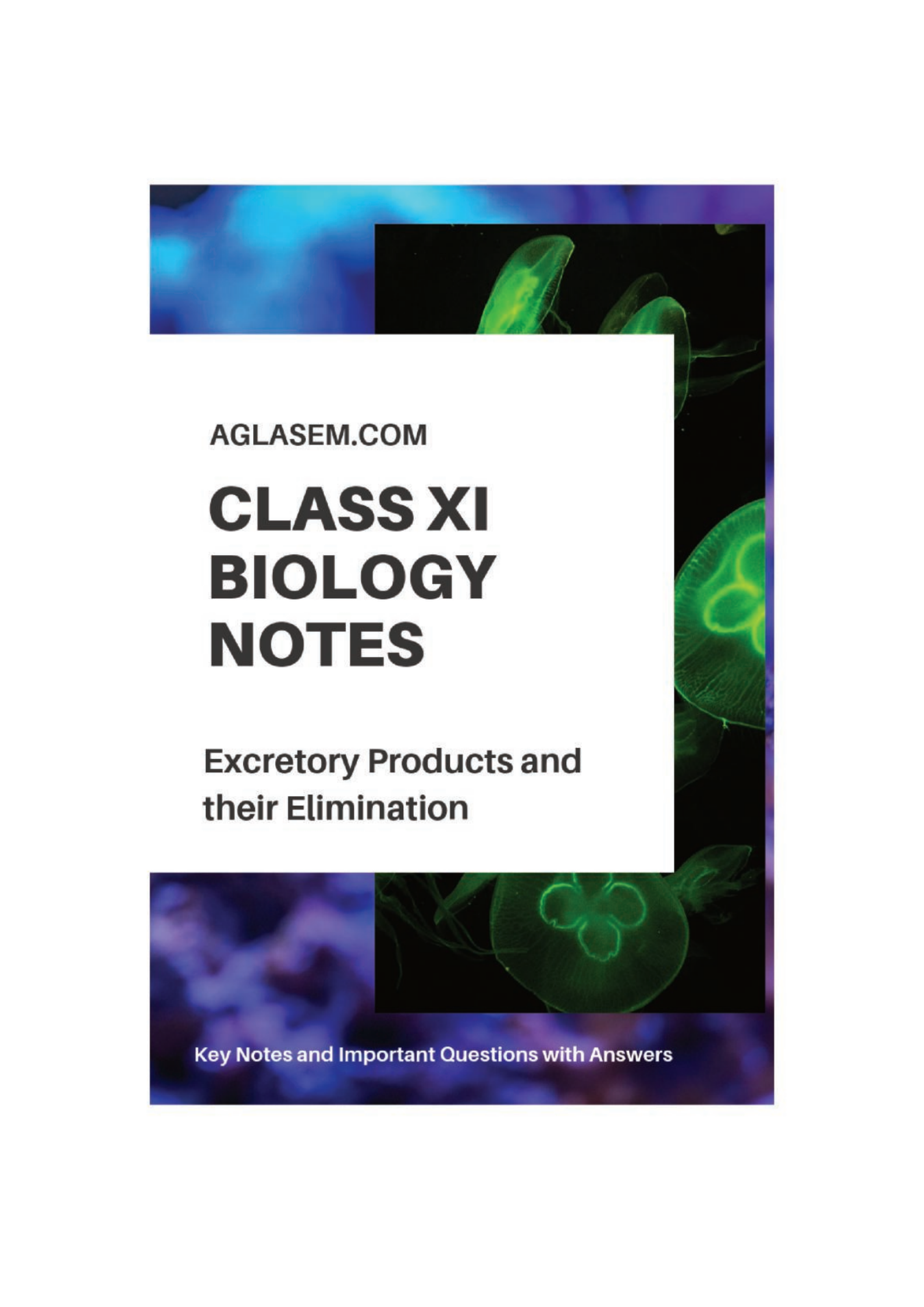


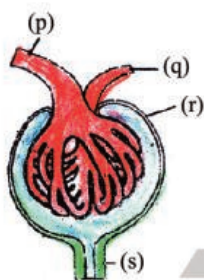
The background of the entire page is a photograph of several jellyfish, likely Aequorea victoria, which are glowing with a bright green luminescence. The jellyfish are set against a dark, almost black background, which makes their glowing bodies stand out. The jellyfish are in various stages of movement, with some showing their internal structures like the gastrovascular cavities. The overall effect is a serene and scientific aesthetic.

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CLASS XI BIOLOGY NOTES

**Excretory Products and
their Elimination**

Key Notes and Important Questions with Answers



Chapter - 19

Excretory products and

Their Elimination

Points To Remember

Ammonotelism :

The animals which excrete ammonia are called ammonotelic and excretion of ammonia is known as ammonotelism eg. Amoeba, sycon, hydra, liver fluke, tapeworm, Leech, Prawn, bony fishes etc.

Ureotelism :

excretion of urea is known as ureotelism and the animals which excrete urea are ureotelic animals eg. mammals, many terrestrial amphibians and marine fishes and sting rays etc.

uricotelism :

Excretion of uric-acid is known as uricotelism and the animals are called uricotelic eg. most insects, land snails, lizards, snakes and birds.

Nephrons :

The structural and functional unit of kidneys. Each kidney contains about one million of nephrons.

Structure of Nephron :

A nephron consists of Glomerulus, Bowman's capsule, PCT (Proximal Convoluted Tubule), JG A (Juxtaglomerular Apparatus), DCT (Distal Convoluted Tubule) and the collecting duct. (Refer fig., 19.3, page 292 (NCERT Text Book of Biology for Class XI)

Structure of Kidney :

Size 10-12 cm in length, 5-7 cm in width, 2-3 cm thick, average weight about 120-170 g.

- The blood vessels, ureter and nerves enter in the kidney through hilum (a notch).

- The outer layer of kidney is a tough capsule.
- The outer zone of kidney is cortex and the inner is medulla.
- The medulla is divided into few conical masses (medullary pyramids) projecting into calyces.
- The cortex extends between medullary pyramids called columns of Bertini. Refer figure 19.2, page 292 (NCERT—Class XI Biology)

Glomerular Filtration :

The filtration of blood in glomerulus, about 1100-1200 ml of blood is filtered by the kidney per minute.

Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR) :

The amount of filtrate formed by the kidney per minute is called GFR. In a healthy individual it is about, 125 ml/minute, i.e. 180 litres per day.

Types of Nephrons :

- Juxtamedullary Nephron**—About 15% of total nephrons, Glomeruli are found in inner region of cortex, large in size, long loop of Henle and found deep in medulla, associated with vasa recta control plasma volume when water supply is short.
- Cortical Nephron**—About 85% of total nephron mainly lie in renal cortex, glomeruli found in outer cortex, short loop of Henle, extends very little in medulla. They do not have vasa recta or vasa recta is highly reduced.

Functions of Tubules :

- PCT**—absorption of all essential nutrients and 70-80% of electrolytes and water, helps to maintain the pH and ionic balance of body fluids by selective secretion of H^+ , ammonia and K^+ into filtrate.
- Henele's Loop**—reabsorption in this segment is minimum, it plays a significant role in maintenance of higher molarity of medullary interstitial fluid.
- DCT**—conditional reabsorption of Na^+ and water takes place here, reabsorption of HCO_3^- and selective secretion of H^+ and K^+ and ammonia to maintain the pH and sodium-potassium balance in blood.
- Collecting duct**—Large amount of water is absorbed from this region to produce concentrated urine, it plays a role in maintenance of pH and ionic balance of blood by selective secretion of H^+ and K^+ ions.

Steps of Urine Formation

1. **Glomerular Filtration**—Blood is filtered by glomerulus through three membranes i.e., endothelium of blood vessel, filtration slits of Bowman's capsule and basement membrane between these two layers. This filtration is called ultrafiltration as all constituents of plasma come into filtrate except proteins.
2. **Reabsorption**—90% of filtrate is reabsorbed by the renal tubules by active or passive mechanism.
It is evident by the fact that out of 180L of filtrate formed per day only 1.5 L of urine is released.
3. **Secretion**—Tubular cells secrete H^+ , K^+ , ammonia into the urine. It maintains acid-base balance of body fluids.

Mechanism of concentration of the Filtrate (Countercurrent Mechanism) :

Refer fig 19.6 page 296 (NCERT-Class XI Biology)

- This mechanism is said to be countercurrent mechanism because the outflow (in the ascending limb) runs parallel to and in the opposite direction of the inflow (in the descending limb).
- NaCl is transported by the ascending limb of Henle's loop which is exchanged with the descending limb of vasa-recta.
- NaCl is returned to the interstitium by the ascending portion of **vasa recta**.
- Henle's loop and vasa recta as well as the counter current in them help to maintain an increasing osmolality towards the inner medullary interstitium i.e., from 300 mosmol/L in cortex to about 1200 mosmol/L in inner medulla.
- Small amount of urea enters the thin segment of ascending limb of Henle's loop which is transported back to the interstitium by the collecting tubule.
- This mechanism helps to maintain a concentration gradient in the medullary tubule interstitium.
- It helps in an easy passage of water from the collecting tubule to concentrate the filtrate i.e. urine.

Anti Diuretic Hormone (ADH) Controls the urine formation when there is less blood volume due to excessive loss of fluid from the body, osmoreceptors send the signal to hypothalamus to release ADH which in turn facilitates water reabsorption thus preventing diuresis (increase in frequency of urination)

Micturition :

The expulsion of urine from the urinary bladder is called micturition. It is a reflex process but can be controlled voluntarily up to some extent in grown up children and adults.

- The CNS (Central Nervous System) sends the signal which cause the stretching of the urinary bladder when it gets filled with urine.
- In response, the stretch receptors on the walls of the bladder sends signals to the CNS.
- The CNS passes on motor message to initiate the contraction of smooth muscles of the bladder and simultaneous relaxation of the urethral sphincter causing the release of urine.
- An adult human excretes on an average 1 to 1.5 Litres res of urine per day.
- On an average 25-30 gram of urea is excreted out per day.

Renin Angiotensin System

Fall in GFR

↓ Renin from JG cells

Angiotensinogen → Angiotensin I → Angiotensin II

↓ Acts on

Adrenal Cortex

↓ Secretes aldosterone

Reabsorption from DCT

↓

Increase in GFR

Role of other organs in excretion :

- **Lungs**—removes CO₂ (18L/day) and water.
- **Liver**—secretes bilirubin, biliverdin etc. helps to eliminate these substances along. with cholesterol, vitamins, drugs and degraded steroid hormones through digesive wastes.
- **Sweat and sebaceous glands**—These glands of skin help to eliminate small amount of urea, NaCl and lactic acid etc. through sweat while sebaceous glands help to eliminate some substances like steroids, hydrocarbons and waxes through sebum.
- **Saliva**—It can help to eliminate small amount of nitrogenous wastes.

Disorders of Excretory system :

- **Uremia**—The accumulation of urea in blood due to malfunctioning of kidney.
- **Hemodialysis**—The process; of removal of urea from the blood artificially. In this process the blood from an artery is passed into dialysing unit after adding an anticoagulant like heparin. The blood passes through coiled cellophane tube surrounding by dialysing fluid. The nitrogenous wastes from the concentration gradient and the blood becomes clear. This blood is pumped back to the body through vein after adding anti-heparin to it.
- **Renal calculi**—The formation of insoluble mass of crystallised salts (oxalates or phosphates of calcium).
- **Glomerulonephritis**—Inflammation of glomeruli of kidney.

Kidney Transplantation

- Kidney transplantation is done in a patient in which both the kidneys fail to work i.e. at total failure of kidney. Kidney transplantation is the ultimate method for treatment of renal failure. In case of kidney transplantation both the damaged kidneys of patient are removed by surgery. And a functional kidney from a healthy donor preferably from close relative is taken and transplanted in the body of patient. After successful transplantation the patient and donor can survive on one kidney.

Precautions taken for successful transplantation of Kidney :

1. Kidney should be taken from a healthy donor preferably from close relative.
2. Matching of blood group and other factor and compatibility should be done carefully before transplantation.
3. The patient (recipient) has to take some prescribed medicines immunosuppresses through out the life to suppress the immune system.

Questions

Very Short Answer Questions

(1 marks each)

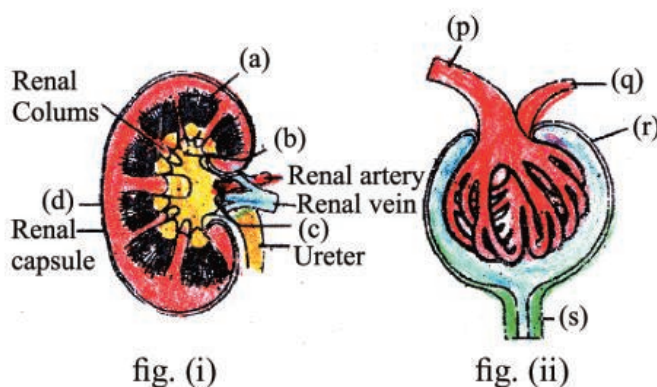
1. Which gland **secretes** sebum ?
2. One part of loop of Henle is impermeable to water. Name it.
3. Besides water, name any two contents of human sweat.
4. Explain the function of vasa rectae.

5. Name two types of nephrons found in human kidney.
6. Define GFR (Glomerular Filtration Rate).
7. The mechanism of concentration of filtrate is also known as counter current mechanism. Justify the statement.
8. What is micturition ?
9. Write the function of hormone 'renin' produced by kidney.
10. Name the excretory product of (i) reptiles (ii) Prawns (iii) Tapeworm (iv) Marine fish (v) Insects (vi) Birds.
11. What is vasa recta ?

Short Answer Questions-I

(2 marks each)

12. Mark the odd ones in each of the following—
 - (a) Renal pelvis, medullary pyramid, renal cortex, ureter.
 - (b) Afferent arteriole, Henle's loop, vasa recta, efferent arteriole.
 - (c) Glomerular filtration, antidiuretic hormone, hypertonic urine, collecting duct.
 - (d) Proximal convoluted tubule, distal convoluted tubule, Henle's loop renal corpuscle.
13. In the following diagram of longitudinal section of kidney (Fig.-1) identify and label a, b, c and d respectively.



14. In the diagram (Fig.-2) showing malpighian body (renal corpuscle) identify and label p, q, r, s.
15. Name two metabolic disorder which can be diagnosed by analysis of urine.

OR

Explain the process of reabsorption and secretion of major substances at different parts of nephron with the help of schematic diagram.

Answers

Very Short Answer

(1 mark each)

1. Sebaceous glands (wax-glands)
2. Ascending limb.
3. Sodium chloride, lactic acid, glucose (any two).
4. It helps to retain reabsorbed ions and urea in the interstitial fluid of the medulla, to maintain its high osmotic pressure.
5. (i) Juxta medullary nephron (ii) Cortical nephron
6. The amount of filtrate formed by the kidney per minute.
7. (in the ascending limb) the out/flow runs parallel to and in the opposite direction of the inflow in the descending limb.
8. The act of passing out urine from urinary bladder.
9. Renin is used to convert angiotensinogen to angiotensin.
10. (i) Uric acid (ii) Ammonia (iii) Ammonia (iv) Urea (v) Uric Acid (vi) Uric acid.
11. Capillary network running parallel to loop of Henle is known as Vasa recta.

Short Answer-I

(2 marks each)

12. (a) Ureter (b) Henle's loop (c) Glomerular filtration (d) Renal Corpuscle.
13. Refer fig. 19.2, page 292 (NCERT Class XI-Biology)
14. Refer fig. 19.4 page 293 (NCERT class XI-Biology)
15. Glycosuria, Ketonuria

Short Answer-II

(3 marks each)

16. Refer fig. 19.3, page 292, (NCERT class XI-Biology)
17. Refer content 19.5, page 297 (NCERT class XI-Biology).

18.	Rennin	Renin
	(i) It is a proteolytic enzyme. (ii) It helps in the digestion of milk Protein. (iii) It is secreted as an inactive form Prorennin which is activated to rennin by HCl. (iv) Its secretion is stimulated by food.	(i) It is a hormone that acts as an enzyme. (ii) It converts the protein angiotensinogen into angiotensin (iii) It is secreted as rennin. (iv) Its secretion is stimulated by a reduction of Na^+ level in tissue fluid. (..... any three).

19. Refer content given in the beginning of the chapter or NCERT Text Book page 290 class XI-Biology.
20. Due to sweating in summers blood volume is decreased. ADH is secreted from hypothalamus which increase reabsorption from D.C. tubules thus amount of urine is decreased.

Long Answer

(5 mark each)

21. Refer fig. 19.1, page 291 and content 19.1 (NCERT Text Book page Class XII-Biology)
22. Refer content points to remember.
23. Refer the content given in the chapter or NCERT Text Book Class-XI Biology at pages 290, 298 (19.7), 292 and 293 respectively.
24. Refer content 19.3 and content 19.5 at page 294-295 (NCERT Text Book Class XI-Biology)



