

## Topic :- Excretory Products & Their Elimination

- Ammonia or urea are the waste products, which are derived from
  - Proteins
  - Carbohydrate
  - Lipids
  - Fats
- Transport of electrolytes through loop of Henle takes place by
  - Actively
  - Passively
  - Both (a) and (b)
  - Diffusion
- Choose the correct statement.
  - The juxta medullary nephrons have reduced Henle's loop
  - Vasa recta is well developed in cortical nephrons
  - The PCT and DCT are situated in the medulla of the kidney
  - The ascending limb of the Henle's loop extends as the DCT
- Which one is mismatched?
  - Bowman's capsule – Glomerular filtration
  - PCT – Absorption of  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{K}^+$
  - DCT – Absorption of glucose
  - None of the above
- In which of the following regions of a nephron, does maximum reabsorption of useful substances takes place?
  - Henle's loop
  - Glomerulus
  - Proximal convoluted tubule
  - Distal convoluted tubule
- Urea cycle is also called
  - Kreb's cycle
  - Henselet cycle
  - Kreb-Henselet cycle
  - Dark reaction
- Percentage of electrolytes and water reabsorbed by PCT is
  - 60-70
  - 70-80
  - 80-90
  - 90-95
- ADH is also called
  - Vasopressin
  - Prolactin
  - Urease
  - Oxytocin
- Gout is a condition in which
  - High level of urine in blood is found
  - High level of urea in blood is found
  - High level of uric acid in blood is found
  - All of the above

10. During urine formation, which of the following processes create high osmotic pressure in the uriniferous tubule?
- Active  $\text{Na}^+$  absorption, followed by absorption of  $\text{Cl}^-$
  - Active  $\text{Cl}^-$  absorption, followed by absorption of  $\text{Na}^+$
  - Active secretion of  $\text{Na}^+$  into efferent arteriole followed by absorption of  $\text{Cl}^-$  into efferent renal arteriole
  - Active secretion of  $\text{Cl}^-$  and absorption of  $\text{Na}^+$  into efferent renal arteriole
11. Order of toxicity among ammonia, urea and uric acid (from lower to higher) is
- Uric acid < urea < ammonia
  - Uric acid < ammonia < urea
  - Urea < uric acid < ammonia
  - Ammonia < urea < uric acid
12. Which substance is in higher concentration in blood than in glomerular filtrate?
- Water
  - Glucose
  - Urea
  - Plasma proteins
13. Average pH of human urine is
- 6.0
  - 9.0
  - 3.0
  - 7.0
14. A portion of uric acid is converted to urea and ammonia by intestinal
- Urogenolysis
  - Ureolysis
  - Uricolysis
  - Ureotolysis
15. Mammals have the ability to produce
- Isotonic urine
  - Hypertonic urine
  - Hypotonic urine
  - Acidic urine
16. The process of excretion is the
- Removal of useful substances from the body
  - Removal of metabolic waste from the body
  - Removal of the substances which have never been a part of the body
  - Formation of useful substances in the body
17. Which one of the following amino acids is not found in proteins?
- Arginine
  - Ornithine
  - Aspartic acid
  - Tyrosine
18. Inner to the hilum of the kidney, there is a broad funnel-shaped space called
- Renal pelvis
  - Medulla
  - Cortex
  - Adrenal gland
19. Vasopressin released from the neurohypophysis is mainly responsible for
- Facultative reabsorption of water through Henle's loop
  - Obligatory reabsorption of water through Bowman's capsule
  - Facultative reabsorption of water through DCT
  - Obligatory reabsorption of water through PCT
20. What will happen if the stretch receptors of the urinary bladder wall are totally removed?

- a) Urine will not collect in the bladder
- b) Micturition will continue
- c) Urine will continue to collect normally in the bladder
- d) There will be no micturition

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