Yakeen NEET 2.0 2026

Zoology By Samapti Sinha Ma'am

Excretory Products & their Elimination

DPP: 3

Q1 Which of the following is not a feature of cortical nephrons?
(A) These are more common, approximately 85% of nephrons
(B) Their glomeruli are in outer cortex
(C) Their loop of Henle extend to a short distance into the medulla
(D) They are associated with vasa recta

Q2 Choose the correct statement.
(A) The juxtamedullary nephrons have reduced Henles loop
(B) Vasa recta is well-developed in cortical nephron
(C) The PCT and DCT are situated in the medulla of the kidney
(D) The ascending limb of Henle's loop extends as the DCT

Q3 Choose the correct ones
I. Efferent arteriole carries the blood away from the glomerulus towards renal artery
II. Afferent arteriole carries the blood to renal vein
III. Podocytes form minute spaces (slit pores) for the filtration of blood into the Bowman's capsule
(A) I, II & III
(B) II & III
(C) Only III
(D) Only I

Q4 In kidney, glomerulus is involved in
(A) Reabsorption of salts
(B) Urine collection
(C) Urine formation by blood filtration
(D) All of the above

Q5 First step of urine formation is
(A) Ultrafiltration
(B) Tubular secretion
(C) Selective secretion
(D) Tubular reabsorption

Q6 The glomerular capillary blood pressure causes filtration of blood through three layers in a sequence of
(A) Endothelium → Basement membrane → Epithelium of Bowmans capsule
(B) Epithelium of Bowmans capsule → Endothelium → Basement membrane
(C) Basement membrane → Endothelium → Epithelium of Bowmans capsule
(D) Epithelium of Bowmans capsule →Basement membrane → Endothelium

Q7 What is the function of the glomerulus in the nephron?
(A) Filtration of blood
(B) Reabsorption of water
(C) Secretion of waste products
(D) Regulation of blood pressure

Q8 On an average how much ml of blood is filtered by the kidney per minute?

(A) 1100-1200
(B) 1600-1700
(C) 120-150
(D) 660-700

Q9 Which of the following is the **correct** combination?
(A) Ultrafiltrate = Blood - Plasma proteins
(B) Ultrafiltrate = Plasma + Plasma proteins
(C) Ultrafiltrate = Blood - Corpuscles
(D) Ultrafiltrate = Plasma - Plasma proteins

Q10 Three layers are given below:
P - Epithelium of Bowman's capsule
Q - Basement membrane
R - Endothelium of glomerular blood vessels
Choose the **correct** sequence of layers through which glucose will pass during ultrafiltration.
(A) **P-Q-R** (B) **Q-P-R**
(C) **R-P-Q** (D) **R-Q-P**

Q11 Glomerular filtration rate in a healthy individual is (approximately);
(A) 125 ml/minute.
(B) 220 ml/minute.
(C) 76 ml/minute.
(D) 70 ml/ minute.

Q12 **Statement-I:** Filtration is a non-selective process performed by the glomerulus using the glomerular capillary blood pressure.
Statement-II: On an average, blood is filtered by the kidneys per minute, which roughly constitutes1/6th of the blood pumped out by each ventricle of the heart in a minute.
(A) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(C) Statement I and Statement II both are correct.
(D) Statement I and Statement II both are incorrect.

Q13 **Statement-I:** Ultrafiltration of blood occurs in renal corpuscles.
Statement-II: During ultrafiltration, almost all the constituents of blood plasma except the proteins pass into the lumen of Bowman's capsule.
(A) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I and Statement II both are correct.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I and Statement II both are incorrect.

Q14 Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is 120. What does it mean?

(A) 120 ml urine is produced in 1 minute.
(B) 120 ml nephric filtrate is produced per minute by 1 nephron.
(C) 120 ml nephric filtrate is produced per minute by 1 kidney.
(D) 120 ml nephric filtrate is produced per minute by both kidneys.

Q15 Liquid part of the blood having undergone ultrafiltration from the glomerulus and reaching bowman's capsule normally would not contain;
(A) Urea
(B) Sodium chloride
(C) Creatinine
(D) Protein

Q16 Maximum water reabsorption occurs in
(A) DCT
(B) PCT
(C) Collecting duct
(D) Descending limb of loop of Henle

Q17 Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in
(A) No urine formation
(B) More diluted urine
(C) More concentrated urine
(D) No change in quality and quantity of urine

Q18 Which one of the following statement in regard to the excretion by the human kidneys is **correct**?
(A) Ascending limb of loop of Henle is impermeable to electrolytes
(B) Descending limb of loop of Henle is impermeable to water
(C) Distal convoluted tubule is incapable of reabsorbing HCO_3^-
(D) Nearly 99 percent of the glomerular filtrate is reabsorbed by the renal tubule

Q19 The maximum amount of electrolytes and water (70- 80 %) from the glomerular filtrate is reabsorbed in ____ part of the nephron.
(A) ascending limb of loop of Henle
(B) distal convoluted tubule
(C) proximal convoluted tubule
(D) descending limb of loop of Henle

Q20 **The statement of assertion is followed by statement of reason, choose the correct option.**
Assertion: Reabsorption of water also occurs actively in the initial segment of nephrons.
Reason: Ultrafiltration also helps in the maintenance of ionic and acid balance of body fluids
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(C) Assertion (A) is true and Reason (R) is false.
(D) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are false.

Q21 Removal of proximal convoluted tubule from the nephron will result in
(A) no change in quality and quantity of urine
(B) no urine formation
(C) more diluted urine
(D) more concentrated urine.

Q22 The ascending limb of loop of Henle is permeable to:
(A) glucose.
(B) ammonia.
(C) Na^+.
(D) water.

Q23 The loop of Henle is most highly developed in
(A) Mammals
(B) Desert lizard
(C) Fresh water fishes
(D) Salamanders

Q24 If Henle's loop were absent from mammalian nephron, which of the following is to be expected?
(A) There will be no urine formation
(B) There will be hardly any change in the quality and quantity of urine formed
(C) The urine will be more concentrated
(D) The urine will be more dilute

Q25 Shape of Henle's loop and vasa recta is
(A) C shaped and U shaped respectively
(B) U shaped and C shaped respectively
(C) Hairpin shaped and U shaped respectively
(D) U shaped and hairpin shaped respectively

Q26 The part of loop of Henle that is impermeable to water:
(A) descending limb
(B) ascending limb

(C) both (A) & (B)
(D) none of the above

Q27 During transport of substances, small amounts of urea will enter the
(A) Thin segment of ascending limb of Henle's loop
(B) Thick segment of ascending limb of Henle's loop
(C) Descending limb of Henle's loop
(D) All of the above

Q28 What happens when the filtrate passes through the ascending loop of Henle?
(A) It gets dilute
(B) It gets concentrated
(C) No effect
(D) It reverts back

Q29 Match **List-I** with **List-II** to find out the **correct** option.

	List-I		**List-II**
I.	Descending limb of Henle's loop	A.	Reabsorption of salts only
II.	Proximal convoluted tubule	B.	Reabsorption of water only
III.	Ascending limb of Henle's loop	C.	Conditional reabsorption of sodium ions and water
IV.	Distal convoluted tubule	D.	Reabsorption of ions, water and organic nutrients

(A) I- (B), II- (D), III- (C), IV- (A)
(B) I- (B), II- (D), III- (A), IV- (C)
(C) I- (C), II- (D), III- (A), IV- (B)
(D) I- (C), II- (A), III- (D), IV- (B)

Answer Key

Q1	(D)
Q2	(D)
Q3	(C)
Q4	(C)
Q5	(A)
Q6	(A)
Q7	(A)
Q8	(A)
Q9	(D)
Q10	(D)
Q11	(A)
Q12	(B)
Q13	(B)
Q14	(D)
Q15	(D)
Q16	(B)
Q17	(B)
Q18	(D)
Q19	(C)
Q20	(D)
Q21	(C)
Q22	(C)
Q23	(A)
Q24	(D)
Q25	(C)
Q26	(B)
Q27	(A)
Q28	(A)
Q29	(B)