

Yakeen NEET 2.0 2026

Zoology

Excretory Products & their Elimination

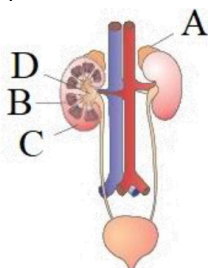
DPP: 2

Samapti Sinha Ma'am

- Q1** The two kidneys of man present
 (A) At the level of ovaries
 (B) At the same level
 (C) Left kidney at a higher level than the right one
 (D) Right kidney at a higher level than the left one

- Q2** The part through which arteries and veins enter or leave the kidney is called
 (A) Hilus (B) Renal papilla
 (C) Major calyces (D) Minor calyces

- Q3** Figure shows human urinary system with structures A-D. Select option which correctly identifies them and gives their characteristics and/or functions :



- (A) A-Adrenal gland - located at the anterior part of the kidney, it secrete catecholamines, which stimulates glycogen breakdown.
 (B) B-Pelvis - broad funnel shaped space inner to medulla, directly connected to loops of Henle.
 (C) C- Medulla - inner zone of kidney and contain complete nephrons.
 (D) D - Cortex -outer part of kidney and do not contain any part of nephrons.
- Q4** Kidneys are reddish brown, bean-shaped structures situated between the levels of ____ thoracic and ____ lumbar vertebrae.

- (A) 11th ; 1st
 (B) 12th ; 3rd
 (C) 10th ; 2nd
 (D) 12th ; 5th

- Q5** The kidneys not only remove the waste products from the blood but also play a very important role in maintaining
 (A) Equilibrium of the body
 (B) Temperature of the body
 (C) Constant composition of the blood irrespective of the nature of the food or fluid intake
 (D) Blood pressure constant

- Q6** Length, width and thickness of the adult human kidney are approximately
 (A) 12-16 cm, 10-12 cm and 4-6 cm, respectively
 (B) 10-12 cm, 5-7 cm and 2-3 cm, respectively
 (C) 10-12 cm, 2-3 cm and 5-7 cm, respectively
 (D) 12-16 cm, 5-7 cm and 2-3 cm, respectively

- Q7** Part of kidney through which the ureter, blood vessels and nerves enters into it _____.

- (A) Renal cortex (B) Renal medulla
 (C) Hilum (D) Urethra

- Q8** Ureter develops from a funnel like structure called:

- (A) hilum. (B) renal pelvis.
 (C) major calyx. (D) minor calyx.

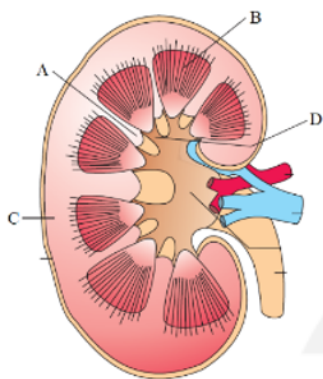
- Q9** In which region of the kidney are the Malpighian corpuscle, PCT, and DCT situated?

- (A) Medulla (B) Cortex
 (C) Juxta medulla (D) Renal pelvis



- Q10** Osmolarity of cortical interstitium is (approximately);
 (A) 300 mOsmolL⁻¹.
 (B) 600 mOsmolL⁻¹.
 (C) 900 mOsmolL⁻¹.
 (D) 1200 mOsmolL⁻¹.

- Q11** The following diagram represents a longitudinal section of kidney with certain labelled parts **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**. Which of the following is **correct** for the labelled parts?



- (A) A- Renal column
 (B) B - Collecting ducts
 (C) C- Medulla
 (D) D- Renal pelvis
- Q12** Columns of Bertini in the kidney of mammals are formed as the extension of;
 (A) medulla into cortex.
 (B) cortex into medulla.
 (C) medulla into pelvis.
 (D) pelvis into ureter.
- Q13** Arrange the following parts of the nephron in a sequential manner and select the correct option accordingly
 I. Glomerulus
 II. Bowman's capsule
 III. Henle's loop
 IV. Proximal convoluted tubule
 V. Collecting duct
 VI. Distal convoluted tubule
 (A) I → II → III → IV → V → VI
 (B) I → II → IV → III → VI → V
 (C) I → II → IV → III → V → VI
 (D) VI → III → II → I → IV → V

- Q14** Which of the following is a characteristic of the peritubular capillaries in the renal tubule?
 (A) They form a fine capillary network around the glomerulus.
 (B) They are absent or highly reduced in cortical nephrons.
 (C) They run parallel to DCT forming a 'U' shaped vasa recta.
 (D) They emerge from the efferent arteriole.

- Q15** Consider the following statements.
 I. Blood vessel leading to the glomerulus is called afferent arteriole.
 II. Vasa recta do not have blood.
 III. Vasa recta run parallel to the Henles loop in the juuxtamedullary nephron.
 IV. Cortical nephrons have highly reduced vasa recta.
 Choose the option representing correct statements.
 (A) I, II and III
 (B) I, II and IV
 (C) II, III and IV
 (D) I, III and IV

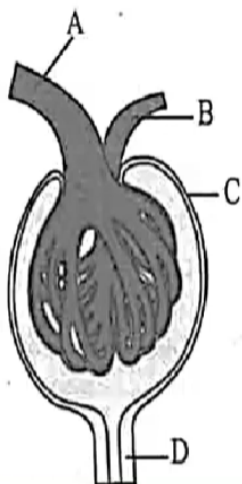
- Q16** Each nephron has;
 (A) three parts-PCT, DCT and HL
 (B) three parts-Glomerulus, PCT and DCT
 (C) two parts - Glomerulus and bowman's capsule
 (D) two parts-Glomerulus and renal tubule

- Q17** Malpighian body/renal corpuscle is constituted by;
 (A) glomerulus only
 (B) glomerulus and bowman's capsule
 (C) glomerulrs and efferent vessel
 (D) glomerulus and afferent vessel

- Q18** Podocytes cells are present in;
 (A) inner wall of Bowman's capsule
 (B) outer wall of Bowman's capsule
 (C) large intestine
 (D) neck region of nephrons



- Q19** The given figure represents the Malpighian body. Identify the labeled parts A to D and select the **correct** option.



- (A) A-Efferent arteriole, B- Afferent arteriole, C- Bowman's capsule, D- Proximal convoluted tubule
- (B) A-Afferent arteriole, B- Efferent arteriole, C- Renal corpuscle, D- Proximal convoluted tubule
- (C) A-Afferent arteriole, B- Efferent arteriole, C- Bowman's capsule, D- Proximal convoluted tubule
- (D) A-Afferent arteriole, B- Efferent arteriole, C- Bowman's capsule, D- Distal convoluted tubule



Answer Key

Q1 (C)
Q2 (A)
Q3 (A)
Q4 (B)
Q5 (C)
Q6 (B)
Q7 (C)
Q8 (B)
Q9 (B)
Q10 (A)

Q11 (A)
Q12 (B)
Q13 (B)
Q14 (D)
Q15 (D)
Q16 (D)
Q17 (B)
Q18 (A)
Q19 (C)



[Master NCERT with PW Books APP](#)