NEET : CHAPTER WISE TEST-16

SUBJECT :- BIOLOGY **DATE.....**
CLASS :- 11th **NAME.....**
CHAPTER :- Excretory Products & their Elimination **SECTION.....**

(SECTION-A)

1. Which of the following is an incorrect match of the organism with its corresponding excretory structure?
(A) Earthworm-Nephridia
(B) Planaria Protonephridia
(C) Cockroach-Malpighian tubules
(D) Round worms-Antennal glands

2. Which of the following is an incorrect match of the organisms and their excretory wastes?
(A) Reptiles, land snails and birds-Uricotelic
(B) Insects, frog and bony fish-Ureotelic
(C) Mammals, frog and shark-Ureotelic
(D) Aquatic insects and salamander-Ammonotelic

3. Which of the following is a mismatch?

Organism	Excretory Structure
(A) Crab	Antennary gland or green gland
(B) Housefly	Malpighian body
(C) Human	Liver, kidney
(D) Amphioxus	Protonephridia with solenocyte

4. Which of the following is not considered as component of tubular parts of nephron?
(A) DCT (B) Loop of Henle
(C) PCT (D) Glomerulus

5. Extension of cortex in between renal medullary pyramids are known as
(A) Ducts of Bellini
(B) Columns of Bertin
(C) Collecting ducts
(D) Renal fascia

6. Peritubular capillaries of the nephron arise from
(A) Vasa recta
(B) Renal artery
(C) Efferent arteriole
(D) Afferent arteriole

7. Which of the following is found in the medullary pyramid of kidneys?
(A) Loop of Henle
(B) DCT
(C) Malpighian body
(D) Renal corpuscle

8. Which one of the following is not a part of kidney in human beings?
(A) Renal pelvis
(B) Minor calyx
(C) Column of Bertin
(D) Trigone

9. Select the incorrect statement w.r.t. Juxtamedullary nephrons:
(A) They have long loops of Henle placed deep into the medulla.
(B) They are associated with vasa recta.
(C) They constitute nearly 85% of all nephrons.
(D) Their glomeruli are placed closed to inner margin of cortex.

10. Simple cuboidal brush-bordered epithelium is the characteristic of.
(A) PCT (B) Collecting duct
(C) Henle's loop (D) Glomerulus

11. Select the correct statement w.r.t. human kidney:
(A) Right kidney is placed slightly higher than the left kidney.
(B) Malpighian bodies of nephrons are always bound in renal medulla.
(C) Kidneys are retroperitoneal in location.
(D) It regulates the pH of blood by secretion of HCO_3^- into the filtrate.

12. The moving fluid is urine in all of the following ducts, except
(A) Renal pelvis (B) Collecting duct
(B) Major calyx (D) Loop of Henle

13. Which of the following is correct?
(A) Afferent arteriole is narrower than efferent arteriole
(B) Efferent arteriole is narrower .han afferent arteriole.
(C) Afferent and efferent arterioles have equal diameter.
(D) Efferent arteriole is narrower than glomerular capillaries.

14. Which of the following is a correct statement?
(A) PCT is lined with squamous epithelium.
(B) Ascending limb of Henle's loop extends as DCT.
(C) The length of each ureter is 10-12 cm.
(D) Dartos muscles are present in the wall of urinary bladder

15. Kidneys are vital organs of the body because
(A) They regulate the pH of body fluids.
(B) They remove metabolic wastes.
(C) They maintain the level of body fluids.
(D) All of these.

16. Which of the following organs of vertebrates contains mesangial cells?
(A) Brain (B) Kidney
(C) Liver (D) Lungs

17. _____Muscles are present in the wall of urinary bladder.
(A) Detrusor (B) Cremaster
(C) Abdominal (D) Dartos

18. The glomerulus along with Bowman's capsule is called
(A) Malpighian tubule
(B) Renal corpuscle
(C) Malpighian body
(D) Both (B) and (C)

19. In the descending limb of the loop of Henle, the urine becomes_____.
Choose the option which correctly fills up the blanks.
(A) Hypotonic (B) Hypertonic
(C) Isotonic (D) All of these

20. In a normal kidney, a substance X is completely filtered, neither secreted nor reabsorbed. The substance X is
(A) Insulin (B) Glucose
(C) Inulin (D) Arginine

21. Conditional reabsorption of Na^+ and water takes place in____ A____ in the presence of____ B_____
(A) A-PCT; B-ADH
(B) A-DCT; B-Aldosterone
(C) A-Loop of Henle; B-Aldosterone
(D) A-Collecting duct; B-ADH

22. Which of the following component of blood is not found in filtrate of uriniferous tubule?
(A) Glucose (B) Alanine
(C) Urea (D) Albumin

23. Tubular reabsorption of water is minimum in
(A) Collecting duct
(B) Henle's loop
(C) Proximal convoluted tubule
(D) Distal convoluted tubule

24. Which of the following substance is completely reabsorbed in the nephron of a healthy adult person?
(A) Urea (B) Ammonia
(C) Uric acid (D) Glucose

25. Urine produced by human kidneys is concentrated _____times as compared to the initial filtrate formed.
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five

26. Glomerular filtrate consists of
(A) All constituents of blood
(B) All constituents of blood except proteins
(C) All constituents of blood including RBCs and proteins
(D) All constituents of blood except blood corpuscles and proteins

27. If Henle's loop were absent from mammalian nephron,which of the following is to be expected?
(A) There will be no urine formation.
(B) Urine will be more concentrated.
(C) Urine will be more dilute.
(D) No change in quality and quantity of urine.

28. Find the incorrect statement regarding mechanism of urine formation:
(A) GFR is around 125 mL/min.
(B) Counter current mechanism helps to dilute urine.
(C) Renal fluid, isotonic to cortical fluid, is found in PCT and DCT.
(D) The osmolarity of interstitial fluid. in cortex of kidney is 300 mOs/L.

29. The substances that are efficiently absorbed in nephron are called high threshold substances. All of the following are high threshold substances except
(A) Glucose (B) NaCl
(C) Amino acid (D) Urea

30. If the PCT lined by simple cuboidal brush-borde epithelium is cut from a nephron, how will it effect the process of urine formation?
(A) Urine will be more dilute.
(B)Facultative reabsorption of Na^+ and water will not take place.
(C)Selective secretion of H^+,K^+,NH_3 will not occur.
(D)Counter current mechanism will stop, and filtrate will remain isotonoc.

31. Concentration of urine occurs in which segment of nephron?
(A) Proximal convoluted tubule
(B) Distal convoluted tubule
(C) Glomerulus
(D) Loop of Henle

32. Which of the following substance is reabsorbed almost completely in PCT of nephron by active process?
(A) Water (B) Ammonia
(C) Urea (D) Glucose

33. Renin is released from Juxtaglomerular apparatus (JGA) in response to
(A) High glomerular filtration rate
(B) Fall in glomerular blood flow
(C) Excessive water reabsorption
(D) High glomerular blood pressure

34. Which of the following stimulates adrenal cortex to release aldosterone and tackle the water stress condition?
(A) Angiotensin II
(B) Atrial natriuretic factor
(C) Anti-diuretic hormone
(D) Renin

35. If a person drinks very small amount of water, then after prolonged and strenuous exercise the body fluid will have
(A) Anti-diuretic hormone
(B) Renin
(C) Atrial natriuretic factor
(D) Both (A) and (B)

(SECTION-B)

36. Consumption of alcoholic beverage will lead to
(A) Less volume of urination than normal
(B) Greater volume of urination than normal
(C) No effect on urination
(D) Alcohol has no significant

37. Increase in blood volume and blood pressure stimulates certain specific cells of cardiac atria to secrete a peptide hormone cal
(A) Renin
(B) Aldosterone
(C) Angiotensin
(D) Atrial natriuretic factor

38. Which of the following is not seen in body if the blood volume is low?
(A) More aldosterone is released by adrenal cortex.
(B) Increased tubular reabsorption of sodium.
(C) Increased secretion of atrial natriuretic factor (ANF) from heart wall.
(D) Increase release of angiotensin II.

39. Vasopressin responsible for reabsorption of water from DCT is synthesized by
(A) Anterior pituitary
(B) Posterior pituitary
(C) Juxtaglomerular cells
(D) Hypothalamus

40. Which of the following substance does not favour the formation of large quantities of dilute urine?
(A) Alcohol (B) Caffeine
(C) Coffee (D) Vasopressin

41. In humans, gout is caused by
(A) High levels of urea
(B) High levels of uric acid
(C) Deficiency of iron
(D) High levels of ammonia

42. Sebaceous glands secrete sebum containing
(A) Waxe (B) Sterols
(C) Fatty acids (D) All of these

43. ADH deficiency shows the presence of
(A) Polydipsia only
(B) Polyuria only
(C) Polyuria and polydipsia
(D) Glycosuria

44. The following is/are removed during haemodialysis:
(A) Urea (B) Glucose
(C) All of above (D) Amino acids

45. When kidney of a person is damaged, he/she invariably suffers from anaemia because
(A) RBCs pass through the glomerulus.
(B) Sufficient erythropoietin is not produced
(C) Haemoglobin is not synthesized sufficiently.
(D) Iron and vitamin B_{12} are not able to bind with haemoglobin.

46. Which of the following glands does not help in excretion?
(A) Liver (B) Sweat glands
(C) Pancreas (D) Both (A) and (B)

47. Which one of the following is an abnormal constituent of urine?
(A) Glucose (B) Na^+ions
(C) Creatinine (D) Hippuric acid

48. Which of the following is a disorder of excretory system?
(A) Thrombocytopenia
(B) Polycythemia
(C) Haematuria
(D) Leukemia

49. The sudoriferous glands produce sweat and help in thermoregulation. Which of the following is not a constituent of sweat?
(A) NaCl (B) Urea
(C) Latic acid (D) Uric acid

50. All of the following are excreted through sebum, except
(A) Sterols (B) Waxes
(C) NaCl (D) Hydrocarbon