

## HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY: EXCRETORY PRODUCTS AND THEIR ELIMINATION

1. Yellow colour of urine is due to:  
(a) Uric acid (b) Urea  
(c) Urochrome (d) Bilirubin
2. A condition in which body's internal environment remain nearly constant is called:  
(a) Haematoma (b) Hemostasis  
(c) Haemopoiesis (d) Homeostasis
3. ADH:  
(a) Synthesizes salts  
(b) Increase water absorption  
(c) Decreases water absorption  
(d) Controls sugar level in blood
4. In ornithine cycle, which of the following wastes are removed from the blood:  
(a) Urea and urine  
(b) Ammonia and urea  
(c) CO<sub>2</sub> and ammonia  
(d) CO<sub>2</sub> and urea
5. Which blood vessel carries least amount of urea?  
(a) Pulmonary vein (b) Renal artery  
(c) Renal vein (d) Hepatic portal vein
6. Diabetes insipidus is caused by the deficiency of hormone:  
(a) Insulin (b) Vasopressin  
(c) Glucagon (d) Oxytocin
7. Removal of amino group from an amino acid is called:  
(a) Amination (b) Deamination  
(c) Excretion (d) Defaecation
8. Haematuria means:  
(a) RBCs in urine (b) WBCs in urine  
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
9. Which of the following is both osmoregulator as well as nitrogenous product?  
(a) NH<sub>3</sub> (b) Urea  
(c) Uric acid (d) All of these
10. A person is undergoing prolonged fasting, his urine will be found to contain abnormal quantities of:  
(a) Fats (b) Ketones  
(c) Amino acids (d) Amino acids
11. Haemodialysis is associated with:  
(a) Liver (b) Spleen  
(c) Kidney (d) Stomach
12. Average of pH of human urine is:  
(a) 6.0 (b) 9.0  
(c) 3.0 (d) 7.0
13. Which one of the following statements is false?  
(a) Presence of albumin in urine is called albuminuria  
(b) Presence of glucose in urine is called glycosuria  
(c) Presence of ketone bodies in urine is called ketonuria  
(d) Presence of excess urea in blood is called uraemia  
(e) Presence of haemoglobin in urine is called haemoglobinuria
14. Longest loop of Henle is found in:  
(a) Kangaroo rat (b) Opossum  
(c) Rhesus monkey (d) All of these
15. Which is not a basic renal function?  
(a) Reabsorption (b) Secretion  
(c) Perfusion (d) Filtration
16. Inflammation of joint due to accumulation of uric acid crystals is called:

- (a) Gout                      (b) Myastheria gravis  
(c) Osteoporosis          (d) Osteomalacia

**17.** Which is common to kidney and skeleton in mammals?

- (a) Cortex                  (b) Medulla  
(c) Pelvis                  (d) Radius

**18.** Henle's loop is found in:

- (a) Liver                    (b) Pancreas  
(c) Gall bladder          (d) Kidney

**19.** What is glycosuria?

- (a) Low amount of sugar in urine  
(b) Low amount of fat in urine  
(c) Average amount of sugar in urine  
(d) High amount of sugar in urine

**20.** The condition where urea accumulates in blood is:

- (a) Glycosuria              (b) Uremia  
(c) Ketonuria              (d) Acidosis  
(e) Anaemia

### ANSWERS KEY

<b>1</b>	C	<b>6</b>	B	<b>11</b>	C	<b>16</b>	A
<b>2</b>	D	<b>7</b>	B	<b>12</b>	A	<b>17</b>	C
<b>3</b>	B	<b>8</b>	A	<b>13</b>	E	<b>18</b>	D
<b>4</b>	C	<b>9</b>	B	<b>14</b>	A	<b>19</b>	D
<b>5</b>	C	<b>10</b>	B	<b>15</b>	C	<b>20</b>	B