EXCRETORY SYSTEM EXERCISE

1. The retroperitoneal kidney is-
   (1) Kidneys of fish
   (2) Kidney covered by peritoneum on ventral side
   (3) Kidney covered by peritoneum on Dorsal side
   (4) Kidney uncovered by peritoneum on ventral side.

2. Workers in deep mines usually suffer from dehy- dration because **[AFMC 83]**
   (1) Water is lost due to evaporation
   (2) Water is lost due to defeacation
   (3) Water is lost in the form of urines
   (4) Water is lost along with salts in the form of sweat

3. Loops of Henle occurs in **[CPMT 89]**
   (1) Cortex (2) Medulla
   (3) Pelvis (4) Ureter

4. Excertion is **[PMTC 80]**
   (1) Removal of substances not required by body
   (2) Removal of useless substances and substances present in excess
   (3) Formation of substances having some role in body
   (4) All the above

5. In mammals the urinary bladder opens into **[DPMT 85]**
   (1) Uterus (2) Urethra
   (3) Vestibule (4) Ureter

6. Excretory product of mammals is **[CPMT 82]**
   (1) Salts (2) Glucose
   (3) Urea (4) Ammonia

7. Malpighian corpuscles occur in **[CPMT 87]**
   (1) Medulla (2) Cortex
   (3) Pelvis (4) Pyramid

8. Part not belonging to uriniferous tubule is –
   (1) Glomerulus **[AIPMT 94]**
   (2) Henle's loop
   (3) Distal convoluted tuble
   (4) Collecting duct

9. Henle's loop is found in **[BIH. PMT 94]**
   (1) Lungs (2) heart
   (3) Kidney (4) Liver

10. Uriniferous tubules occur in **[MP PMT 94]**
    (1) Stomach (2) Testes
    (3) Ovary (4) Kidney

11. The two kidneys lie in man **[MJP PMT 95]**
    (1) At the level of ovaries
    (2) At the same level
    (3) Left kidney at a higher level than the right one
    (4) Right kidney at a higher level than the left one

12. A notch present on the medial side of kidney is known as
    (1) Ureter (2) pelvis
    (3) Hilus (4) Pyramid

13. Functional & structural unit of kidney is-
    (1) Nephron (2)Seminiferous tubule
    (3) Acini (4) None

14. Nephron is also known as
    (1) Juxta glomerular tubule
    (2) Seminiferous tubule
    (3) Uriniferous tubule
    (4) All

15. Nephron is made up of
    (1) Malpighian body (2) Medulla
    (3) Both (4) None

16. Which is false
    (1) Nephron-Excertion
    (2) Alveoli-Respiration
    (3) Kidney-Osmoregulation
    (4) Renin-Zymogen

17. Which of the following is not the part of kidney
(1) Cortex (2) Medulla
(3) Pelvis (4) All of the above

18. The elimination of the insoluble $CaPO_4$ takes place by
(1) Kidney (2) Liver
(3) Large intestine (4) All

19. Henle's loop is located in
(1) Cortex (2) Medulla
(3) Pelvis (4) Renal Colums

20. "Homoeostasis" Term was proposed by
(1) Clauds Bernard (2) Walter cannon
(3) Marcello Malpighi (4) Henle

21. Inner wall of urinary bladder is composed of
(1) Unstriped muscles
(2) Striped muscles
(3) Stratified epithelium
(4) Transitional epithelium

22. Bile pigments are formed in
(1) Liver (2) Spleen
(3) Every body cells (4) 1 & 2 both

23. Excertory material are formed in
(1) Kidney (2) rectum
(3) Liver (4) Every body cell

24. Sulphates phosphates and carbonates of calcium are excreted by
(1) Kidney (2) Liver
(3) Spleen (4) Colon

25. Pyramids in kidney of frog are
(1) 2 (2) 5
(3) 10 (4) absent

26. Pyramids in kidney of man are
(1) 4 (2) 6
(2) 7 (4) 12

27. What is the cause that right kidney is at slightly lower level than the left kidney in human being
(1) Due to improper ascentment of kidney during embryonic life.
(2) Presence of liver in right side therefore kidney does not ascends properly in I.U.L.
(3) Presence of colon in right side during I.U.L.
(4) None of these.

28. External sphincter of male urethra in human being is found in:-
(1) Penile urethra
(2) Membranous part
(3) Prostatic part
(4) External urethral orifice.

29. Renal papilla is the part of:-
(1) Minor calyx (2) Pelvis
(3) Pyramid (4) Major calyx

30. In human minor calyx number is:-
(1) Uncountable
(2) 8 to 14
(3) Equal to pyramid number
(4) Depends on major calyx number.

31. (a) The conversion of a protein waste, the ammonia into urea, occurs in **[CPMT 1998]**
(b) Urea is synthesized in
(1) Kidneys (2) Lungs
(3) Intestine (4) Liver

32. In cortex area of kidney all structure are found except:-
(1) Bowman capsule
(2) D.C.T.
(3) Majority of collecting duct
(4) Malphighian body

33. Which pair is correct- **[AIPMT 2000]**
(1) Sweat = temperature regulation
(2) Saliva= sense of food taste
(3) Sebum = sexual attraction
(4) Humerus = Hind leg

34. Malpighian corpuscles are present in:- **[RPMT 2001]**
(1) Cortex (2) Medulla
(3) Germinal cells (4) None of them

35. The blood vessel taking blood into Bowman's capsule is
(1) Afferent arteriole (2) Efferent arteriole
(3) Renal vein (4) Renal portal vein.

36. In rabbit and humans, the kidney is **[BHU 82, CPMT 91]**
(1) Metanephric (2) Mesonephric
(3) Pronephric (4) Opisthonephric

37. Brush border is characteristic of **[AIPMT 90]**
(1) Neck of nephron
(2) Collection tube
(3) Proximal convoluted tuble
(4) All the above

38. Vasa rectae are tubular capillaries around
(1) Posterior part of alimentary canal
(2) PCT
(3) Loop of Henle
(4) DCT

39. Diameter of the renal afferent vessel is
(1) Same as that of efferent
(2) Smaller than that of efferent
(3) Larger than that of efferent
(4) There is no efferent vessel

40. The efferent and efferent vessels are
(1) Arterial in nature
(2) Venous in nature
(3) One is arterial and the other is venous
(4) None of the above

41. Bowman's capsule is lined by
(1) Ciliated cuboidal epithelium
(2) Squamous eptielium
(3) Nonciliated cuboidal epithelium
(4) Non ciliated columan epithelium

42. Loop of Henle is found in
(1) Pronephric kidney
(2) Meta nephric kidney
(3) Both (4) None

43. Incomplete loop of Henle is found in
(1) Frog (2) Human
(3) Bird (4) Mammal

44. Complete loop of Henle is found in
(1) Amphibia (2) Reptilea
(3) Birds (4) Mammals

45. Mammals are characterized by
(1) Metanephirc kidney with loop of Henle
(2) Mesonephric kidney with out Henle loop
(3) Metanephric kidney without Henle loop
(4) Proanephric without Henle loop

46. Podocyte are present in
(1) Afferent arteriole (2) efferent arteriole
(3) Peritubular network (4) Bowan's cup

47. Mesonephric kidney develops from
(1) Anterior part of nephrotome
(2) Middle part of nephrotome
(3) Posterior part of nephrotome
(4) None

48. Kidney is
(1) Ectodermal (2) Mesodermal
(3) Endodermal (4) None

49. Cortex and medulla region in frog kidney are
(1) Less (2) More Distinct
(3) Absent (4) None

50. Which type of kidneys are found in amphibian **[RPMT 2002]**
(1) Holonephric (2) Mesonephric
(3) Pronephric (4) Meta nephric

51. Different between glomerular filtrate and plasma is of **[DPMT 85]**
(1) Proteins
(2) Potassium
(3) First is white where as later is yellow
(4) First is yellow whereas later is white

52. Excretory products of mammalian embryo are eliminated by- **[CPMT-81, APMS 85]**
(1) Plasenta (2) Amniotic fluid
(3) Allantois (4) Ureters

53. A condition of failure of kidney to from urine is called- **[DPMT 84]**
(1) Creatinine (2) Hematuria

(3) Anuria (4) Ketonuria

54. Diuresis is the condition in which **[DPMT 84]**
(1) The excretion of volume of urine increases
(2) The excretion of volume of urine decreases
(3) The kidney fails to excrete urine
(4) The water balance of the body is disturbed.

55. Effective filtration pressure in the glomerulus in kidney of man is about **[CPMT 90]**
(1) + 75 mm Hg (2) +10 mm Hg
(3) + 35 mm Hg (4) + 50 mm Hg

56. The filtrate from the glomerulus contains
(1) Urea and uric acid **[CPMT 75]**
(2) Urea, uric acid and ammonia
(3) Urea, uric acid, ammonia and water
(4) Urea, uric acid, glucose and water

57. Nitrogenous waste products are eliminated mainly as- **[AIPMT 91]**
(1) Urea in tadpole & ammonia in adult frog
(2) Ammonia in tadpole and urea in adult frog
(3) Urea in both tadpole & adult frog.
(4) Urea in tadpole and uric acid in adult frog.

58. Which blood vessel contains the least amount of urea **[CPMT 84]**
(1) Hepatic vein (2) Renal vein
(3) Hepatic portal vein (4) Renal artery

59. Ammonia is the main nitrogenous excretory material in **[DPMT 85]**
(1) Amphibians (2) Aves
(3) Tadpoles (4) Reptiles

60. Presence of RBC in Urine is called **[DPMT 54]**
(1) Anuria (2) heamaturia
(3) Glycosuria (4) Ketonuria

61. A person who is not taking food or beverages will have in urine **[CPMT 84]**
(1) Little glucose (2) Less urea
(3) excess urea (4) Little fat

62. A man has taken large amount of protein in his diet. He will excrete more of **[AMU 88]**
(1) Urea (2) Uric acid
(3) Sugar (4) Salts and water

63. Ornithine cycle is related to **[CPMT 91]**
(1) Respiration (2) Excretion
(3) Digestion (4) Nutrition

64. In ornithine cycle, enzyme arginase breaks down arginine into **[CPMT 87]**
(1) Citrulline and ammonia
(2) Ornithine and ammonia
(3) Ornithine and urea
(4) Citrulline andurea

65. Trimethylamine is the excretory product in **[CPMT 80, BHU 80]**
(1) Marine teleosts (2) Fresh water fishes
(3) Terrestrial Molluses (4) Amphibians

66. Urea is derived from **[AFMC 81]**
(1) Fats (2) Amino acids
(3) Carbohydrates (4) Uric acid

67. Ammonia is excretory material in **[DPMT 82]**
(1) Cartilaginous fishes (2) Fresh water fishes
(3) Whale (4) Camel

68. Animals which excrete large amount of ammonia are **[CPMT 87]**
(1) Terrestrial (2) Amphibians
(3) Egg laying (4) Aquatic]

69. Ureotelic animals are those in which the main nitrogenous waste product is **[CPMT 88]**
(1) Amino acids (2) Urea
(3) Uric acid (4) Ammonia

70. Urine of a human being suffering from diabities inspidus is **[CPMT 88]**
(1) Tasteless and thick
(2) Sweet and thick
(3) Tasteless and watery
(4) Sweet and watery

71. Reabsorption of useful substances from `````glomerular filtrate occurs in **[AIPMT 89]**
(1) Collecting tube
(2) Loop of Henle
(3) Proximal convoluted tuble

(4) Distal convoluted tuble

72. Blood fraction remaining unchanged after circulation through kidney is **[MP PMT 88]**
(1) Urea and uric acid
(2) Urea and proteins
(3) Urea and glucose
(4) Glucose and proteins

73. Which one is uricotelic **[AMU 89]**
(1) Frog and toads
(2) Lizards and birds
(3) Cattle, money and man
(4) Molluscs and telcost fishes

74. Which one is the most soluble in water **[MP PMT 90]**
(1) Uric acid (2) Urea
(3) Fatty acids (4) Casein

75. ADH controls water permeability of **[BHU 90]**
(1) Collecting tube (distal part)
(2) Proximal convoluted tuble
(3) Distal convoluted tuble (distal part)
(4) All the above

76. What will happen if one kidney is removed from the body of a human being **[MP PMT 98]**
(1) Death due to poisoning
(2) Ureamia and death
(3) Stoppage of urination
(4) Nothing, the person will survive and remain normal kidney will become hypertrophied

77. Occurance of excess urea in blood due to kidney failure is **[CPMT 91]**
(1) Urochrome (2) Uraemia
(3) Uricotelism (4) Ureotelism

78. What is true about distal convoluted tubule **[MP PMT 91]**
(1) Na^+ reaborption requires energy
(2) K^+ reabsorption does not require energy
(3) Ammonia is excreted
(4) Water reabsorption requires energy

79. Total filtrate formed in 24 hours in human kidney is **[BHU 92]**
(1) 1.8 litres (2) 8.0 litres
(3) 18 litres (4) 180 litres

80. In cockroach, the excretory product is **[BHU 92]**
(1) Ammonia (2) Uric acid
(3) Urea (4) Both 1 and 3

81. In kidney glomerulus is involved in **[CPMT 92]**
(1) Reabsorption of salts
(2) Urine collection
(3) Urine formation by blood filtration
(4) All the above

82. The mechanism of urine formation in nephron involves **[CPMT 92]**
(1) Ultrafiltration (2) Reproduction
(3) Diffusion (4) Osmosis

83. Glomerular filtrate contatin glucose in comparison to plasma **[CPMT 92]**
(1) More (2) Same
(3) Less (4) Nil

84. In diabetes mellitus the patient drinks more water as there is urinary loss of
(1) Salt (2) Insulin
(3) Protein (4) Glucose

85. The hormone that promotes reabsorption of water from glomerular filtrate is
(1) Oxytocin (2) vasopression
(3) Relaxin (4) Calcitonin

86. Glucose is taken back from glomerular filtrate through **[AIPMT 93]**
(1) Active transport (2) passive transport
(3) Osmosis (4) Diffusion

87. Which of the following is totally reabsorbed in renal tubes **[CPMT 93]**
(1) Na (2) K
(3) H_2O (4) $C_6H_{12}O_6$

88. If kidneys fail to reabsord water, the effect on tissue would **[AIPMT 95]**

(1) Remain unaffected
(2) Shrink and shrivel
(3) Absorb water from blood plasma
(4) Take more O_2 from blood

89. Ornithine cycle operates in **[KARNATAKA 94]**
(1) Stomach (2) Pancreas
(3) Liver (4) Oral cavity

90. Reabsorption of chloride ions from glomerular filtrate in kidney tubule occurs by- **[BHU 94]**
(1) Active transport (2) Diffusion
(3) Osmasis
(4) rownian movement

91. Main functions of kidney is **[AFMT 94]**
(1) Passive adsorption
(2) Ultrafiltration
(3) Selective reabsorption
(4) Both 2 and 3

92. Uric acid is nitrogenous waste in **[AIPMT 94]**
(1) Mammals and molluscs
(2) Birds and lizards
(3) Frog and cartilaginous fishes
(4) Insects and bony fishes

93. Ornithine cycle performs **[CPMT 94]**
(1) ATP synthesis
(2) Urea formation in spleen
(3) Urea formation in liver
(4) Urine formation in liver

94. Urea is formed in liver from
(1) Ammonia and nitrogen
(2) Ammonia and carbon dioxide
(3) Ammonia, carbon dioxide and aspartic acid
(4) Ammonia and carbon monoxide

95. Ammonia is converted into urea in **[RPMT 95, MANIPAL 95]**
(1) Heart (2) Spleen
(3) Liver (4) Brain

96. Micturition is
(1) Removeal of urea from blood
(2) Removal of uric acid
(3) Passing out urine
(4) Removal of faces

97. Physiologically urea is produced by the action of an enzyme
(1) Uricase (2) Urease
(3) Arginase (4) None

98. Urea is transported by
(1) Plasma (2) RBC
(3) WBC (4) All

99. Under normal conditions which one is completely reabsorbed in the renal tubule? **[CPMT 91]**
(1) Urea (2) Uric acid
(3) salts (4) Glucose

100. One is increased in blood of a person whose kidney is not working properly **[DPMT 81]**
(1) Urea (2) Ammonia
(3) Sodium (4) None

101. One is found in blood not in Nephric filtrate
(1) Urea (2) Glucose
(2) Sodium chloride (4) Globulin

102. Uremia is diseae when there is an excess of **[CPMT 91]**
(1) Cholestrol in the blood
(2) Glucose in the blood
(3) Urea in the blood
(4) None of the above

103. Excretion in the form of uric acid and urates in birds is helpful in
(1) Conserving body heat
(2) Elimination excess water
(3) Conserving body water
(4) Eliminating body water

104. Marine animals face the problem of
(1) Conservation of water
(2) Conservation of salts
(3) Osmorgulation
(4) All

105. Maintenance of constant internal body tissue fluid concentration is
(1) Excertion (2) Osomergulation
(3) Homeostatis (4) None

106. One of the following is impermeable to H_2O normally
(1) PCT (2) DCT
(3) Descending limb (4) All

107. The snakes living in deserts are mainly **[DPMT 82]**
(1) Ammonotelic (2) Aminotelic
(3) Urotelic (4) Uricotelic

108. Keto uria is
(1) Albumin in urine (2) Globulin in urine
(3) Ketone bodies in urine
(4) None of the above

109. Which one is not the function of kidney
(1) Osmoregulation (2) Salt retention
(3) Excretion (4) Synthesis of urea

110. The yellow colour of urine of vertebrates is due to
(1) Cholestrol (2) Urochrome
(3) Urinoe (4) None

111. Which one of following is the simplest excretory organs:-
(1) Alveoli (2) Flame cells
(3) Nephridia (4) Kidney

112. Characteristic smell of urine is due to **[DPMT 82]**
(1) Urea (2) Uric acid
(3) Urinod substance (4) None

113. Ammonia is the chief excretory substance in
(1) Camel and whale (2) Cartilaginous fishes
(3) Whale and Tortoise (4) Fresh water fishes

114. One of the following excrete urea
(1) Snakes (2) Birds
(3) Insects (4) None

115. Uric acid excretion is an adaptation for
(1) Water conservation (2) Water removal
(3) Osmoregulation (4) None

116. NH_3 is
(1) Less toxic (2) Toxic
(3) Highly toxic (4) None

117. NH_3 change into urea in presence of
(1) Arginase enzyme (2) Urinase enzyme
(3) Xanthine xidase (4) None

118. Generally in embryonic kidney Ist stage of development is
(1) Pronephric (2) Mesonephric
(3) Metanephric (4) None

119. Which of the following is completely absorbed in P.C.T.
(1) Water (2) Salt
(3) Na^+ (4) Glucose

120. G.F. at the base of Henle's loop is
(1) Isotonic (2) Hypotonic
(3) Hypertonic (4) Insoluble

121. Which vitamin is excreted out in high quantity through urine in man
(1) Vit C. (2) Vit B
(3) VIt E (4) Vit K

122. Ornithine cycle was discovered by
(1) Kreb and kornberg (2) Hans kreb
(3) Kreb and Henseleit (4) Embden

123. Ureotelic kidney is found in
(1) Man (2) Frog
(3) Rabbit (4) All

124. Contractile vacuole of Amoeba is equal to
(1) Kidney (2) Liver
(3) Intestine (4) Skin

125. Which excretory material least toxic
(1) Ammonia (2) Urea
(3) Uric acid
(4) All are equally toxic

126. Which is absent in Glomerular filtrate

(1) Blood corpuscles (2) Fats
(3) Proteins (4) All

127. Changeable threshold material in Renal tubules
(1) Water & Uric Acid
(2) Urea & Uric acid
(3) Glucose & Amino acids
(4) Water & salts

128. Which regulates reabsorption of salts from glomerular filtrate
(1) Oxytocin
(2) Vassopressin
(3) Glucocorticoides
(4) Mineralo corticoids

129. In male frog, ureter transfers
(1) Urine (2) Sperms
(3) Both (4) None

130. Stimulation of voiding of urine occur in bladder at:-
(1) 200ml. (2) 220ml.
(3) 300ml. (4) 400ml.

131. If the afferent arteriole diameter is less than efferent arteriole than what happen:-
(1) No effect
(2) Ultrafiltration reaction is slow.
(3) Ultrafiltration is not possible.
(4) Ultrafiltration will stop & tubular secretion is start.

132. Which part of nephron is effected by aldosterone:-
(1) P.C.T. (2) Late part of C.T.
(3) D.C.T. (4) Duct of bellini

133. Drugs & Toxin are mainly excreted by which process:-
(1) Ultra filtration
(2) Digestion in the form of excreta
(3) Tubular secretion
(4) Diffusion

134. Which substance is used mainly in kidney function test:-
(1) Creatinine (2) Na^+
(3) Inulin (4) Urea

135. Which of following occurs in maximum concentration in blood plasma (ECF):- **[AIPMT 1999]**
(1) K^+ (2) Mg^{+2}
(3) Ca^{+2} (4) Na^+

136. Concentration of urine depend upon which organ- **[AIPMT 2000]**
(1) Bowman's capsule
(2) Length of Henle's loop
(3) P.C.T.
(4) Network of capillaries arising from glomeruless

137. Conversion of ammonia to urea is done by ……..cycle- **[AIPMT 2000]**
(1) Onithine cycle (2) Arginine cycle
(3) Fumaric cycle (4) Citrulline cycle

138. The movement of lons against the concentration gradient will be- **[AIPMT 2000]**
(1) Active transport (2) Osmosis
(3) Diffusion (4) All

139. If henle's loop were absent from mammalian nephron, which of the following is to be expected:- **[AIPMT 2003]**
(1) There will be no urine formation
(2) There will be hardly any change in the quality and quantity of urine formed
(3) The urine will be more concentrated
(4) The urine will be more dilute

140. Correct order of excretory organs in cockroach, Earthworm and Rabbit respectively:- **[RPMT 2001]**
(1) Skin, malpighi tubules, kidney
(2) Malpighi tubules, nephridia, kidney
(3) Nephridia, malpighi tubules, kidney
(4) Nephridia, kidney, green gland

141. Which one does not filter out from blood to Bowman's capsule in glomerular

(1) Amino acids (2) Polypeptide
(2) Glucose (3) Fatty acids

142. Which one of the following body functions is not performed by kidneys:- **[RPMT 2002]**
(1) Excertion
(2) Osmoregulation
(3) Regulation of blood volume
(4) Destruction of dead blood corpuscles

143. Which of the following excreted in mammals in the form of nitrogen **[AIPMT 2003]**
(1) Ammonium ion (2) Ammonia
(3) Uric acid (4) Urea

144. The net pressure gradient that causes the fluid to filter out of the glomeruli into the capsule is- **[RPMT 2005]**
(1) 20 mm Hg (2) 50 mm Hg
(3) 75 mm Hg (4) 30 mm Hg

145. Which one of the following blood vessel in mammals contains least amount of urea:- **[AIPMT 2005]**
(1) Hepatic portal vein
(2) Hepatic vein
(3) Dorsal aorta
(4) Renal vein

146. A person who is on a long hunger strike and is surviving only on water, will have:- s **[AIPMT 2007]**
(1) Less urea in his urine
(2) More sodium in his urine
(3) Less amino acids in his urine
(4) More glucose in his blood

147. Water reabsorption in the distal part of kidney tubules is regulated by: **[CPMT 1984,91,2002 MP PMT 1992, PB. PMT 1999, DPMT 1992]**
(1) STH (2) TSH
(3) ADH (4) MSH

148. Due to insufficient filtration in the bowman's capsule, all are likely to happen except: **[AIIMS 1992]**
(1) Accumulation of fluid in the body
(2) Increase in blood pressure
(3) Increase in blood urea level
(4) Loss of glucose through urine

149. The appearance of albumin in the urine is most likely due to:- **[AIIMS 1987]**
(1) Increase in the blood pressure
(2) Decrease in the blood osmotic pressure
(3) Damage to the Malpighian corpuscles
(4) Damage to the proximal convoluted tubules

150. Urinary excretion of Na is regulated by: **[AIPMT 1992]**
(1) Anterior pituitary (2) Posterior Pitultary
(3) Adrenal cortex (4) Adrenal medulla

151. Kidney crystals are solid clusters of : **[AIPMT 1990]**
(1) Calcium nitrate and uric acid
(2) Phosphate and uric acid
(3) Calcium carbonate and uric acid
(4) Calcium metabisulphite and uric acid

152. The yellow colour of urine of the vertebrates is due to: **[NCERT 1973, AIPMT 1992, DELHI PMT 1993]**
(1) Cholesterol (2) Urochrome
(3) Uric acid (4) Melanin

153. Which one of the four parts mentioned below does not constitute a part of a single uriniferous tubule: **[AIPMT 1994]**
(1) Bowman's capsule
(2) Distal convoluted tubule
(3) Loop of Henle
(4) Collecting duct

154. Diuresis is a specific pathological condition which leads to: **[CPMT 1990, MP PMT 2001]**
(1) Increased volume of urine excretion
(2) Decreased volume of urine excretion
(3) Increased glucose excretion
(4) Decreased electrolyte concentration

155. Which one of the following pair of waste substances is removed from blood in ornithine cycle.
[AIPMT 1996, AFMC 2000, BHU 2001]
(1) CO^2 and urea (2) Ammonia and urea
(2) CO^2 and ammonia (4) Urea and sodium salt

156. Maximum absorption of water in mammals is in: **[JIPMER 1986, BHU 1986]**
(1) Lunge (2) Skin
(3) Kidneys (4) Small intestine

157. The term haematuria is used to describe:
[DELHI PMT 1993]
(1) Internal bleeding (2) Blood in urine
(3) Blood cancer (4) Blood poisoning

158. Match the following:

'A'	'B'
A. Loop of Henle	1. Carries blood the kidney
B. Rental artery	2. Area where a considerable amount Of reabsorption takes place
C. Proximal Convoluted tubule	3. Main area of 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) 5,1,2,4,3 (2) 5,1,2,3,4
(3) 1,5,3,4,2 (4) 2,1,3,5,4,

159. Which of the following is not a function of kidneys :
(1) Regulation of blood pressue
(2) Removal of urea
(3) Regulation of acidity of fluids
(4) Secretion of antibiotics

160. In the kidney, the formation of urine involve the following processes arranged as
(1) Glomerular filtration, reabsorption and tubular secretion
(2) Reabsorption, filtration and secretion
(3) Secretion, absorption and filtration
(4) Filtration, secretion and reabsorption

161. The urine of man suffering from Diabeted insipidus is: **[CPMT 1988]**
(1) Sweaty and watery (2) Sweaty and thick
(2) Tasteless and watery (4) Tasteless andthick

162. An advantage of excreting nitrogenous wastes in the form of uric acid is that: **AIEEE 2003]**
(1) Uric acid can be excreted in almost solid form
(2) The formation of uric acid requires a requires a great deal of energy
(3) Uric acid is the first metabolic breakdown products of acids
(4) Uric acid may be excreted through the lungs

163. Which of the following is correct:
[CPMT 1984]
(1) Afferent arteriole is narrower than efferent arteriole
(2) Afferent venule is narrower than efferent venule
(3) Efferent arteriole is narrower than afferent arteriole
(4) Efferent venule is is narrower than afferent venule

164. What for the ascentding limb of Loop of Henle is permeable?
[MP PMT 1997, JIPMER [MED] 2002]
(1) Glucose (2) NH_3
(3) Na^+ (4) Water

165. Why do we pass more urine in et and cold season? **[MP PMT 1997]**
(1) Impairment of water absorption by nephrons
(2) Kidney becomes more active
(3) Sweating is much reduced
(4) ADH secretion is increased

166. Aquatic reptiles are:
[AIPMT 1999, BHU 2000, CPMT 2003]
(1) Ammonotelic (2) Ureotelic over land
(3) Ureotelic (4) Ureotelic in water

167. If Henle's loop were absent from mammalian nephron. Which of the following is to be expected: **[AIPMT PMT 2003]**
(1) The urine will be more in volume
(2) The will be no urine formation
(3) There will be hardly any change in the quality and quantity of urine of formed
(4) The urine will be more concentrated

168. All bowman'w capsules of the kidney are found in: **[AIIMS 1998, CPMT 1999, JIPMER [MED] 2001]**
(1) Cortex (2) Medulla
(3) Pelvis (4) None of these

169. A condition of failure of kidney to form urine is called: **[AIPMT 1998]**
(1) Deamination (2) Entropy
(3) Anuria (4) None of these

170. Two examples in which the nitrogenous wastes are excreted form body in the form of uric acid are: **[PB. PMT 1999, CPMT 2000]**
(1) Birds and lizards
(2) Mammals and mollusk
(3) Insects and bony fishes
(4) Frogs and cartilaginous fishes

171. In micturition: **[PB. PMT 1999]**
(1) Urthra relaxes (2) Ureter contracts
(3) Ureter relaxes (4) Urethra contracts

172. What is chractersistic of mtanphric kidney **[MP PMT 2002]**
(1) Hyotonic urine production
(2) Excess secretion of uric acid
(3) Loop of Henle
(4) Hormone production

173. The hormone secreted by kidney is: **[MP PMT 2001]**
(1) Gastrin (2) Secretin
(3) Erythropoietin (4) Aldosterone

174. Which one do not filter our from blood to bowman's capsule in glomerula ultrafiltration: **[RPMT 2001]**
(1) Amino acids (2) polypeptide
(3) Glucose (4) Fatty acids

175. Which type of kidneys are found in amphibian: **[RPMT 2002]**
(1) Holonephric (2) Mesonephric
(3) pronephric (4) Metanephric

176. Which one of the following body functions is not performed by kidneys: **[RPMT 2002]**
(1) Excretion
(2) Osmoregulation
(3) Regulation of blood volume
(4) Destruction of dead blood corpuscles

177. Blood dialysis is called: **[KERALA CET [MED.] 2002]**
(1) Artificial lung (2) Artificial kidney
(3) Artificial heart (4) Artificial brain

178. Which of the following are uricotelic animals: **[AIIMS 2002]**
(1) Rohu and frog (1) Lizard and crow
(3) Camel and frog
(4) Earthworm and eagle

179. Marine teleosts, undergoing putrefaction, emit sharp characteristic foul odour, which is due to the production of: **[MP PMT 2002]**
(1) Trimethylamine
(2) Hydrogen sulphide
(3) Ammonia
(4) Lactic acid

180. Fresh water bony fishes maintain water balance by: **[BHU 2002]**
(1) Excreting a hypotonic urine
(2) Excreting salt across their gills
(3) Drinking small amount of water
(4) Excreting wastes in the form of uric acid

181. Which is mismatched: **[DELHI PMT 2003]**
(1) Bowman's capsule – Glomerular filteration
(2) PCT- Absorption of Na^+ and K^+
(3) DCT – Absorption of glucose
(4) None of these

182. Duct of Bellini opens on: **[BVP 2003]**

(1) Collecting duct (2) Ureter
(3) Renal papilla (4) DCT

183. Haemodialysis helps in the patient having: **[BHU 2003]**
(1) Uremia (2) Anemia
(3) Diabetes (4) Goitre

EXCRETORY SYSTEM ANSWER KEY

Que.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	2	4	2	2	2	3	2	4	3	4	3	3	1	3	3
Que.	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Ans.	4	3	3	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	3	3
Que.	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
Ans.	4	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	4	1
Que.	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
Ans.	4	2	2	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	4	2	2	3	2
Que.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
Ans.	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	4	2	3	3	4	2	2	3
Que.	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
Ans.	4	2	1	4	2	3	1	2	4	2	1	4	2	3	2
Que.	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
Ans.	4	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	4	1	4	3	3	1	3
Que.	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
Ans.	2	4	3	4	2	2	3	4	4	1	3	1	1	4	3
Que.	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
Ans.	1	3	4	1	3	4	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	4
Que.	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150
Ans.	2	1	1	4	2	2	4	4	1	4	1	3	4	3	3
Que.	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165
Ans.	2	2	4	1	3	3	2	1	4	1	3	1	3	3	1
Que.	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
Ans.	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	2	2	4	2	2	1	1
Que.	181	182	183												
Ans.	3	3	1												