BIOLOGY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS BIOLOGY (TAMIL ENGLISH)

EXCRETION

Textbook Evaluation Question Solved

1. Arrange the following structures in the order that a drop of water entering the

nephron would encounter them.

(a) Afferent arteriole (b) Bowman's capsule

(c) Collecting duct (d) Distal tubule

(e) Glomerulus (f) Loop of Henle

(g) Proximal tubule (h) Renal pelvis

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2. Name the three filtration barriers that solutes must come across as they move from plasma to the lumen of Bowman's capsule.

What components of the blood are usually excluded by these layers?

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3. What forces promote Glomerular filtration? What forces opposes them? What is meant by net filtration pressure?

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4. Identify the following structures and explain their significance in renal physiology?

a. Juxtaglomerular apparatus

b. Podocytes

c. Sphincters in the bladder

d. Renal cortex

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5. In which segment of the nephron most of the re absorption of substances takes place?

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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

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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?

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10. Which part of the autonomic nervous system is involved in Micturition process?

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11. Match the following terms.

(*a*) α- adrenoceptor	–	1. afferent arteriole
(*b*) Autoregulation	–	2. basal lamina
(*c*) Bowman's capsule	–	3. capillary blood pressure
(*d*) Capsule fluid	–	4. colloid osmotic pressure
(*e*) Glomerulus	–	5. GFR
(*f*) Podocyte	–	6. JG cells
(*g*) Vasoconstriction	–	7. plasma proteins Norepinepherine

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12. 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.

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

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14. 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. network of capillaries arising from glomerulus

Answer:

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15. 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:

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16. 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:

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

A. micturition will continue

B. urine will continue to collect normally in the bladder

C. there will be no micturition

D. urine will not collect in the bladder

Answer:

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18. The end product of Ornithine cycle is

A. carbon dioxide

B. uric acid

C. urea

D. ammonia

Answer:

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19. Identify the wrong match

A. Bowman's capsule- Glomerular filteration

B. DCT - Absorption of glucose

C. Henle's loop - Concentration of urine

D. PCT - Absorption of Na^+ and K^+ ions

Answer:

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20. Podocytes are the cells present on the

A. Outer wall of Bowman's capsule

B. Inner wall of Bowman's capsule

C. Neck of nephron

D. Wall glomerular capillaries

Answer:

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21. 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

Answer:

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

A. silicates

B. minerals

C. calcium carbonate

D. calcium oxalate

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

23. Animal requiring minimum amount of water to produce urine are

A. ureotelic

B. ammonotelic

C. uricotelic

D. chemotelic

Answer:

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24. Aldosterone acts at the distal convoluted tubule and collecting duct resulting in the absorption of water through

A. Aquaporins

B. Spectrins

C. GLUT

D. Chloride channels

Answer:

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25. The hormone which helps in the reabsorption of water in kidney tubules is

A. cholecystokinin

B. angiotensin II

C. antidiuretic hormone

D. pancreozymin

Answer:

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26. Malpighian tubules remove excretory products from

A. mouth

B. oesophagus

C. haemolymph

D. alimentary canal

Answer:

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27. Identify the biological term.

Excretion, glomerulus, urinary bladder, glomerular filtrate, ureters, urine, Bowman's capsule, urinary system, reabsorption, micturition, osmosis, proteins.

(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.

(l) What solute the blood contains that are not present in the glomerular filtrate?

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28. 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.

Ureotelism:

1. The process of excreting urea is called ureotelism.

2.Animals which are found in places where water availability is not abundant have this mode of excretion.

3. They convert Ammonia produced in the body into urea in the liver and release it to the

blood. This is filtered and excreted by the kidneys, Eg: Mammals, many terrestrial amphibians and marine fishes.

4.In terms of toxicity urea is more toxic than uric acid but it is soluble in water and is thus excreted as urine.

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29. Differentiate protonephridia from metanephridia.

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30. What is the nitrogenous waste produced by amphibian larvae and by the adult animal?

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31. How is urea formed in the human body? (OR) We are not consuming urea. But in our body urea is produced. Why?

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32. Differentiate cortical from medullary nephrons.

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33. What vessels carry blood to the kidneys? Is this blood arterial or venous?

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34. Which vessels drain filtered blood from the kidneys?

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35. What is tubular secretion? Name the substances secreted through the renal tubules.

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36. How are the kidneys involved in controlling blood volume? How is the volume of blood in the body related to arterial pressure?

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

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

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

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

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In Text Questions Solved

1. What is the importance of having a long loop of Henle and short loop of Henle in a nephron?

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2. A person with cirrhosis of the liver has lower than normal levels of plasma proteins and higher than normal GFR. Explain why a

decrease in plasma protein would increase GFR.

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3. List various pathways involved in the homeostatic compensation in the case of severe dehydration.

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4. Angiotensin Converting Enzyme inhibitors (ACE inhibitors) are used to treat high blood pressure. Using a flow chart, explain why these drugs are helpful in treating hypertension.

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5. Consider how different foods affect water and salt balance, and how the excretory system must respond to maintain homeostasis.

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Text Book Activities Solved

1. Visit a nearby health center to observe the analysis of urine. Dip strips can be used to test urine for a range of different factors such as pH, glucose, ketones and proteins. Dip sticks for detecting glucose contain two enzymes namely, glucose oxidase and peroxidase. These two enzymes are immobilized on a small pad at one end of the stick. The pad is immersed in

urine. If the urine contains glucose, a brown coloured compound is produced. The resulting colour pad is matched against a colour chart. The colour does not indicate the current blood glucose concentrations.

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Case Study Solved

1. Both the kidneys of Ravi (28 years) were not functioning and he was undergoing dialysis.

He was admitted to a hospital with renal failure. His mother Suganthi (47 years) was willing to donate one of her kidneys to her son after she was given counseling. Their blood groups were matching and later approval was obtained from transplant committee and technical committee. Operation was performed for 5 hrs. He was administered with immunosuppressive drugs and anti inflammatory drugs. He recovered from the operation and returned home.

1. Name the disease Ravi was suffering from.

2. What relation is the donor of the kidney

3. Name the type of matching done to perform the transplant.

4. Why approval has to be got from transplant committee and technical committee?

5. What do you think about Suganthi donating her kidney?

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Entrance Exam Questions Solved

1. Main function of uriniferous tubules is .....

A. Concentration of urine

B. Passage of urine

C. Reabsorption of useful substances from glomerular filtrate

D. Removal of urea and other waste from blood

Answer:

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2. he mechanism of urine formation in nephrone involves .....

A. Utrafiltration

B. Secretion

C. Reabsorption

D. All of above

Answer:

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3. The hormone which helps in the reabsorption of water in kidney tubules is

A. Oxytocin

B. Vasopressin

C. Relaxin

D. Calcitonin

Answer:

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4. Glucose is actively reabsorbed in the proximal convoluted tubule.

A. Active transport

B. Passive transport

C. Osmosis

D. Diffusion

Answer:

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5. Part not belonging to uriniferous tubule is .....

A. Glomerules

B. Henle's loop

C. Distal convoluted tubule

D. Connecting tubule

Answer:

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6. The two kidneys lie .....

A. At the level of ovaries

B. At the same level

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

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

Answer:

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7. Which blood vessel takes blood away from kidney?

A. Renal portal vein

B. Renal vein

C. Afferent arteriole

D. Efferent arteriole

Answer:

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8. Which hormone influences the activity of kidney?

A. Vasopressin

B. Thyroxin

C. Vasopressin and aldosterone

D. Gonadotrophin

Answer:

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9. Excretory waste of birds and reptitles are

A. Urea

B. Uric acid

C. Ammonia

D. Creatinin

Answer:

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10. Blood which leaves liver and passes towards heart has higher concentration of .....

A. Bile

B. Oxygen

C. RBCs

D. Urea

Answer:

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11. Urea is transformed through .....

A. RBCs

B. WBCs

C. blood plasma

D. All of above

Answer:

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12. A person undergoing prolonged fasting his urine will be found to contain abnormal quantities of .....

A. Fats

B. Amino acid

C. Glucose

D. Ketones

Answer:

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13. The net pressure gradient that cause the fluid to filter out the glomerulus into the capsule is.....

A. 50 mmHg

B. 75 mmHg

C. 20 mmHg

D. 30 mmHg

Answer:

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14. In ornithine cycle which of the following waste are removed from the blood?

A. CO_2 and urea

B. Ammonia and urea

C. CO_2 and ammonia

D. Urea and urine

Answer:

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15. Angiotensinogen is secreted by

A. Juxtaglomerular (JG) cells

B. Macula densa cells

C. Endothelial cells of blood vessels

D. Liver cells

Answer:

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16. 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. More glucose in his blood

C. Less urea in his urine

D. More sodium in his urine

Answer:

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17. Uric acid is the chief nitrogenous component of the excretory product of ....

A. Earthworm

B. Cockroach

C. Frog

D. Man

Answer:

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18. The principal nitrogenous excretory compound in human is synthesized .....

A. in kidney but eliminated mostly though liver

B. in kidney as well as eliminated by kidneys

C. in the liver but eliminated mostly though kidneys

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

Answer:

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19. Which of the following pair of organisms are uricotelic?

A. Reptiles and birds

B. Birds and annelids

C. Amphibians and reptiles

D. Insects and amphibians

Answer:

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20. A fall in glomerular filtration rate (GFR).....

A. Juxtaglomerular cells to release renin

B. Adrenal cortex to release aldosterone

C. Adrenal medulla to release adernaline

D. Posterior pituitary to release ADH

Answer:

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21. Haemodialysis is also called as artificial .....

A. Liver

B. Lung

C. Heart

D. Kidney

Answer:

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22. Which one is an accessory excretory organ?

A. liver

B. stomach

C. intestine

D. Heart

Answer:

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23. In which segment of the nephron most of the re absorption of substances takes place?

A. PCT

B. Ascending limb of Henle's loop

C. Bowman's capsule

D. DCT

Answer:

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24. Haemodialysis helps the paitent having.....

A. Goitre

B. Anaemia

C. Uremia

D. Diabetes

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

25. Lungs expel...

A. CO_2

B. H_2O

C. CO_2 and water

D. CO_2 and water vapors

Answer:

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26. The glomeruli are continued to the .....

A. Medulla

B. Calyces

C. Cortex

D. Renal Pelvis

Answer:

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27. The kidney of adult mammals is _____.

A. Opisthonephron

B. pronephros

C. Mesonephros

D. Metanephros

Answer:

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28. A kidney stone is .....

A. Blockage by fats

B. Deposition of sand in kidney

C. salt such as oxalate crystallised in pelvis

D. Blockage by proteins

Answer:

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29. Which of the following is both osmoregulator as well as nitrogenous product?

A. NH_3

B. Urea

C. Uric acid

D. All of these

Answer:

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30. Which of these is not a ketone body?

A. Acetoacetic acid

B. Acetone

C. Succinic acid

D. Betahydroxybutyric acid

Answer:

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31. Excretory organs of cockroach are

A. Malpighian corpuscles

B. Malpighian tubules

C. Hepatic caeca

D. Green glands

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

32. Juxtaglomerular cells of renal cortex synthesize a hormone called .....

A. ADH

B. Oxytocin

C. Renin

D. Urochrom

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

33. Which blood vessel carries least amount of urea?

A. pulmonary vein

B. renal artery

C. renal vein

D. hepatic portal vein

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

34. Human urine is usually acidic because, ...

A. hydrogen ions are activity secreted into the filtrate

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

C. excreted plasma proteins are acidic

D. potassium and sodium exchange generates acidity

Answer:

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35. Grafted kidney mays be rejected in a patient due to:

A. Innate immune response

B. Humoral immune response

C. Cell-mediated immune response

D. Passive immune response

Answer:

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36. In mammals, which blood vessel would normally carry largest amount of urea?

A. Renal Vein

B. Dorsal Aorta

C. Hepatic Vein

D. Hepatic Portal Vein

Answer:

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37. Which of the following statements is correct?

A. The descending limb of loop of Henle is impermeable to water.

B. The ascending limb of loop of Henle is permeable to water.

C. The descending limb of loop of Henle is permeable to electrolytes.

D. The ascending limb of loop of Henle is impermeable to water.

Answer:

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Additional Questions Solved Multiple Choice Questions

1. ..... requires large amount of water for its elimination

A. urea

B. uric acid

C. ammonia

D. creatinine

Answer:

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2. Reptiles, birds, land snails and insects excrete .....

A. ammonia

B. urea

C. uric acid

D. purines

Answer:

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3. Solenocytes are the excretory cells present in .....

A. flatworms

B. molluscs

C. insects

D. amphioxus

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

4. Insects have ..... for excretion.

A. flame cells

B. Malpighian tubules

C. solenocytes

D. green glands

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

5. ..... have antennal glands or green glands which perform excretory function.

A. insects

B. annelids

C. crustaceans

D. flatworms

Answer:

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6. Reptiles produce very little ..... urine

A. hypotonic

B. hypertonic

C. isotonic

D. none of the above

Answer:

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7. Mammals have long Henle's loop, hence they produce ..... urine.

A. hypotonic

B. hyperosmotic

C. isotonic

D. none of the above

Answer:

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8. Aglomerlar kidneys of marine fishes produce little urine that is ..... to the body fluid.

A. hypotonic

B. hyperosmotic

C. isoosmotic

D. none of the above

Answer:

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9. The external parietal layer of the Bowman's capsule is made up of simple epithelium.

A. columnar

B. ciliated

C. squamous

D. glandular

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

10. The nitrogenous wastes are formed as a result of catabolism of .....

A. carbohydrates

B. proteins

C. fats

D. minerals

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

11. The net filtration pressure of ..... is responsible for renal filtration.

A. 15 mmHg

B. 30 mmHg

C. 55 mmHg

D. 10 mmHg

Answer:

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12. Glucose, amino acids, Na^+ and water in the filtrate are reabsorbed in the .....

A. descending limb of Henle's loop

B. ascending limb of Henle's loop

C. proximal convoluted tubule

D. distal convoluted tubule

Answer:

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13. Defects in ADH receptors or inability to secrete ADH leads to a condition called .....

A. diabetes mellitus

B. diabetes insipidus

C. Cushing's syndrome

D. renal failure

Answer:

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14. The process of release of urine from the bladder is called .....

A. ultra filtration

B. reabsorption

C. micturition

D. secretion

Answer:

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15. The pH value of human urine is .....

A. 7.5

B. 6.0

C. 4.3

D. 9.5

Answer:

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16. A healthy adult human excretes (on an average) _____ gm of urea/day.

A. $10 - 15$

B. $15 - 20$

C. $40 - 50$

D. $25 - 30$

Answer:

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17. ..... is characterized by increase in urea and other non-protein nitrogenous substances like uric acid and creatinine in blood.

A. Renal calculi

B. Uremia

C. Glomerulonephritis

D. Renal failure

Answer:

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18. The formation of hard stone like masses in the renal tubules of renal pelvis is called .....

A. uremia

B. micturition

C. renal calculi

D. renal failure

Answer:

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19. The inflammation of the glomeruli of kidneys due to Streptococcus bacteria is called.....

A. renal failure

B. uremia

C. glomerulonephritis

D. renal calculi

Answer:

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20. Through haemodialysis, ... can be removed from the blood.

A. ketone bodies

B. glucose

C. amino acids

D. urea

Answer:

Watch Video Solution

21. The transfer of healthy kidney from one person to another person with kidney failure is called .....

A. kidney failure

B. haemodialysis

C. kidney transplantation

D. uremia

Answer:

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Additional Questions Solved Fill In The Blanks

1. ..... regulation is the control of tissues osmotic pressure which acts as a driving force for movement of water across biological membranes.

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2. ..... regulation is the control of the ionic composition of body fluids.

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3. ..... is the toxic nitrogenous end product of protein catabolism

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4. ..... are able to change their internal osmotic concentration with change in external environment

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5. ....., maintain their internal osmotic concentration irrespective of their external osmotic environment

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6. The ..... animals can tolerate only narrow fluctuations in the salt concentration.

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7. The ..... animals are able to tolerate wide fluctuations in the salt concentrations.

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8. ..... is the waste product of protein metabolism in spiders.

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9. ..... requires large amount of water for its elimination

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10. ..... is the least toxic waste product of protein metabolism.

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11. Animals that excrete ammonia are called .....

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12. The animals that excrete uric acid crystals are called .....

Watch Video Solution

13. The animals that excrete urea are called .....

Watch Video Solution

14. ..... are the excretory structures in flatworms.

Watch Video Solution

15. Solenocytes are the excretory cells present in .....

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16. ..... are the excretory structures in insects

Watch Video Solution

17. ..... function excretory function in prawns.

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18. ..... are the structural and functional unit of kidneys.

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19. The right kidney is placed slightly lower than the left kidney due to the presence of .....

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20. The medulla of kidney is divided into a few conical tissue masses called .....

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21. The urinary bladder opens into .....

Watch Video Solution

22. The Bowman's capsule and the glomerulus together constitute the .....

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23. Some nephron have very long loop of Henle that run deep into the medulla and are

called .....

Watch Video Solution

24. The nitrogenous waste formed as a result of breakdown of amino acids is converted to urea in the..... Ornithine cycle

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25. The filtration of blood that takes place in the ....

Watch Video Solution

26. The fluid that leaves the glomerular capillaries and enters the Bowman's capsule is called the .....

Watch Video Solution

27. Sodium is reabsorbed by .... in the proximal convoluted Tubule

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28. Descending limb of Henle's loop is permeable to water due the presence of ...

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29. Reabsorption of ..... ions regulates the pH of blood.

Watch Video Solution

30. ..... is the hormone that facilitates reabsorption of water by increasing the number of aquaporins on the DCT and collecting duct.

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31. The under secretion of ADH leads to .....

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32. the granular cells of afferent arteriole secrete an enzyme called .....

Watch Video Solution

33. Renin converts ..... into angiotensin I.

Watch Video Solution

34. Atrial Natriuretic Peptide or factor decreases release of ....., thereby

decreasing angiotensin II.

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35. The process of release of urine from the bladder is called .....

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36. The yellow colour of the urine is due to the presence of a pigment, ...

Watch Video Solution

37. The presence of ketone bodies in the urine is called ...

Watch Video Solution

38. ..... is characterized by increase in urea and other non-protein nitrogenous substances like uric acid and creatinine in blood.

Watch Video Solution

39. The formation of hard stone like masses in the renal tubules of renal pelvis is called .....

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40. Renal calculi is due to accumulation of soluble crystals of ..... and certain phosphates.

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41. Identify the correct statements from the below about "Renal calculi".

(I) Renal calculi, also called renal stone or kidney stone or nephrolithiasis.

(II) It is mainly due to the accumulation of soluble crystals of salts of sodium oxalates and certain phosphates.

(III) This result in severe pain called "renal colic pain" and can cause scars in the kidneys.

(IV) Renal stones can be removed by techniques like pyleothotomy or lithotripsy.

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42. Inflammation of the glomeruli of both kidneys is known as .....

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43. haematuria, proteinuria, salt and water retention, oligouria, hypertension and pulmonary oedema are symptoms of .....

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44. The process of removing toxic urea from the person with kidney failure is called .....

Watch Video Solution

45. ..... drugs are administered to the patient after kidney transplantation to avoid tissue rejection.

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Additional Questions Solved Answer The Following Questions

1. What is meant by osmotic regulation?

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2. Define ionic regulation.

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3. What is excretion?

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4. Distinguish between Osmoconformers and Osmoregulators.

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5. Distinguish between Stenohaline and Euryhaline animals.

Watch Video Solution

6. Name any four nitrogenous waste products produced by animals.

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7. What are Ammonotelic animals?

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8. What are the excretory organs of crustaceans?

Watch Video Solution

9. What is the difference between nephron present in reptiles and mammals?

Watch Video Solution

10. Draw the excretory system and label its parts.

Watch Video Solution

11. Explain the structure of nephron.

Watch Video Solution

12. What are the three stages of urine formation ?

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13. Define:-

Diabetes insipidus

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14. What is Micturition?

Watch Video Solution

15. What is the nature of urine of human being?

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16. What is glucosuria and ketonuria?

Watch Video Solution

17. Name the pigment present in the urine.

Watch Video Solution

18. Explain the excretory role of other organs.

Watch Video Solution

19. Explain the hormones regulating the kidney function.

Watch Video Solution

20. Write a short note on urinary tract infection.

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21. Write a short note on Renal Failure or Kidney Failure.

Watch Video Solution

22. Write a note on a) Uremia -b) Renal Calculi

Watch Video Solution

23. Write a note on a) Uremia -b) Renal Calculi

Watch Video Solution

24. Write a short note on Glomerulonephritis.

Watch Video Solution

25. Write a short note on Haemodialysis.

Watch Video Solution

26. Write a short note on Kidney Transplantation.

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