

Chapter – 16 | Introduction to Excretory System

QUIZ
PART-02

1. The human excretory system consists of kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder and:
- A. Urethra
 - B. Liver
 - C. Lungs
 - D. Pancreas
- (A)

Explanation : The main parts of the human excretory system are kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder and urethra.

2. Human kidneys are located near which vertebral region?
- A. Cervical vertebrae
 - B. Last thoracic and third lumbar vertebrae
 - C. Sacral vertebrae only
 - D. First cervical vertebra
- (B)

Explanation : Kidneys are located on the inner dorsal abdominal surface near the last thoracic and third lumbar vertebrae.

3. The approximate length of each human kidney is:
- A. 2–3 cm
 - B. 5–7 cm
 - C. 10–12 cm
 - D. 20–25 cm
- (C)

Explanation : Each kidney is about 10–12 cm long.

4. The inner concave region of the kidney where blood vessels and nerves enter is called:
- A. Cortex
 - B. Hilum
 - C. Medulla
 - D. Capsule
- (B)

Explanation : The hilum is the groove through which blood vessels, nerves and ureter enter or leave the kidney.

5. The outer part of the kidney is called:
- A. Renal cortex
 - B. Renal medulla
 - C. Renal pelvis
 - D. Calyx
- (A)

Explanation : The kidney has an outer cortex and inner medulla.

6. The structural and functional unit of the kidney is:
- A. Neuron
 - B. Nephron
 - C. Alveolus
 - D. Villus
- (B)

Explanation : Nephron is the basic structural and functional unit of the kidney.

7. Glomerulus is formed by a network of:
- A. Nerve fibres
 - B. Capillaries
 - C. Muscle cells
 - D. Cartilage cells
- (B)

Explanation : Glomerulus is a cluster of capillaries formed from the afferent arteriole.

8. Blood is carried away from the glomerulus by the:
- A. Afferent arteriole
 - B. Renal pelvis
 - C. Efferent arteriole
 - D. Collecting duct
- (C)

Explanation : Blood leaves the glomerulus through the efferent arteriole.

9. Bowman's capsule and glomerulus together form the:
- A. Renal pelvis
 - B. Malpighian body
 - C. Collecting duct
 - D. Ureter
- (B)

Explanation : Glomerulus with Bowman's capsule is called the Malpighian body or renal corpuscle.

10. In cortical nephrons, the vasa recta is:
- A. Very long
 - B. Absent or highly reduced
 - C. Present only in cortex
 - D. Connected to urinary bladder
- (B)

Explanation : Cortical nephrons have short loops of Henle and vasa recta is absent or highly reduced.