

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The following substances are the excretory products in animals. Choose the least toxic form among them?

- a. Urea
- b. Uric acid
- c. Ammonia
- d. Carbon dioxide

Solution:

Option (b) is the answer.

2. Filtration of the blood takes place at

- a. PCT
- b. DCT
- c. Collecting ducts
- d. Malpighian body

Solution:

Option (d) is the answer.

3. Which of the following statements is correct?

- a. ADH – prevents the conversion of angiotensinogen in the blood to angiotensin
- b. Aldosterone – facilitates water reabsorption
- c. ANF – enhances sodium reabsorption
- d. Renin – causes vasodilation

Solution:

Option (a) is the answer.

4. Which of the following is removed from our body by lungs?

- a. CO₂ only
- b. H₂O only
- c. CO₂ and H₂O
- d. Ammonia

Solution:

Option (a) is the answer.

5. The pH of human urine is approximately

- a. 6.5
- b. 7
- c. 6
- d. 7.5

Solution:

Option (c) is the answer.

6. Different types of excretory structures and animals are given below. Match them appropriately and mark the correct answer from among those given below:

Excretory structure/ organ Animals

- A. Protonephridia i. Prawn**
 - B. Nephridia ii. Cockroach**
 - C. Malpighian tubules iii. Earthworm**
 - D. Green gland or Antennal glands. Flatworms**
- a. A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i**
 - b. A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-ii**
 - c. A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i**
 - d. A-iii, B-i, C-ii, D-iv**

Solution:

Option (a) is the answer.

7. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- a. Birds and land snails are uricotelic animals.**
- b. Mammals and frogs are ureotelic animals**
- c. Aquatic amphibians and aquatic insects are ammonotelic animals**
- d. Birds and reptiles are ureotelic**

Solution:

Option (d) is the answer.

8. Which of the following pairs is wrong?

- a. Uricotelic ----- Birds**
- b. Ureotelic ----- Insects**
- c. Ammonotelic ----- Tadpole**
- d. Ureotelic ----- Elephant**

Solution:

Option (b) is the answer.

9. Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- a. The medullary zone of the kidney is divided into a few conical masses called medullary pyramids projecting into the calyces.**
- b. Inside the kidney, the cortical region extends in between the medullary pyramids as renal pelvis.**
- c. Glomerulus along with Bowman's capsule is called the renal corpuscle.**
- d. Renal corpuscle, proximal convoluted tubule (PCT) and distal convoluted tubule (DCT) of the nephron are situated in the cortical region of the kidney.**

Solution:

Option (b) is the answer.

10. The condition of accumulation of urea in the blood is termed as

- a. Renal Calculi**
- b. Glomerulonephritis**
- c. Uremia**
- d. Ketonuria**

Solution:

Option (c) is the answer.

11. Which one of the following is also known as an antidiuretic hormone?

- a. Oxytocin
- b. Vasopressin
- c. Adrenaline
- d. Calcitonin

Solution:

Option (b) is the answer.

12. Match the terms given in Column I with their physiological processes given in Column II and choose the correct answer

Column I	Column II
A. Proximal convoluted tubule B. Distal convoluted tubule C. Henle's loop D. Counter-current mechanism E. Renal corpuscle	i. Formation of concentrated urine ii. Filtration of blood iii. Reabsorption of 70-80% of electrolytes iv. Ionic balance v. maintenance of concentration gradient in medulla

- a. A-iii, B-v, C-iii, D-ii, E-i
- b. A-iii, B-iv, C-i, D-v, E-ii
- c. A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-v, E-iv
- d. A-iii, B-i, C-iv, D-v, E-ii

Solution:

Option (b) is the answer.

13. Match the abnormal conditions given in Column A with their explanations given in Column B and Choose the correct option

Column A	Column B
A. Glycosuria B. Renal calculi C. Glomerular nephritis D. Gout	i. Accumulation of uric acid in joints ii. Inflammation in glomeruli iii. Mass of crystallised salts within the kidney iv. presence of glucose in the urine

Options:

- a. A-i, B-iii, C-ii, D-iv
- b. A-iii, B-ii, C-iv, D-i
- c. A-iv, B-iii, C-ii, D-i
- d. A-iv, B-ii, C-iii, D-i

Solution:

Option (c) is the answer.

14. We can produce a concentrated/ dilute urine. This is facilitated by a

special mechanism. Identify the mechanism.

- Reabsorption from PCT
- Reabsorption from Collecting Duct
- Reabsorption/ Secretion in DCT
- Countercurrent mechanism in Henle's loop/ Vasa recta

Solution:

Option (d) is the answer.

15. Dialysing unit (artificial kidney) contains a fluid which is almost same as plasma except that it has

- High glucose
- High urea
- No urea
- High uric acid

Solution:

Option (c) is the answer.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Where does the selective reabsorption of Glomerular filtrate take place?

Solution:

The selective re-absorption of glomerular filtrate takes place in the distal convolute tubule (DCT)

2. What is the excretory product from kidneys of reptiles?

Solution:

The excretory product from kidneys of reptiles is uric acid.

3. What is the composition of sweat produced by sweat glands?

Solution:

The composition of sweat produced by sweat glands is lactic acid, salt, minerals and urea.

4. Identify the glands that perform the excretory function in prawns.

Solution:

The glands that perform the excretory function in prawns is the antennal glands or the green glands.

5. What is the excretory structure in amoeba?

Solution:

The excretory structure in amoeba is the contractile vacuole.

6. The following abbreviations are used in the context of excretory functions, what do they stand for?

- ANF
- ADH
- GFR
- DCT

Solution:

- a) ANF: Atrial Natriuretic Factor
- b) ADH: Anti-Diuretic Hormone:
- c) GFR: Glomerular Filtration Rate:
- d) DCT: Distal Convoluted Tubule

7. Differentiate Glycosuria from Ketonuria.**Solution:**

Glycosuria is the presence of glucose in urine whereas ketonuria is the presence of high amounts of ketone bodies in the urine.

8. What is the role of sebaceous glands?**Solution:**

Sebaceous glands are responsible to eliminate certain substances like sterols, hydrocarbons and waxes through sebum

9. Name two actively transported substances in Glomerular filtrate**Solution:**

Two actively transported substances in the glomerular filtrate are amino acids and glucose.

10. Mention any two metabolic disorders, which can be diagnosed by analysis of urine.**Solution:**

- a) Ketonuria
- b) Glycosuria

11. What are the main processes of urine formation?**Solution:**

The main processes of urine formation are Glomerular Filtration, Reabsorption and tubular secretion.

12. Sort the following into actively or passively transported substances during reabsorption of GFR. glucose, amino acids, nitrogenous wastes, Na⁺, water**Solution;**

Actively transported: Glucose, amino acids, Na⁺

Passively transported: Nitrogenous wastes and water

13. Complete the following:

a. urinary excretion = tubular reabsorption + tubular secretion –

b. Dialysis fluid = Plasma–

Solution:

a. urinary excretion = tubular reabsorption + tubular secretion – Glomerular filtration.

b. Dialysis fluid = Plasma– nitrogenous wastes

14. Mention the substances that exit from the tubules to maintain a concentration gradient in the medullary interstitium.**Solution:**

The substances that exit from the tubules to maintain a concentration gradient in the medullary interstitium are urea and sodium chloride.

15. Fill in the blanks appropriately Organ Excretory wastes
a. Kidneys _____

b. Lungs _____

c. Liver _____

d. Skin _____

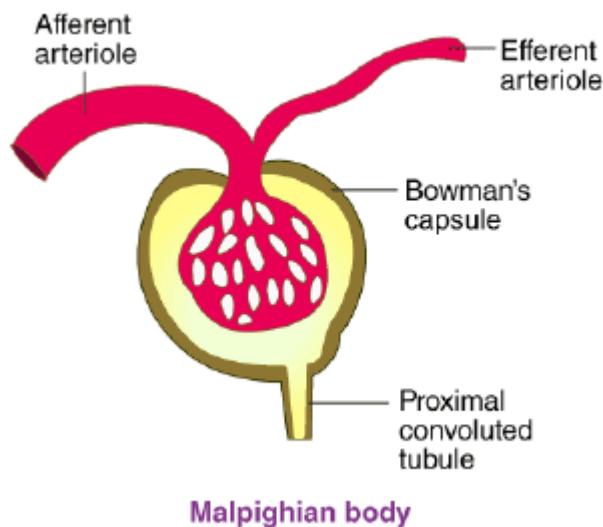
Solution:

a) Kidneys - Urea, uric acid, ammonia (based on organisms but usually urea like in human beings)

 b) Lungs - CO₂ and H₂O

c) Liver- Bilirubin, Biliverdin, cholesterol, vitamins and other drugs

d) Skin - Water, Sweat (salt, urea, lactic acid) , Sebum (sterols, hydrocarbons etc.)

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS
1. Show the structure of a renal corpuscle with the help of a diagram.
Solution;

2. What is the role played by Renin-Angiotensin in the regulation of kidney function?
Solution:

When there is a fall in glomerular filtration rate (GFR), they activate the JG cells to release renin which gets converted to angiotensinogen in the blood to angiotensin I and further to angiotensin II. Angiotensin II is a powerful vasoconstrictor that increases GFR. Angiotensin II is also responsible for activating the adrenal cortex to release Aldosterone which causes reabsorption of Na⁺ and water from the distal parts of the tubule leading to an increase in blood pressure and GFR.

3. Aquatic animals generally are ammonotelic in nature whereas terrestrial forms are not.

Comment.
Solution:

Organisms which generally excrete ammonia as nitrogenous wastes are said to be ammonotelic in nature.

Excretion of urea requires a large amount of water which can only be provided by aquatic animals while on the other hand, terrestrial animals cannot afford to lose so much water. The terrestrial mammals or even amphibians mainly excrete nitrogenous wastes in form of urea and hence are known as ureotelic organisms

4. The composition of glomerular filtrate and urine is not the same. Comment.
Solution:

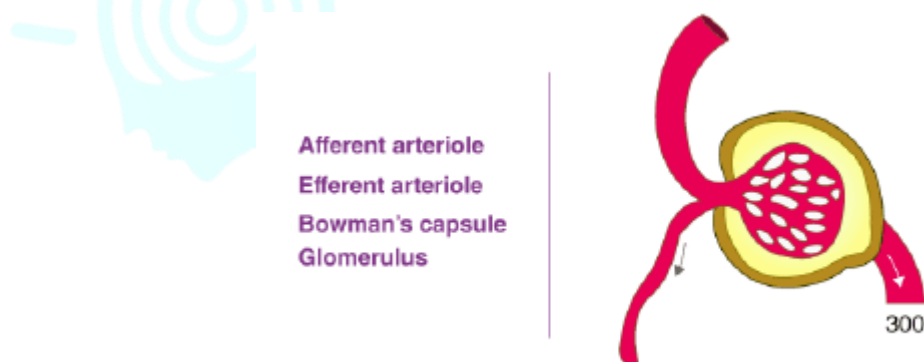
The glomerular filtrate is formed at the first step of the urine formation in the Bowman's capsule while urine is formed at the end of the nephron.

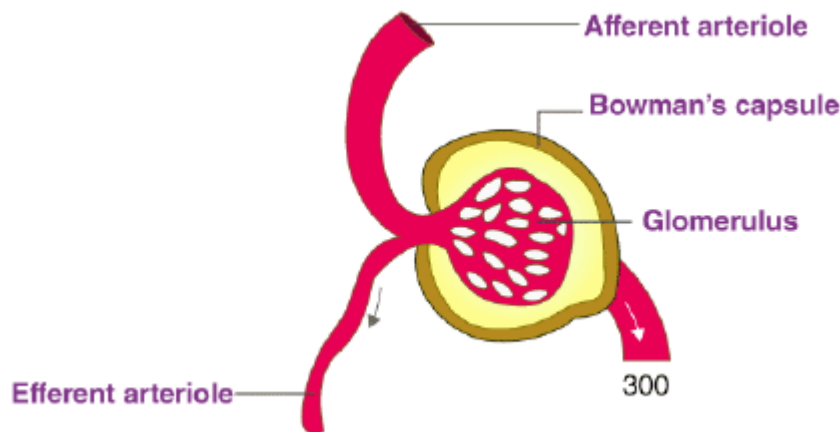
5. What is the procedure advised for the correction of extreme renal failure? Give a brief account of it.
Solution:

The procedure advised for the correction of extreme renal failure is kidney transplantation. Donor compatibility is evaluated by blood tests that match the blood types and antigens.

6. How have the terrestrial organisms adapted themselves for the conservation of water?
Solution:

The terrestrial mammals or even amphibians mainly excrete nitrogenous wastes in form of urea and hence are known as ureotelic organisms while reptiles, etc. excrete nitrogenous wastes in form of uric acid and hence are called uricotelic organisms. Thus this is how the conversion of ammonia to urea or uric acid has been the adaptation that the terrestrial organisms have gone through for conservation of water.

7. Label the parts in the following diagram.

Solution:



8. Explain, why a haemodialysis unit called an artificial kidney?

Solution:

A haemodialysis unit is also called an artificial kidney because it is responsible for performing the same functions that a kidney functions.

9. Comment upon the hormonal regulation of selective reabsorption.

Solution:

Selective reabsorption is the process in which some molecules like glucose, ions and certain amino acids get reabsorbed from the filtrate as they pass through the neuron. ADH i.e. Antidiuretic hormone and ANF i.e. Atrial Natriuretic Factor are the hormones which monitor the function of the kidney. ADH functions as the facilitation of the reabsorption of water from DCT. The adrenal cortex is activated by Angiotensin II as a result of which aldosterone is released. Aldosterone, in turn, induces the DCT to absorb more ions and water. ANF regulates blood flow by causing vasodilation and increasing excretion of sodium.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Explain the mechanism of formation of concentrated urine in mammals.

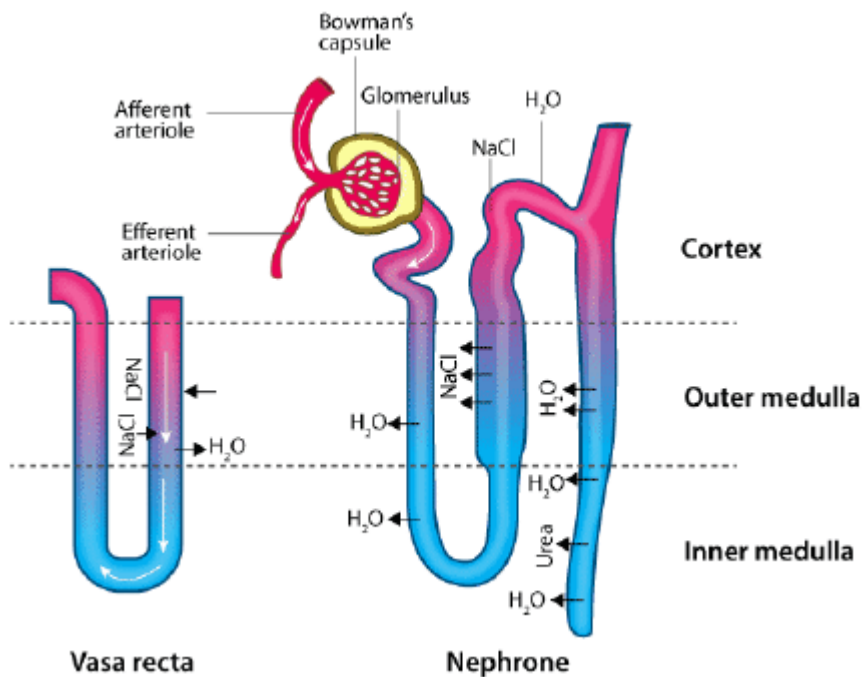
Solution:

The Henle's loop and vasa recta play an important role in the formation of concentrated urine. The transport of sodium chloride in the ascending limb of Henle's loop results in an osmolar gradient. The creation of a hypertonic medulla is facilitated by the renal tubules and vasa recta in the following manner: There is an active absorption of urea that occurs from the collecting tubule. In the vasa recta, absorption of water into the blood takes place and return of the absorbed solute to the interstitium follows. This is called the countercurrent exchange mechanism.

2. Draw a labelled diagram showing reabsorption and secretion of major substances at different

parts of the nephron.

Solution:



3. Explain briefly, micturition and disorders of the excretory system

Solution:

The functional unit of the kidney is nephron where the urine is formed and followed by the urinary bladder. The urine will be stored until a voluntary signal is given by the central nervous system. This signal stretched the urinary bladder as it gets filled with urine. In response, the stretch receptors on the bladder walls would now send signals to the CNS that passes on motor messages that would lead to contraction of the muscles of the bladder leading to relaxation of the sphincter. This releases the urine and this process is called micturition.

Disorders of the excretory system:

1. Glomerulonephritis

It is the inflammation of the glomeruli of the kidney

2. Uremia

It is the condition where due to the malfunctioning of kidney some toxic urea will be accumulated in the blood which causes uremia

3. Renal calculi

This disorder is due to the formation of stone-like calcium oxalate which results in kidney stones.

4. How does tubular secretion help in maintaining ionic and acid-base balance in body fluids?

Solution:

Tubular secretion is crucial as it helps in the maintenance of ionic balance in the body fluids. During urine formation, Proximal Convolved Tubule maintains the pH and ionic balance of the body fluids by selective secretion. Distal Convolved Tubule is where conditional reabsorption of sodium ions and water takes place and maintain the ionic balance and pH. Collecting Duct: From this long duct, large amounts of water could be reabsorbed to produce concentrated urine.

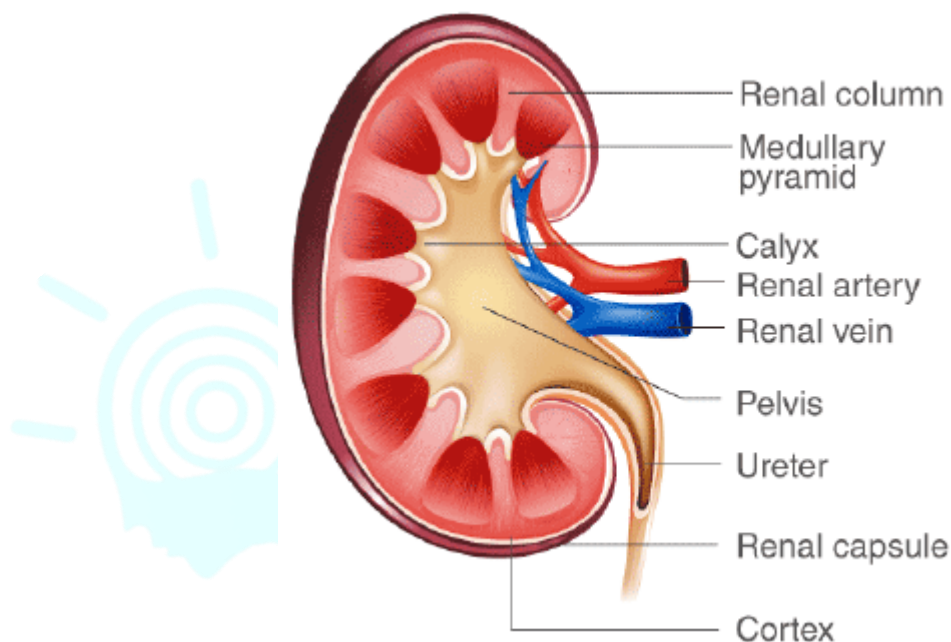
5. The glomerular filtrate in the loop of Henle gets concentrated in the descending and then gets diluted in the ascending limbs. Explain.

Solution:

Reabsorption is minimum in its ascending limb which plays a significant role in the maintenance of high osmolarity of medullary interstitial fluid. The descending limb of the loop of Henle is permeable to water but almost impermeable to electrolytes so water can flow out. This concentrates the filtrate as it moves down. The ascending limb allows transport of electrolytes and impermeable to water. So as the concentrated filtrate passes through the ascending limb, it gets diluted due to the passage of electrolytes to the medullary fluid.

6. Describe the structure of a human kidney with the help of a labelled diagram.

Solution:



The kidney is a reddish-brown coloured organ which is a bean-shaped located between the last thoracic and third lumbar vertebra near the abdominal cavity. The hilum is a notch which is present in the inner side of the kidney through which ureter, blood vessels and nerves enter. Columns of Bertini and an inner

medulla divided into medullary pyramids projecting into the calyx which is inside the kidney. The glomerulus and the renal tubule are the two functional units of the nephron. The renal tubule starts with a cup-like structure called Bowman's capsule, by the glomerulus is enclosed and together they are called the renal corpuscle. Then it is followed by proximal convoluted tubule (PCT) followed by a hairpin shaped Henle's loop having a descending and an ascending limb. The ascending limb continues as another highly coiled tubular structure called distal convoluted tubule (DCT). The DCTs open into a tube called a collecting duct.



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