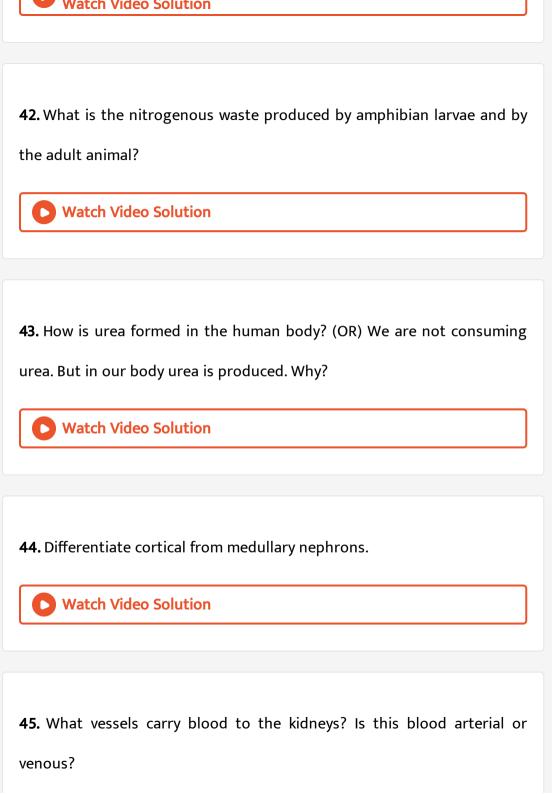
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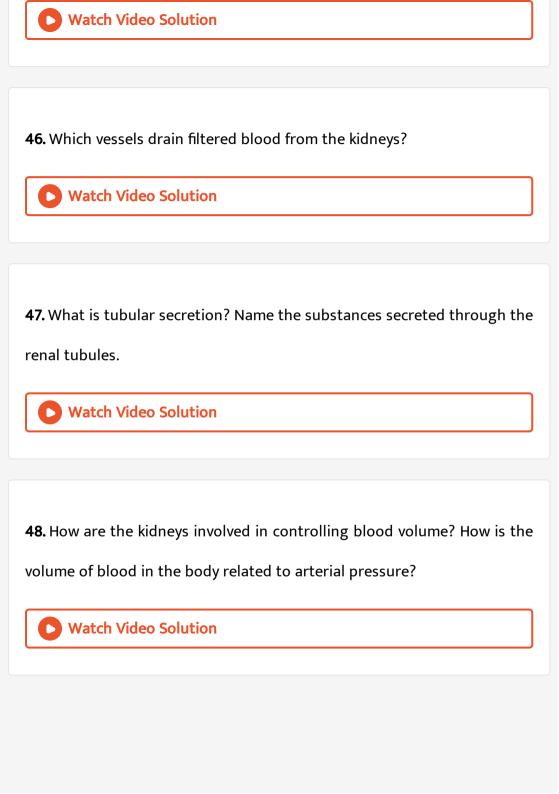
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 - Watch Video Solution

40. With regards to toxicity and the need for dilution in water, how different are ureotelic and uricotelic excretions? Give examples of animals that use these types of excretion?



41. Differentiate protonephridia from metanephridia.





49. Name the three main hormones are involved in the regulation of the renal function?



50. What is the function of antidiuretic hormone? Where is it produced and what stimull Increases or decreases its secretion?



51. What is the effect of aldosterone on kidneys and where is it produced?



52. What evolutionary hypothesis could explain the heart's role in secreting a hormone that regulates renal function?

