



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION



Sub: Biological Sciences

Class: XI

Date: 20.2.2021

Excretory products and their elimination

F.M:15

WORKSHEET – 65

(1x15=15)

- i) Loop of Henle occur in
(1) Cortex (2) Medulla (3) Pelvis (4) Pyramid
- ii) Angiotensin I is converted to Angiotensin II by
(1) Pepsin (2) Renin (3) Rennin (4) Amylase
- iii) Amount of glomerular filtrate per day is
(1) 1.5 litre (2) 170 litre (3) 1.7 litre (4) 100 litre
- iv) Erythropoietin is
(1) Glycoprotein (2) Peptide (3) Amine (4) Steroid
- v) The mechanism of urine formation in nephron involves-
(1) Ultrafiltration (2) Reabsorption (3) Secretion (4) All of the above
- vi) Partial oxidation of uric acid leads to the formation of
(1) Amino acids (2) Allantoin (3) Hippuric Acid (4) Creatinine
- vii) Presence of ketone bodies in urine during ketosis is called
(1) Haematuria (2) Ketonuria (3) Glucosuria (4) Pyuria
- viii) Ammonia found in the urine is added by -
(1) Ultrafiltration (2) Tubular secretion (3) Formation of new substances
(4) Selective absorption
- ix) Increase in the toxic levels of urea in the blood is called
(1) Anuria (2) Uremia (3) Enuresis (4) Cystitis
- x) The lobe of the liver is made up of
(1) Hepatocytes (2) Adipocytes (3) Erythrocytes (4) Pneumocytes
- xi) Inflammation of nephrons is called
(1) Renal calculi (2) Nephritis (3) Uaemia (4) Renal failure
- xii) Juxtaglomerular cells of nephron secrete
(1) Urea (2) Renin (3) Sebum (4) Ketone
- xiii) Aldosterone is secreted by
(1) Kidney (2) Gastric gland (3) Adrenal gland (4) Hypothalamus
- xiv) ADH causes
(1) Water retention in the body (2) Water retention in urine (3) Water removal from the body
(4) None of these
- xv) The act of emptying urine from the bladder is called
(1) Parturition (2) Micturition (3) Ejection (4) Spermiation

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