ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION

Sub: Biological Sciences **Class: XI** **Date: 15.2.2021**

Excretory products and their elimination **F.M:15**

WORKSHEET – 64 **(1x15=15)**

i) Oxygenated blood enters the kidney through the
(1) Renal portal system (2) Renal vein (3) Hilum artery **(4) Renal arteries**

ii) Henle's loop is meant for absorption of
(1) Glucose (2) Urea **(3) Potassium** (4) Na+ ions

iii) Ureotelic organisms like mammals excrete urea in their urine, that is formed in
(1) Kidney **(2) Liver** (3) Gall bladder (4) Spleen

iv) The two metabolism end products that are utilised during the ornithine cycle are
(1) CO2 and Urea (2)Ammonia and Uric acid **(3) CO2 and ammonia** (4) Ammonia and urea

v) Which of the following vitamins is generally excreted in human urine?
(1) Vitamin K (2) Vitamin A (3) Vitamin D **(4) Vitamin C**

vi) Which of the following is mainly reabsorbed from the DCT of the nephron?
(1) Urea **(2) NaCl** (3) Water (4)Glucose

vii) Proteins are normally present in
(1) Urine only (2) Plasma, glomerular filtrate and urine (3) Glomerular filtrate and urine only **(4)Plasma only**

viii) Filtrate in the nephron is reabsorbed from the renal tubules back into the
(1) **Peritubular capillaries** (2) Glomerulus (3) Efferent arterioles (4) Afferent arterioles

ix) Which of the following components of blood does not enter the nephron?
(1) Glucose (2) Urea **(3) Plasma proteins** (4) Na+ ions

x) Fluid within the loop of Henle is most concentrated in the
(1) Descending limb **(2) Hairpin bend** (3) bend between ascending limb and distal tubule (4) ascending limb

xi) Which of the following amino acids play important role in ornithine cycle?
(1) Glycine, methionil (2) Citrulline ,Glycine **(3)Ornithine , Citrulline** (4) Arginine , methionine

xii) In which part of the nephron, absorption of filtrate is maximum?
(1) Glomerulus (2) Distal Convoluted Tubule (3) Henle's loop
(4) Proximal Convoluted Tubule

xiii) Loop of Henle takes part in absorption of
(1) Water **(2) Urea** (3) Glucose (4) Potassium

xiv) Genetic deficiency of ADH- receptor leads to
(1) Glycosuria (2) Diabetes mellitus (3) Nephrogenic diabetes
(4) Diabetes insipidus

xv) Which is not a part of glomerular ultrafiltrate?
(1) Amino acids (2) Bowman's Capsule **(3) RBC** (4) minerals

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