

TOPIC: EXCRETION

1. Uric acid is nitrogenous waste in----- while urea is nitrogenous waste in:

- (1) mammals and molluscs, Birds and lizards
- (2) Birds and lizards , cartilaginous fishes and mammals**
- (3) frog, earthworms. cartilaginous fishes
- (4) Insects and bony fishes, Birds and lizards

2. Which of the following is not the part of Nephron?

- (1) PCT
- (2) DCT
- (3) Collecting duct**
- (4) Bowmans's capsule

3. Podocyte are present in

- (1) Afferent arteriole
- (2) Efferent arteriole
- (3) Peritubular network
- (4) Bowman's cup**

4. Match the following

| A | B |
|-----------------------------|--|
| A. Loop of Henle | 1. carries blood to the kidney |
| B. Renal artery | 2. Area where a considerable amount of reabsorption take place |
| C. Proximal | 3. main area of K^+ , H^+ secretion |
| D. Glomerulus | 4. Filtration of blood |
| E. Distal convoluted tubule | 5. Plays a role in concentration of urine |

The correct pairing sequence is:

- (1) A-5, B-1,C-2,D-4,E-3**
- (2) A-5,B-1,C-2,D-3,E-4
- (3) A-1,B-5,C-3,D-4,E-2
- (4) A-2,B-1,C-3,D-5,E-4

5. Occurrence of excess urea in blood due to kidney failure is

- (1) urochrome
- (2) uremia**
- (3) uricotilisim
- (4) ureotilisim

6. The hormone that promotes the reabsorption water from the glomerular filtrate is

- (1) Oxytocin
- (2) vasopressin**
- (3) relaxin
- (4) Calcitonin

7. Concentration of urine depends upon which part of nephron

- (1) bowman's capsule
- (2) length of Henle's loop**
- (3) PCT.
- (4) Glomerulus

8. What is the correct sequence of steps involved in urine formation?

- (1) ultrafiltration →selective reabsorption →tubular secretion**
- (2) Tubular secretion →ultra filtration →ultra fileration
- (3) Selective reabsorption→ultra filtration →tubular reabsorption
- (4) None of above is the correct

9. Glomerulus & Bowman's capsule collectively termed as

- (1) Malpighian body
- (2) Renal corpuscle
- (3) Duct & Billi
- (4) Both (1) & (2)**

10. Average amount of blood which is filtered by kidneys is equal to
 (1) 110-1200 ml (2) 1500 – 2000 ml (3) 1600 – 1700 ml (4) None of these
11. Choose the correct sequence related to the nephron
 (1) Afferent arteriole → Glomerulus → efferent arteriole
 (2) Glomerulus → Afferent arteriole → efferent arteriole
 (3) Efferent arteriole → Afferent arteriole → Glomerulus
 (4) Afferent arteriole → Efferent arteriole → Glomerulus
12. Human kidneys are situated between
 (1) Last thoracic & 3rd lumbar vertebra (2) 1st thoracic & 3rd lumbar vertebrae
 (3) 2nd thoracic & 1st lumbar vertebra (4) None of above
13. The amount of filtrate formed by the kidneys per minute is called as:
 (1) GFR (2) GFP (3) Colloidal pressure (4) Both 1 & 2
14. Select the correct order of osmolality changes in filtrate w.r.t plasma in: -
 Bowmans's capsule → PCT → Descending loop of Henle → Ascending loop of Henle → DCT → End of collecting duct
 (1) Isotonic → Isotonic → Hypotonic → Hypertonic → Hypotonic → Hypotonic
 (2) Isotonic → Isotonic → Hypertonic → Hypertonic → Hypotonic → Hypertonic
 (3) Isotonic → Hypertonic → Isotonic → Hypertonic → Hypotonic → Hypertonic
 (4) Hypotonic → Isotonic → Hypertonic → Isotonic → Hypotonic → Hypertonic
15. During process of haemodialysis, blood is taken from _____ and pumped back to the body through _____
 (1) Artery, vein (2) Vein, artery (3) Vein, Vein (4) Artery, artery
16. Hyperosmotic medullary interstition is due to presence of
 (1) NaCl, Urea, uric acid (2) NaCl and urea (3) Only NaCl (4) Only urea
17. How many of the following chordates have flame cells as excretory organs?
Planaria, Ascaris, Amphioxus, Tapeworm, Nereis, Scoliodon
 (1) One (2) Two (3) Three (4) Four
18. Which one of the following is correct for a normal human
 (1) pH of urine is around 8
 (2) On an average, 25-30 mg of urea is excreted via urine
 (3) Presence of ketone bodies in urine is an indicator of diabetes mellitus
 (4) Relaxation of smooth muscles of bladder and simultaneous contraction of urethral sphincter causes release of urine
19. How much urea is excreted per day by a normal adult
 (1) 0gm (2) 25-30 gm (3) 50 g m (4) 1-2 gm
20. Human kidney can produce urine
 (1) Three times more concentrated than initial filtrate
 (2) Four times more concentrated than initial filtrate
 (3) Five times more concentrated than initial filtrate
 (4) Six times more concentrated than initial filtrate