DPP
DAILY PRACTICE PROBLEMS

Class : XIth **Subject : BIOLOGY**
Date : **DPP No. : 5**

Topic :- Excretory Products & Their Elimination

1. Glomerulus is a tuft of capillaries formed by …A… (A fine branch of renal artery). Blood from the glomerulus is carried away by an …B…
   Select the correct option for A and B to complete the given NCERT statement
   a) A-efferent atriole; B-afferent atriole
   b) A-efferent atriole; B-efferent atriole
   c) A-afferent atriole; B-afferent atriole
   d) A-afferent atriole, B-efferent atriole

2. RAAS
   a) Is triggered when juxta-glomerular cells of JGA releases renin in response to various stimuli
   b) Is responsible for regulation of kidney function
   c) Is a powerful mechanism responsible for regulation of functioning of heart
   d) Both (a) and (b)

3. Nephritis is caused by
   a) Fungi b) Bacteria c) Virus d) Protozoa

4. Ammonia is converted into urea in
   a) Kidney b) Lungs c) Liver d) Spleen

5. Solenocytes are used for
   a) Elimination of nitrogenous excretory wastes
   b) Respiration
   c) Digestion
   d) All of the above

6. Nitrogenous waste products are eliminated mainly as
   a) Urea in tadpole and uric acid in adult frog
   b) Urea in adult frog and ammonia in tadpole
   c) Urea in tadpole as well as in adult frog
   d) Urea in tadpole and ammonia in adult frog

7. Acceossory excretory organs are
   I. skin II. lungs
   III. liver IV. sebaceous gland
   Choose the correct option
   a) I and II b) II and III c) III and IV d) I, II, III and IV

8. Erythropoietin is secreted from
   a) Pituitary gland b) Pancreas c) Adrenal gland d) Kidney

9. A fall in GFR activate …A… to release …B…, which converts angiotensinogen in blood to …C… and further to …D…
   Choose the correct option for A, B, C, D from given options
   a) A-JG cells, B-renin, C-angiotensin-I, D-angiotensin-II
   b) A-renin, B-JG cells, C-angiotensin-I, D-angiotensin-II
   c) A-renin, B-JG cells, C-angiotensin-II, D-angiotensin-I
   d) A-JG cells, B-angiotensin, A-renin-I, D-angiotensin-II

10. The human kidney
    a) Is responsible for the storage of nutrients such as glycogen
    b) Concentrates the urine by actively transporting water out of the filtrate
    c) Produces more dilute urine when the collection ducts become less permeable to water
    d) Responds to antidiuretic hormone by increasing urine output

11. The excretory material of bony fish is
    a) Urea b) Protein c) Ammonia d) Amino acid

12. The urine is
    a) Hypotonic to blood and isotonic in medullarly fluid
    b) Hypertonic to blood and isotonic to medullarly fluid
    c) Isotonic to blood and hypotonic to medullarly fluid
    d) Isotonic to blood and hypertonic to medullarly fluid

13. I. ADH
    II. Renin-angiotensin
    III. ANF
    IV. Counter – current mechanism which
    Choose the option containing factors, which regulates the osmoregulation of body fluids?
    a) I, II and III b) II, III and IV c) I, II and IV d) All of the above

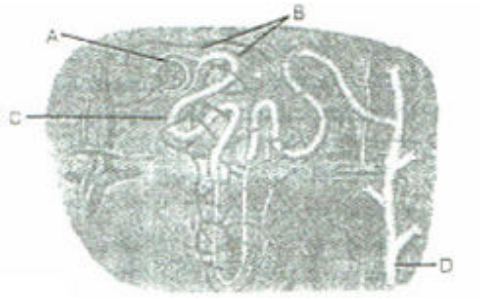
14. Counter current mechanism helps to maintain a concentration gradient. This gradient help in
    a) Easy passage of water from medulla to collecting tubule and thereby concentrating urine
    b) Easy passage of water from collecting tubule to interstitial fluid and thereby concentrating urine
    c) Easy passage of water from medullary interstitial fluid to collecting tubule and thereby diluting urine
    d) Inhibition of passage of water between the collecting tubule and medulla and so isotonic urine is formed

15. Choose the correct statement

I. Renal artery transport blood to kidney
II. Loop of Henle concentrate urine
III. Podocytes occur in inner wall of Bowman's capsule
IV. Ultrafiltrate is blood plasma minus protein

a) I, II and III b) I, II and IV c) I, II and IV d) None of these

16. While urine formation progress, which of the following process takes place in the region labelled as A, B, C and D in the given diagram?



a) A-Collection of urine, B-Secretion C-Reabsorption, D-Pressure filtration
b) A-Pressure filtration, B-Reabsorption C-Secretion, D-Collection of urine
c) A-Pressure filtration, B-Secretion C-Reabsorption, D-Collection of urine
d) A-Reabsorption, B-Secretion C-Pressure filtration, D-Collection of urine

17. Which one is the component of ornithine cycle?
a) Ornithine, citrulline and fumaric acid b) Ornithine, citrulline and arginine
c) Ornithine, citrulline and alanine d) Amino acids are not used

18. Collecting duct of nephron extends kidney from cortex to
a) Capsule region b) Inner part of medulla
c) Outer part of medulla d) Middle part of medulla

19. Kidney stones are produced due to deposition of uric acid and
a) Silicates b) Minerals c) Calcium carbonate d) Calcium oxalate

20. Anuria is failure of
a) Kidney to form urine b) Tubular secretion in kidney
c) Tubular filtration in kidney d) Tubular reabsorption in kidney