Chapter:19 Excretory Products and their Elimination

True and False

.No	Question	Answer True/ False	Typology
Q.1	JGA secretes Renin which decrease the glomerular blood flow.	False	Understanding
Q.2	Vasa Recta plays an important role in concentrating the urine.	True	Knowledge
Q.3	Bowman's capsule is located in medulla region of kidney.	False	Understanding
Q.4	Ultra filtration takes place in PCT.	False	Knowledge
Q.5	Reptiles and birds excrete nitrogenous waste as urea.	False	Understanding
Q.6	Micturition is carried out by reflex.	True	Understanding
Q.7	Henle's loop plays an important role in concentrating urine.	True	Application
Q.8	Deficiency of ADH causes Diabetes mellitus.	False	Knowledge
Q.9	Glucose is completely reabsorbed in the PCT.	True	Understanding
Q.10	Vasa recta is absent or highly reduced in juxta medullary nephrons.	False	Understanding
Q.11	Loop of Henle is too short in cortical nephrons.	True	Knowledge
Q.12	Protein- free fluid is filtered from blood plasma in to the Bowman's capsule.	True	Application
Q.13	Urea is formed in kidney.	False	Knowledge
Q.14	Bony fishes are Ammonotelic.	True	Knowledge
Q.15	Antennal glands or green glands perform the excretory function in prawns.	True	Knowledge

Multiple Choice Questions

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Q.No	Question	Answer	Typology
Q.1	Aquatic amphibians and aquatic insects are- (A)Ammonotelic (B)Uricotelic (C)Ureotelic (D)Urotelic	A	Knowledge
Q.2	Nephridia are the excretory organs of- (A)Cockroach (B)Earthworm (C)Tapeworm (D)Pila globosa	B	Knowledge
Q.3	Amount of GFR in a healthy individual is- (A)120 ml (B)125 ml (C)80 ml (D)100 ml	B	Knowledge
Q.4	Accumulation of urea in blood due to malfunctioning of kidney leads to a condition- (A)Uremia (B)Glomerulonephritis (C)Hepatitis (D)Renal calculi	A	Understanding
Q.5	On an average, amount of urea excreted by our kidney per day is – (A)10 -20gm (B)25-30gm (C)80-100gm (D)4-5gm	B	Knowledge
Q.6	Renin is secreted by – (A)Cortical nephron (B)Collecting duct (C)Juxtaglomerular apparatus (D)Pelvis	C	Knowledge
Q.7	Reabsorption of water in DCT is controlled by- (A)ACTH (B)ADH (C)LH (D)Oxytocin	B	Understanding

Q.8	Excretory organs of flatworms are- (A)Flame cells (BNephridia (C)Malpighian tubules (D)Renette glands	A	Knowledge
Q.9	The $P^H$of human urine is approximately – (A)6.5 (B)7 (C)6 (D)7.5	C	Knowledge
Q.10	The part of the nephron impermeable to salts but permeable to water is- (A)Descending limb of loop of Henle (B)Ascending limb of loop of Henle (C)DCT (D)Collecting duct	A	Understanding

Fill in the Blanks

Q.No	Question	Answer	Typology
Q.1	The fine capillary network emerging from efferent arteriole is called_____.	Peritubular capillaries	Understanding
Q.2	The functional units of kidney are called_____.	Nephron	Knowledge
Q.3	Glomerulus along with Bowman's capsule is known as_____.	Malpighian body	Understanding
Q.4	Two abnormal constituents of urine are_____ and_____.	Glucose and ketone bodies	Application
Q.5	Aldosterone causes reabsorption of_____and _____from the distal part of renal tubule.	Sodium and water	Understanding
Q.6	The blood vessel that runs parallel to the Henle's loop is called_____.	Vasa recta	Understanding
Q.7	The inflammation of glomeruli of kidney is technically termed as _____.	Glomerulonephritis	Knowledge
Q.8	Dialysis fluid contains all the constituents as plasma except _____	Nitrogenous wastes	Application
Q.9	Blood enters the glomerulus through _____arteriole and leaves via. the ----------arteriole.	Afferent, Efferent	Understanding
Q.10	A bird excrete nitrogenous waste in the form of_____	Uric acid	Understanding

Match the Following

Q.No	Question		Answer		Typology
Q.1	Column A a.Malpighian tubules b.Flame cells	Column B i)Platyhelminthes ii)Crustaceans iii)Cockroach iv)Earthworm	Column A a. b.	Column B ii) i)	Knowledge
Q.2	Column A a.Micturition b.Glomerulus	Column B i)Filtration of blood ii)Water reabsorption iii)Haemodialysis iv)Elimination of urine	Column A a. b. .	Column B iv) i)	Knowledge
Q.3	Column A a.Renal calculi b. Glomerulonephritis	Column B i)Accumulation of uric acid in joints ii)Inflammation of glomeruli iiiMass of crystllised salts within the kidney ivPresence of glucose in urine	Column A a. b.	Column B iii) ii)	Application
Q.4	Column A a. Kidneys b . Lungs	Column B i)Carbon dioxide and water vapour ii)Bile pigments and drugs iii)Sodium chloride iv)Urea and uric acid	Column A a. b.	Column B iv) i)	Application
Q.5	Column A a.Ammonotelism b.Uricotelism	Column B i)Birds ii)Mammals iii)Marine fishes iv)Bony fishes	Column A a. b.	Column B iv) i)	Understanding

Q.6	Column A a.Selective reabsorption of useful substances b.Reabsorption of water to form hypertonic urine	Column B i)DCT ii)PCT iii)Collecting duct iv)Afferent arteriole	a. b.	Column B ii) iii)	Knowledge
Q.7	Column A a.Vasa recta b.ADH	Column B i)Water reabsorption ii)Filtration iii) Counter current mechanism iv)Tubular secretion	Column A a. b.	Column B iii) i)	Application
Q.8	Column A a.Heart b.JGA	Column B i)ACTH ii)Atrial Natriuretic factor iii)Renin iv)Angiotensin	Column A a. b.	Column B ii) iii)	Application
Q.9	Column A a .Uremia b.Glycosuria	Column B i)Presence of ketone bodies in urine ii)Presence of glucose in urine iii)Accumulation of uric acid crystals iv)Accumulation of urea in blood	Column A a. b.	Column B iv) ii)	Application
Q.10	Column A AImpermeable to water b. permeable to water	Column B i)Descending limb of loop of Henle ii)Ascending limb of loop of Henle iii)Columns of Bertini iv)Cortex	Column A a. b.	Column B ii) i)	Understanding