Yakeen NEET 2.0 2026

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Excretory Products & their Elimination

DPP: 5

Q1 Sweat contains:
(A) $NaCl$
(B) Lactic acid
(C) Small amount of urea
(D) All of the these

Q2 Which of the following pairs is **correct**?
(A) Sweat - Temperature regulation
(B) Saliva - Sense of food taste
(C) Sebum - Sexual attraction
(D) Humerus - Hindlimbs

Q3 If liver is removed, which component of blood will increase?
(A) Uric Acid (B) Protein
(C) Urea (D) Ammonia

Q4 Primary function of sweat in humans is
(A) Excretion
(B) Cooling of skin
(C) Removal of urea
(D) All of these

Q5 Given below are the two statements, choose the correct option.
Statement I: Liver secreted degraded steroid hormones and vitamins.
Statement II: Sweat contains lactic acid.
(A) Both Statement are correct.
(B) Both statements are incorrect.
(C) Only statement I is correct.
(D) Only statement II is correct.

Q6 **The statement of assertion is followed by statement of reason, choose the correct option.**
Assertion: Sebaceous glands eliminate certain hydrocarbons through sebum.
Reason: Secretion of sebaceous gland is provide protective oily covering to skin.
(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.

Q7 A large quantity of _____ is removed from our body by lungs.
(A) CO_2 only
(B) H_2O only
(C) CO_2 and H_2O
(D) ammonia

Q8 Angiotensinogen is a protein produced and secreted by
(A) Macula densa cells
(B) Endothelial cells
(C) Liver cells
(D) Juxtaglomerular (JG) cells

Q9 The kidneys have built in mechanisms for the regulation of GFR. One such efficient mechanism is carried out by
(A) JGA
(B) ANF
(C) PNS
(D) All of the above

Q10 A fall in glomerular filtration rate (GFR) activates
(A) Posterior pituitary to release vasopressin
(B) Juxta glomerular cells to release renin
(C) Adrenal cortex to release aldosterone

(D) Adrenal medulla to release adrenaline

Q11 Which one of the following is the vasoconstrictor?

(A) ANF (B) Renin
(C) Angiotensin-II (D) Dopamine

Q12 Which one of the following is produced by the kidneys?

(A) Rennin (B) Renin
(C) Uricase (D) Arginase

Q13 Assertion: JGA is formed by the cellular modification in PCT.
Reason: A rise in GFR, can activate JG cells to release renin.

(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.

Q14 Which of the following option is correct?
(i) An increase in body fluid volume $\rightarrow$ Switch off the osmoreceptors $\rightarrow$ Suppresses theADH release
(ii) $\mathrm{ADH} \rightarrow$ Constricting effect on blood vessels $\rightarrow$ High BP $\rightarrow$ More glomerular blood flow$\rightarrow$ More GFR
(iii) Angiotensinogen $\rightarrow$ Angiotensin-I $\rightarrow$ Angiotensin II $\rightarrow$ Adrenal cortex $\rightarrow$ Aldosterone
(iv) Angiotensin $\rightarrow \mathrm{ADH} \rightarrow$ More GFR $\rightarrow$ Aldosterone $\rightarrow$ High BP

(A) i, ii & iii
(B) i, ii & iv
(C) i, iii & iv
(D) iii, iv & ii

Q15 How does the Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System (RAAS) regulate kidney function?

(A) By increasing the glomerular filtration rate (GFR)
(B) By decreasing sodium reabsorption in the distal tubules
(C) By constricting the afferent arteriole
(D) By inhibiting the release of antidiuretic hormone (ADH)

Q16 Renal calculi are;

(A) soluble mass of crystallised salts in the kidney.
(B) soluble mass of protein in the kidney.
(C) insoluble mass of proteins in the kidney.
(D) insoluble mass of crystallised salts in the kidney.

Q17 **Assertion (A):** A patient with kidney disorder needs to undergo dialysis at regular intervals.
Reason (R): Kidney transplantation is the ultimate method in the correction of acute renal failures.

(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.

Q18 Dialysing unit (artificial kidney) contains a fluid which is almost same as plasma except that it has;.

(A) high uric acid.
(B) high urea.
(C) no urea.
(D) more glucose.

Q19 During hemodialysis process
I. blood drained from a convenient artery and anticoagulant is added (heparin).
II. removal of nitrogenous waste from blood.
III. blood is passed through a coiled porous cellophane membrane of tube bathing in dialysis fluid.
IV. blood is mixed with antiheparin and passed into vein.

Arrange the steps

(A) I → II → III → IV

(B) IV → III → II → I

(C) I → III → II → IV

(D) I → IV → II → III

Answer Key

Q1	(D)
Q2	(A)
Q3	(D)
Q4	(B)
Q5	(A)
Q6	(B)
Q7	(A)
Q8	(C)
Q9	(A)
Q10	(B)
Q11	(C)
Q12	(B)
Q13	(D)
Q14	(A)
Q15	(C)
Q16	(D)
Q17	(B)
Q18	(C)
Q19	(C)