

Homeostasis

Q. 1) The mechanism which eliminates nitrogenous waste is referred as _____

- a) Homeostasis
- b) osmoregulation
- c) Excretion
- d) thermoregulation

Ans. :- c) Excretion.

Q. 2) What factor disturbs the homeostasis?

- a) social environment.
- b) Internal environment.
- c) External environment.
- d) All of the above

Ans :- d) All of the above.

Q. 3) What is controlled condition

- a) In receives the input
- b) Disruptions caused in homeostasis.
- c) Variable which is monitored
- d) receives output

Ans. :- variable which is monitored

Q. 4) The condition of Equilibrium in the body is known as ?

- a) hemostasis.
- b) homeostasis
- c) translation
- d) transcription.

Ans : - b) homeostasis.

Q. 5) What factors comes under social environment which disturb homeostasis

- a) Temp.
- b) lack of O₂
- c) blood glucose level
- d) none of the above

Ans - none of the above

Q. 6) The more concentrated extranal environment is termed as _____

- a) isotonic
- b) Hyotonic
- c) ~~Hypertonic~~ Hypertonic
- d) No of the above

Ans. - c) Hypertonic

Q. 7) Which adaptations for reduced rate of transpiration?

- a) Hydrophytes.
- b) mesophytes.
- c) Xerophytes
- d) osmoregulation.

Ans : - c) xerophytes.

Q. 8) _____ have moderate water availability.

- a) Hydrophytes.
- b) Homeostasis.
- c) xerophytes.
- d) mesophytes.

Ans : - d) mesophytes

Q. 9) Which type of adaptation the surface area of leaves is very large to transpire water excessively?

- ~~Ans~~ : -
- a) xerophytes.
 - b) mesophytes
 - c) Hydrophytes.
 - d) No of above.

Ans : - Hydrophytes.

Q. 10) In Paramecium, osmoregulation is a function of —

- a) cytoplasm
- b) contractile vacuole
- c) cytophyge
- d) trichocysts.

Ans. :- b) contractile vacuole.

Q. 11) Osmoregulators carry out excretion of salt through

- Ans: a) gills.
- b) fins
 - c) scales
 - d) bladder

Ans :- gills.

Q. 12) Without restoration, if excess water passes out from the tissues of kidney, the cells would

- a) shrivel & die
- b) burst open & die
- c) not get affected at all
- d) take water from plasma

Ans :- not get affected at all.

Q. 13) This is used as an osmolyte in humans to increase medullary interstitial osmolality during concentration of urine.

- a) Urea
- b) TMAO
- c) a & b both.
- d) uric acid.

Ans :- Urea.

Q. 14) A person on a long hunger strike, surviving only on water will have

- a) less amino acids in his urine.
- b) more sodium in his urine
- c) less urea in his urine
- d) more glucose in his blood.

Ans :- c) less urea in his urine.

Q. 15) Mechanism of regulation, typically between entities & its environment of solutes & the loss & gain of water is known as

- a) Homeostasis
- b) thermoregulation
- c) Homostasis
- d) osmoregulation.

Ans :- d) osmoregulation.

- Q. 16) Most of the marine invertebrates are
- a) osmoregulators
 - b) osmoconformers
 - c) both depends on sea water concentration
 - d) None of above

Ans :- b) osmoconformers.

- Q. 17) kidney matrix retains some quantity of urea to maintain.

- a) metabolism
- b) micturition
- c) desired osmolality
- d) balance of the body

Ans :- c) desired osmolality.

- Q. 18) This is not a primary function of protonephridia

- a) excretion
- b) osmoregulation
- c) fluid volume regulation
- d) ionic volume regulation

Ans :- a) excretion.

- Q. 19) This is both osmoregulator & a nitrogenous product.

- a) Uric acid
- b) urea
- c) NH_3
- d) All of the above

Ans :- b) urea.

Q. 20) Homeostasis is best described by which of the following statements?

- a) Maintaining a stable environment & unaltered state of the body.
- b) stable equilibrium.
- c) Keeping the internal environment to meet the body's near constant.
- d) changing the external environment to meet the body requirements.

Ans. a) maintaining a stable & unaltered state of the body.

Q. 21) What are the two types of osmoregulation are _____

- a) osmoconformers
- b) osmoregulators.
- c) both (a) & (b)
- d) None of above.

Ans. c) both a & b.

Q. 22) Which ~~org~~ organ help to osmoregulation.

- a) kidney
- b) lungs.
- c) Liver
- d) None of above.

Ans: a) kidney

Q.23) Removal of metabolic waste in the form of Urea is called —

- a) Ureotelism
- b) Uricotelism.
- c) Aminotelism
- d) Ammonotelism

Ans :- a) Ureotelism.

Q.24) The means which is used by fresh water organisms to prevent net water gain or loss of body salt is —

- a) Lonerocytes.
- b) Contractile vacuole
- c) Large volume of dilute urine
- d) All of these.

Ans :- d) All of these.

Q.25) The smallest functional unit of kidney is —

- a) Bowman's capsule
- b) collecting tube
- c) Nephron
- d) Glomerulus.

Ans. c) Nephron.

Q.26) Which one of the following produced in the kidney

- a) Uricase
- b) Arginase
- c) Rennin
- d) Penin.

Ans :- d) Penin.

Q. 27) Fresh water fish maintain osmoregulation by —

- a) Taking both water & salt from the environment
- b) Continuously taking in water & elimination excess of salt.
- c) Eliminating excess of water & taking up salts from the environment.
- d) Eliminating both salt & water in to environment

Ans :- c) Eliminating excess of water & taking up salts from the environment.

Q. 28) the metabolic pathway's involved in the production of urea are termed as ~~urea~~ cycle?

- a) excretion
- b) citrulline
- c) urea cycle
- d) None of above.

Ans :- c) urea ~~cycle~~ cycle.

Q. 29) The ornithine cycle removes two waste products from the blood in liver these products are —

- A a) CO_2 & ammonia
- b) Ammonia & urea
- c) CO_2 & urea
- d) Ammonia & uric acid

Ans. a) CO_2 & ammonia

Q.30) In ureotelic animals, urea is formed by —

- a) Krebs cycle.
- b) EM pathway
- b) ornithin cycle.
- d) cori's cycle

Ans :- b) ornithine cycle.

Q.31) A condition of failure of kidney to form urine is called —

- a) Anuria
- b) deamination.
- c) uremia
- d) none of these.

Ans :- a) Anuria

Q.32) The basic functional unit of human kidney is

- a) nephridia
- b) Henle's loop.
- c) nephron
- d) Pyramid.

Ans :- c) nephron

Q.33) Conversion of ammonia to urea is done by —

- a) ornithine cycle.
- b) arginine cycle.
- c) fumaric cycle
- d) citrulline cycle

Ans. a) ornithine cycle

Q.84 Animals excreting ammonia are called as —

a) uricotelic

b) ammonotelic

c) ureotelic

d) protonephridium.

Ans: - b) ammonotelic.

Q.85. Animals excreting urea & uric acid are called as — & — respectively.

Ans. a) Ureotelic & uricotelic

b) ammonia & ammonotelic

b) both (a) & (b)

c) None of these.

Ans: - a) ureotelic & uricotelic.

Q.86 Which is does not have specialized excretory structure. In it waste products simply diffuse into isosmotic surrounding.

a) protonephridium

b) Hydra

c) flame cell

d) Planaria.

Ans: - b) Hydra.

Q.37 Earth worm is a —

- a) terrestrial vertebrate
- b) aquatic vertebrate
- c) aquatic invertebrate
- d) terrestrial invertebrate

Ans: - d) terrestrial invertebrate.

Q.38 Which of the following statements about earth-worm is true?

- a) They are vertebrate.
- b) they do not live in burrows.
- c) They can be traced by fecal deposits.
- d) they inhibits the lower layers of the soil

Ans :- c) They can be traced by fecal deposits.

Q.39 Which of the following statements is true about prostomium?

- a) It is present in the posterior end of the earthworm
- b) It acts as a wedge to open cracks in the soil
- c) It is the mouth of the earth worm
- d) It does not have a sensory function.

Ans :- b) It acts as a wedge to open cracks in the soil.

Q.40) The first body segment of the earthworm is the

- a) male genital aperture
- b) female genital aperture
- c) peristomium
- d) clitellum

Ans: - peristomium.

Q.41) What are the pores present on the surface of the body of the earthworm called?

- a) polypore
- b) Exospore
- c) Nephridiopore
- d) zoospore

Ans: - c) Nephridiopore

Q.42) The tubular system opens to the exterior through several.

- a) nephridiopore
- b) nephrostome
- c) protonephridium
- d) Protonephrostome

Ans: - a) nephridiopore

Q.43) The suspended tubular structure with which collect excretory products from hemolymph are called

- a) protonephridium
- b) metanephridium
- c) metanephridium
- d) malpighian tubules

Ans: - d) malpighian tubules.

Q.44) The network of closed tubules without internal opening are called ?

a) protonephridium

b) metanephridium

c) Malpighian tubules

d) excretory tubules

Ans :- a) protonephridium

Q.45) In insects, there is no structural or functional relationship between excretory or digestive system except in

a) earthworm

b) cockroach.

c) lizards.

d) ants.

Ans :- cockroach.

Q.46) Which of the following is not accumulated by the body of living organisms ?

a) ammonia

b) carbon dioxide.

c) urea

d) oxygen.

Ans :- d) oxygen.

Q.47) Which of the following is the most toxic form of nitrogenous waste.

a) ~~G~~Alanine

b) ammonia.

c) urea

d) uric acid.

Ans - b) ammonia.

Q.48) Which of the following organisms is not ureotelic

- a) Bony fishes. b) mammals.
c) Terrestrial crocodiles. d) marine fishes.

Ans: - a) Bony fishes.

Q.49) Which of the following is not a uricotelic organism

- a) mammals b) Reptiles.
c) Birds. d) Land snails.

Ans: a) mammals.

Q.50) The homeostatic thermostat which facilitates the process of thermoregulation in man is present in

- a) cerebrum b) thalamus.
c) hypothalamus d) medulla

Ans: c) hypothalamus.

Q.51) The animal which uses saliva & urine for cooling is

- a) lizard b) cats.
c) bears d) bats.

Ans: d) bats.

Q.52) the heat transfer mechanism that occurs between the sun & the outer layer of the skin is called what?

a) conduction

b) convection.

c) Radiation

d) Evaporation.

Ans c) Radiation

Q.53) what is the major heat source to retain body temperature for a nude 65 kg adult person in 23°C / 74.2°F environment.

a) Brain

b) Brown adipose.

c) Liver.

d) skeletal muscle.

Ans. d) skeletal muscle

Q.54) which of the following is a human thermoregulatory response controlled by cholinergic sympathetic.

a) Brown adipose tissue thermogenesis.

b) Hand vasodilation.

c) shivering thermogenesis.

d) sweat secretion.

Ans: - sweat secretion.

Q.55) the principle physical mechanism that accounts for the transfer of heat within the body is what

- a) conduction
- b) convection
- c) Radiation
- d) Evaporation.

Ans :- b) convection.

Q.56) the rate of heat production is increased by increased muscle contraction by movements or shivering so called as —

- a) thermoregulation
- b) shivering thermogenesis
- c) non shivering thermogenesis
- d) none of these.

Ans :- b) shivering thermogenesis.

Q.57) the compensation techniques uses —

- a) transformers.
- b) inductors
- c) diodes.
- d) capacitor's

Ans :- d) diodes.

Q.58) which of the following has a negative temperature coefficient of resistance.

- a) thermistor
- b) capacitor
- c) sensistor
- d) diode.

Ans :- a) thermistor.

Q.59) which type of temperature dependent resistor exhibits a positive temperature coefficient of resistivity?

- a) Thermistor.
- c) varistor

- b) sensistor.
- d) photoresistor.

Ans: - b) sensistor.

Q.60) which of the following is not a pyrogen test.

- a) LAL test
- c) sham test

- b) Rabbit test.
- d) All the above.

Ans: - c) sham test.