



BIOLOGY

BOOKS - MBD BIOLOGY (ODIA ENGLISH)

EXCRETORY PRODUCTS AND THEIR ELIMINATION

Question Bank

1. Mesangial cells in glomerus regulate:

A. Water pressure

B. Blood pressure

C. Glucose flow

D. Urea flow

Answer: B



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2. _____ is reabsorbed in loop of henle.

A. Urea

B. Sodium chloride

C. Potassium

D. Water

Answer: D



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3. Urea is formed by breakdown of ____.

A. Glucose

B. Fatty acid

C. Amino acid

D. Ammonia

Answer: C



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4. Kidneys of man are formed are:

A. Pronephros

B. Mesonephros

C. Metanephros

D. Opisthonephros

Answer: C



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5. Which of the following has four nitrogen atoms?

A. Arginine

B. Urea

C. Ornithine

D. Citrulline

Answer: A



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6. Macula densa cells regulate the secretion of:

A. Renin

B. ADH

C. Paracrine

D. Vasopressin

Answer: C



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7. Podocytes are cells present in:

- A. Outer wall Bowman's capsule
- B. Neck of nephron
- C. Inner lining of Bowman's capsule
- D. Wall of glomerular capillary

Answer: C



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8. Tubular secretion takes place in _____ part of nephron.

- A. Malphigian body
- B. Loop of Henle
- C. Proximal convoluted tubule
- D. Both B and C

Answer: D



9. Which is the same composition as the filtrate in Bowman's capsules?

A. Urine

B. blood

C. lymph

D. Blood without blood cells and proteins

Answer: D



10. Synthesis of urea in liver takes place by:

A. Ornithine cycle

B. Kerbs cycle

C. Calvin cycle

D. Glycolysis

Answer: A



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11. _____ is least toxic nitrogenous waste.

A. Ammonia

B. Urea

C. Uric acid

D. BOTH (A) AND (B)

Answer: C



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12. Urea is formed by breakdown of_____.

A. Glucose

B. Amino acids

C. Fatty acids

D. Uric acid

Answer: B



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13. Bilirubin and biliverdin are excreted chiefly through_____.

A. Urine

B. Faeces

C. Sweat

D. Vitamins

Answer: B



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14. The functional unit of excretion in vertebrates kidneys are_____.

A. Neurons

B. Nephrons

C. Malpighian body

D. Malpighian tubules

Answer: B



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15. Uriniferous tubules are found in ____.

A. Brain

B. Kidneys

C. Testies

D. Ovary

Answer: B



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16. In kidneys glucose is mainly absorbed by_____.

A. Bowman's capsule

B. Loop of Henle

C. Proximal convoluted tubule

D. Distal convoluted tubule

Answer: C



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17. If kidneys are not functional, _____ will increase in blood quickly.

A. Glucose

B. Ammonia

C. Salt

D. Urea

Answer: D



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18. Excess of urea in blood due to kidney failure is called_____.

A. Ureotelism

B. Uricotelism

C. Uremia

D. Urochrome

Answer: C



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19. The counter current mechanism for urine formation occurs in _____.

A. PCT

B. DCT

C. LOOP of henle

D. Bowman's capsule

Answer: C



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20. In Mammalian kidney malpighian corpuscles are placed in _____.

A. Pelvis

B. Medulla

C. Cortex

D. Pyramid

Answer: C



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21. Blood clotting out of liver has high concentration of:

A. Urea

B. Proteins

C. Oxygen

D. Erythrocytes

Answer: A



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22. Loop of Henle lies in:

A. Cortex

B. Medulla

C. Pelvis

D. Ureter

Answer: B



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23. Glomerular filtrate differs from plasma in_____.

A. Absence of proteins

B. Yellowish colour

C. Presence of urea

D. Pottasium concentration

Answer: A



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24. Ascending limb of loop of Henle is permeable to:

A. Na^+

B. K^+

c. Cl^-

D. All of the above

Answer: D



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25. Ammonia is changed into uric acid in the liver of_____.

A. Ammonotelic animal

B. Uricotelic animal

C. Ureotelic animal

D. None of the above

Answer: B



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

A. Urine will be more concentrated

B. Urine will be more dilute

C. Urine will be white

D. Urine will be black

Answer: B



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27. Renin is secreted from_____.

A. juxtraglomerular cells

B. Lacis cell

C. Mesangial cells

D. Podocytes

Answer: A



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28. Volume of urine is regulated by_____.

A. Aldosterone

B. Aldosterone and ADH

C. Testosterone

D. Progesterone

Answer: B



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29. The excretory organ in cockroach is _____.



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30. In man urea is formed in _____.



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31. World's first kidney transplant was performed by_____.



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32. _____term is used to express production of scanty urine.



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33. Haemodialysis is done to treat patient for failure of _____ organ.



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34. _____ part of kidney has 85 % of glomeruli.



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35. The special type of cells that from the visceral layer of bowman's capsules are _____.



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36. Blood in _____ vein carries the least amount of nitrogenous wastes.



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37. _____ limb of loop of Henle is impermeable to water.



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38. The volume of urine which is passed by a human adult during 24 hours is _____.



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39. The largest number of sweat glands are present in _____ of human body.



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40. The volume of fluid filtered in the two kidneys every minute is _____.



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41. The colour of urine is pale yellow due to the presence of _____ pigment.



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42. _____ term is used to express bed-wetting.



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43. Frequent drinking due to thirst is expressed by _____ term.



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44. The term explains absence of urine is called _____.



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45. What are the principal excretory organs in man?



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46. In which part of nephron,excess water reabsorption takes place?



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47. How many renal pyramids are found in a kidney of man?



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48. Which part of uriniferous tubule is directly influenced by ADH?



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49. Who coined the term osmoregulation?



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50. What is "the process of separation and elimination of waste products of cellular metabolism" known as?



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51. Ammonia ure, uric acids are the by-products of which materials?



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52. What are the animals excreting ammonia is called?



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53. What are the animals excreting urea is called?



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54. What are the animals excreting uric acid is called?



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55. Which habitat's animals are mostly ammonotelic ?

A. Aquatic

B. Terrestrial

C. Aerial

D. None of the above

Answer: Aquatic



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56. Animals of which habitat are mostly uricotelic?

A. Terrestrial

B. Aerial

C. none of these

D. Aquatic

Answer: Terrestrial dry and acid



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57. What are the specialised epithelial cells that form lining of the inner wall of the bowman's capsules?



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58. What is the function of contractile vacuole in protozoans?



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59. Which type of nephron functions during conditions of stress?



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60. Name the cavity in which kidneys remain attached.



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61. What type of kidneys are seen in human body?



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62. Name the part of nephron that plays role of countercurrent multiplier.



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63. Name an osmoregulatory hormone.



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64. Name the cells that secrete renin.



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65. Which part of uriniferous tubule is directly influenced by ADH?



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66. The excretory organ in cockroach is_____.



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67. What are the excretory product in cockroach?



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68. Name the enzyme that breaks down arginine to make urea.



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69. Which artery supply blood to kidney in vertebrates?



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70. Which vein drains out blood from kidney in human?



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71. Which endocrine gland is located on kidney?



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72. Which two structures from the Malpighian corpuscles in vertebrate kidney?



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73. Through which structure ultrafiltration occurs?



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74. Through what urine passes from kidney to urinary bladder?



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75. The functional unit of excretion in vertebrates kidneys are_____.



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76. What is the terminal duct formed by the joining of collecting tubules of kidney called?



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77. What is the space within the mammalian kidney called?



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78. Which arteriole breaks to form glomerulus?



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79. Which arteriole leaves glomerulus?



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80. What is the "U" shaped curve between descending and ascending limbs of nephric tubule called?



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81. What are the projection of cortex of kidney between the renal pyramids called?



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82. What is the synonym for Bowman's capsule?



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83. In man urea is formed in _____.



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84. What is the common passage for urine and genital products in males called?





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85. What is the chemical process by which ammonia is separated from amino acids?



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86. What is hydrolysed by arginase to produce urea and ornithine?



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87. Through which chemical cycle urea is formed?



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88. Who described ornithine cycle?



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89. What is the volume of glomerular filtrate per day in a man?



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90. Through which phenomenon essential elements are brought back from ultrafiltrate?



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91. Presence of which substance in urine indicates the disease diabetes mellitus?



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92. What term is used for periodical release of urine?



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93. What is the PH value of urine of human?



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94. The volume of urine which is passed by a human adult during 24 hours is ____.



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95. What is phenomenon for maintaining water and osmotic concentration of the blood termed as?



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96. Which is the osmoregulatory organ in man?



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97. What transport urea to kidney from liver?



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98. What is the capillary network enclosed by Bowman's capsules called?



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99. Which pigment imparts yellow colour to urine of mammals?



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100. Where is urea removed from blood?



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101. Which disease is indicated if urine contains bile pigment?



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102. What are present in blood but not in ultrafiltrate?



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103. Which enzyme converts arginine into urea and ornithine in ornithine cycle?



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104. In which form birds eliminate their nitrogenous wastes?



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105. The excretory organs of the cockroach are tracheae.



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106. Mesangial cell convert ammonia into urea.

A. true

B. false

C.

D.

Answer: Liver cell



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107. Counter current mechanism operates in proximal convoluted tubules.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: Henle's loop



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108. Birds excrete mainly urea.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: Urea acid



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109. Hormone renin is secreted by Lacin cell.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: J.G.cells



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110. Podocytes are found in glomerulus.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: Bowman's capsules



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111. Neurons are the structural and functional units of kidneys.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: Nephrons



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112. Angiotensin-II stimulates pancreas.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: Cortex



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113. Ornithine cycle operates in kidney.

A. True

B. False

C.

D.

Answer: Liver



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114. Liver is the chief excretory organ in man.



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115. What are mesangial cell?



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116. What is juxtaglomerular apparatus?



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117. What are J.G.cells? Explain their role in renin-angiotension mechanism.



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118. Explain functions of kidneys.



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119. Write a note on Ultrafiltration.



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120. Explain ammonotelism and uricotelism.



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121. Explain ornithine cycle/process of urea formation.



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122. Explain exertion in cockroach.

Explain structure and function of malpighian tubule.



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123. What do you mean renal threshold substance?



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124. Explain role of ADH in excretion.



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125. Why some animals are called osmoconformers?



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126. Explain role of liver in excretion?



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127. What is bright's disease(glumerulo-nephritis)?



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128. What is cistitis?



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129. Explain incontinence?





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130. What is dropsy(Oedema)?



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131. Explain haemodialysis or dialysis.



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132. Write a short note on kidney transplant.





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133. Explain tubular reabsorption.



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134. Differentiate between tubular reabsorption and tubular secretion.



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135. Differentiate between ureotelism and uricotelism.



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136. Differentiate between cortical nephron and juxtamedullary nephron.



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137. Describe the structure and function of human kidneys.



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