Yakeen NEET 2.0 2026

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Excretory Products & their Elimination

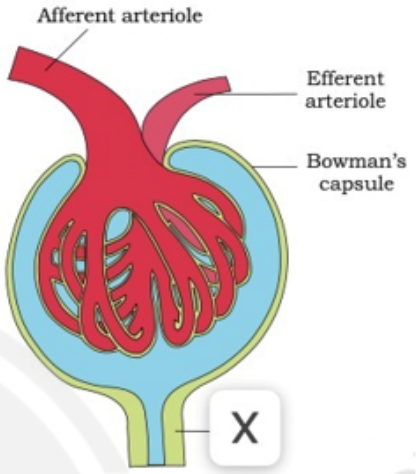
Q1 Malfunctioning of kidneys can lead to accumulation of urea in blood, a condition called;
(A) gout.
(B) uremia.
(C) glomerulonephritis.
(D) atherosclerosis.

Q2 **Statement I:** Nearly all of the essential nutrients like glucose, amino acids, etc., are absorbed by PCT.
Statement II: Substances like glucose, amino acids, Na^+, etc., in the filtrate are reabsorbed through active transport.
(A) Statement I and Statement II both are correct.
(B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I and Statement II both are incorrect

Q3 Malpighian corpuscles occur in;
(A) medulla. (B) cortex.
(C) pelvis. (D) pyramid.

Q4 Reabsorption is minimum in which part of tubule?
(A) Ascending limb of loop of Henle
(B) Descending limb of loop of Henle
(C) DCT
(D) PCT

Q5 Identify **'X'** and choose the **correct** option.



(A) DCT
(B) PCT
(C) Henle's loop
(D) Collecting duct

Q6 Malpighian corpuscle is;
(A) Bowman's capsule along with PCT.
(B) glomerulus along with Bowman's capsule.
(C) an excretory structure in insects.
(D) cells which have a function of excretion in invertebrates.

Q7 You and your study partner want to draw the pathway that controls the reabsorption of sodium ion when blood pressure falls. Which of the following is the **correct** sequence of events?
A. Aldosterone is released.
B. Kidney tubules reabsorb Na^+.
C. Renin is released.
D. Juxtaglomerular apparatus recognises a drop in blood pressure.
E. Angiotensin II is produced.

(A) A → C → E → B → D
(B) D → B → C → A → E
(C) D → C → E → A → B
(D) B → D → C → A → E

Q8 Podocytes are present in;
(A) afferent arteriole.
(B) efferent arteriole.
(C) peritubular network.
(D) Bowman's cup.

Q9 Diameter of the renal afferent vessel is;
(A) same as that of efferent.
(B) smaller than that of efferent.
(C) larger than that of efferent.
(D) there is no efferent vessel.

Q10 In cortex area of kidney all structures are found, **except;**
(A) bowman capsule.
(B) D.C.T.
(C) majority of collecting duct.
(D) malpighian body.

Q11 Which of the following parts of nephron can be controlled by ADH?
(A) Henle's loop
(B) Proximal convoluted tubule
(C) Distal convoluted tubule
(D) All of these

Q12 **Assertion (A):** Our lungs remove large amounts of CO_2 (approximately 200 ml/minute) and also significant quantities of water every day.
Reason (R): CO_2 is also removed by sweat.
(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are the true, and Reason (R) is a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are the 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) is false, and Reason (R) is true.

Q13 Match List-I with List-II:

	List-I		**List-II**
(A)	Glycosuria	(I)	Accumulation of uric acid in joints
(B)	Renal calculi	(II)	Inflammation in glomeruli
(C)	Glomerular nephritis	(III)	Mass of crystallised salts within the kidney
(D)	Gout	(IV)	Presence of glucose in urine

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
(A) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
(B) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
(C) A- IV, B- III, C-II, D-I
(D) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

Q14 Main function of glomerulus is;
(A) filtration of blood.
(B) reabsorption of H_2O.
(C) reabsorption of Na^+.
(D) concentration of urine.

Q15 In response to decrease in blood volume which of the following will **not** occur?
(A) Secretion of renin
(B) Secretion of aldosterone
(C) Secretion of vasopressin
(D) Secretion of ANF

Q16 Which of the following does **not** form a counter current?
(A) Vasa recta and Henle's loop
(B) Ascending limb of vasa recta and descending limb of Henle's loop
(C)

Ascending limb of vasa recta and ascending limb of Henle's loop
(D) Descending limb of vasa recta and ascending limb of Henle's loop

Q17 Urine formation involves _____main processes.
(A) two (B) three
(C) four (D) five

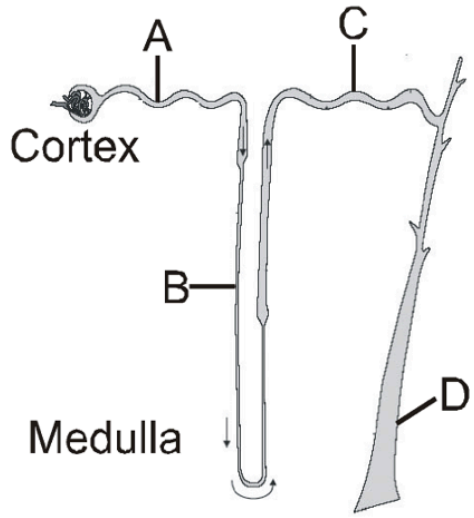
Q18 _____converge and open into the renal pelvis through medullary pyramids in the calyces.
(A) PCT
(B) DCT
(C) Henle's loop
(D) Collecting duct

Q19 Antennal glands or green glands perform the excretory function in;
(A) earthworm.
(B) flatworms.
(C) rotifers.
(D) crustaceans.

Q20 Brush border epithelium is characteristic of;
(A) neck of nephron.
(B) collecting tube.
(C) proximal convoluted tubule (PCT).
(D) All of these

Q21 Total filtrate formed in 24 hours in human kidneys is;
(A) 1.8 liters. (B) 8.0 liters.
(C) 18 liters. (D) 180 liters.

Q22 Parts **A, B, C** and **D** of nephron are shown in the diagram.



Select the option with **incorrect** function for its respective part.
(A) **A** - 70-80% water reabsorption
(B) **B** - Permeable to salts
(C) **C** - Selective secretion of H^+ and K^+ ions and maintain pH
(D) **D** - Allows passage of small amount of urea into the medullary interstitium and help to produce concentrated urine

Q23 _____is absent or highly reduced in cortical nephrons.
(A) Vasa recta
(B) PCT
(C) DCT
(D) Peritubular capillaries

Q24 Match List-I with List-II:

	List-I		**List-II**
(A)	PCT	(I)	Small amount of urea enters into this segment.
(B)	Inner wall of	(II)	Conditional reabsorption

	Bowman's capsule		
(C)	Ascending limb of loop of Henle	(III)	Part of filtration membrane
(D)	DCT	(IV)	Maximum reabsorption of salt and electrolytes

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:
(A) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
(B) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
(C) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
(D) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

Q25 Which of the following options is **incorrect** for ANF?
(A) Released form atria of heart in response to increased blood pressure.
(B) Act as a vasodilator.
(C) ANF mechanism is check on RAAS mechanism.
(D) Released form atria of heart in response to decreased blood pressure.

Q26 Arrange the following steps in sequence and choose the **correct** option.
(A) Blood drained from a convenient artery.
(B) Adding an anticoagulant like heparin.
(C) The porous cellophane membrane of the tube allows the passage of molecules based on concentration gradient.
(D) Blood pumped into the dialysing unit.
(E) Cleared blood is pumped back through a vein after adding anti-heparin to it.
(A) A → B → C → D → E
(B) E → C → B → D → A
(C) A → B → D → C → E
(D) E → D → C → B → A

Q27 Which of the following statements are **correct**?
A. Liver, the largest gland in our body secretes cholesterol, degraded steroid hormones, vitamins and drugs.
B. Sebaceous glands eliminate certain substances like sterols and sebum.
C. Sweat produced by sweat glands is an oily fluid containing NaCl.
D. In uremic patients, urea and glucose can be removed by a process called hemodialysis.
(A) A and B only
(B) A, B and D only
(C) C and D only
(D) A, B, C and D

Q28 Use of an artificial kidney during haemodialysis may result in;
A. nitrogenous waste build-up in the body.
B. non-elimination of excess potassium ions.
C. reduced absorption of calcium ions from gastro-intestinal tract.
D. reduced RBC production.
Which of the following options is **correct**?
(A) Only C and D are correct.
(B) Only A and D are correct.
(C) Only A and B are correct.
(D) Only B and C are correct.

Q29 The neural mechanism responsible for release of urine is;
(A) micturition reflex.
(B) reflex action.
(C) tubular secretion.
(D) ultrafiltration.

Q30 **Assertion (A) :** The wall of atria release ANF in response to high B.P. and blood volume.
Reason (R): ANF acts as vasodilator and can inhibit the release of renin to lower the blood

pressure.

(A) Both **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)** are the true, and **Reason (R)** is a correct explanation of **Assertion (A)**.
(B) Both **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)** are the 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)** is false, and **Reason (R)** is true.

Q31 The Henle's loop and _____ play a significant role in producing concentrated urine.
(A) afferent arteriole
(B) proximal convoluted tubule
(C) collecting duct
(D) vasa recta

Q32 **Statement I:** NaCl is transported by the ascending limb of Henle's loop which is exchanged with the descending limb of vasa recta.
Statement II: The gradient of medullary interstitium mainly caused by NaCl and urea.
(A) Statement I and Statement II both are correct.
(B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I and Statement II both are incorrect.

Q33 **Statement I:** Haemodialysis method is used in case of kidney failure.
Statement II: Malfunctioning of the kidney leads to muscular dystrophy.
(A) Statement I and Statement II both are correct.
(B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I and Statement II both are incorrect.

Q34 **Statement I:** In cortical nephrons, the loop of Henle is too short and extends only very little into medulla.
Statement II: Vasa recta is very long and runs deep into the medulla in cortical nephrons.

(A) Statement I and Statement II both are correct.
(B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I and Statement II both are incorrect.

Q35 Which of the following options is a hairpin shaped part of tubule?
(A) PCT
(B) DCT
(C) Henle's loop
(D) Collecting duct

Q36 The accumulation of urea in blood due to malfunctioning of kidney can be removed by;
(A) kidney transplantation.
(B) blood donation.
(C) hemodialysis.
(D) gene therapy.

Q37 Which of the following options is **correct** for the human kidney?
(A) Concentrates the urine by actively transporting water out of the filtrate.
(B)

Produces more dilute urine when the collecting ducts become less permeable to water.

(C) Responds to antidiuretic hormone by increasing urine output.

(D) Getting rid of urea from the body by secreting it into the descending limb of the loop of Henle.

Q38 Vasa recta are tubular capillaries around;

(A) posterior part of the alimentary canal.

(B) PCT.

(C) loop of Henle.

(D) DCT.

Q39 Which of the following factors is responsible for the formation of concentrated urine?

(A) Secretion of erythropoietin by juxtaglomerular complex.

(B) Secretion of ANF from atrial wall.

(C) Low levels of antidiuretic hormone.

(D) Maintaining hyperosmolarity towards inner medullary interstitium in the kidneys.

Q40 On an average,_____ of urea is excreted out per day.

(A) 25-30 gm (B) 40-45 gm

(C) 10-12 gm (D) 50-55 gm

Q41 Maximum reabsorption of Na^+ and water takes place in which segment of nephron?

(A) PCT

(B) Loop of Henle

(C) Bowman's capsule

(D) DCT

Q42 **Assertion (A):** ADH prevents diuresis.

Reason (R): ADH affects the kidney function by its constrictor effects on blood vessels.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are the true, and Reason (R) is a correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are the 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) is false, and Reason (R) is true.

Q43 Which of the following hormones causes vasoconstriction?

(A) ANF (B) FSH

(C) ADH (D) ACTH

Q44 GFR in healthy individual is;

(A) 125 ml/min. (B) 140 ml/min.

(C) 125 ml/day. (D) 180 ml/day.

Q45 **Statement I:** Transplantation is the only and ultimate method in the correction of chronic renal failures.

Statement II: A functioning kidney is used in transplantation from a donor, preferably a close relative, to minimise its chances of rejection by the immune system of the host.

(A) Statement I and Statement II both are correct.

(B) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.

(C) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

(D) Statement I and Statement II both are incorrect.

Answer Key

Q1	(B)
Q2	(A)
Q3	(B)
Q4	(A)
Q5	(B)
Q6	(B)
Q7	(C)
Q8	(D)
Q9	(C)
Q10	(C)
Q11	(C)
Q12	(C)
Q13	(C)
Q14	(A)
Q15	(D)
Q16	(C)
Q17	(B)
Q18	(D)
Q19	(D)
Q20	(C)
Q21	(D)
Q22	(B)
Q23	(A)
Q24	(A)
Q25	(D)
Q26	(C)
Q27	(A)
Q28	(A)
Q29	(A)
Q30	(A)
Q31	(D)
Q32	(A)
Q33	(B)
Q34	(B)
Q35	(C)
Q36	(C)
Q37	(A)
Q38	(C)
Q39	(D)
Q40	(A)
Q41	(A)
Q42	(B)
Q43	(C)
Q44	(A)
Q45	(C)