

Class: 11
Subject: Biology
Topic: Excretory Products and their Elimination
No. of Questions: 25

- Q1. What are nephrons?
- Q2. The chances of kidney failure are more in those who have high pressure. Why?
- Q3. What is sweat?
- Q4. What is ureotelism?
- Q5. What is reabsorption described as a selective process?
- Q6. What is the basic nitrogenous catabolic product of metabolism?
- Q7. Describe the role of ADH and counter current system in the formation of hypertonic urine.
- Q8. What are the parts of renal corpuscle?
- Q9. Mention the difference between uricotelism and ureotelism.
- Q10. Define osmolarity.
- Q11. What are normal and abnormal constituents of urine?
- Q12. How does the liver serve both as a digestive as well as excretory organ?
- Q13. In which animal malpighian tubules act as excretory organ?
- Q14. What are chloride cells?
- Q15. Is the ultra filtration in the glomerulus a passive or active process?
- Q16. Name two high threshold substances.
- Q17. Expanded RAAS.
- Q18. What happens to the walls of distal convoluted tubule (DCT) of a nephron when vasopressin is released by the pituitary into the blood stream?
- Q19. What are the chief excretory products in human beings?
- Q20. What are the two modes of tubular reabsorption from the nephrons? Name the substances absorbed by each of these modes.

- Q21. Why is reabsorption described as a selective process?
- Q22. Where does ultrafiltration, reabsorption and secretion of substance take place in nephron?
- Q23. How does liver helps in the process of excretion?
- Q24. If one, drinks very little water, the volume of urine decreases. In what way does it affect his health?
- Q25. How does urine formation help in maintain the correct composition of blood?

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