

Excretory Products and their Elimination

NEET previous year questions · Biology

5 questions from the official papers: NEET 2026 (2), Re-NEET 2026 (1), NEET 2020 (2). Each is followed by its answer and a worked solution written by BrainIt. Generated on 23 October 2026.

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1. NEET 2026 · Q137

Arrange the following events occurring in Renin-Angiotensin mechanism in the correct order:

Statement I: Increase in blood pressure and Glomerular filtration rate

Statement II: Reabsorption of Na^+ and water from distal parts of tubule due to Aldosterone

Statement III: Fall in Glomerular filtration rate

Statement IV: Vasoconstriction by Angiotensin II and release of Aldosterone.

Statement V: Renin converts Angiotensinogen into Angiotensin I, followed by Angiotensin II.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) I, III, V, II, IV | (2) III, I, II, IV, V |
| (3) I, IV, II, V, III | (4) III, V, IV, II, I |

Answer (4)

Sol. A fall in glomerular filtration rate/blood flow (Statement III) activates the juxta glomerular (JG) cells to release renin, which converts angiotensinogen to angiotensin I and then angiotensin II (Statement V). Angiotensin II acts as a vasoconstrictor and stimulates the adrenal cortex to release aldosterone (Statement IV). Aldosterone then promotes reabsorption of Na^+ and water from the distal tubule (Statement II), which raises blood pressure and GFR (Statement I). Correct order: III, V, IV, II, I.

2. NEET 2026 · Q164

The JGA (Juxta Glomerular Apparatus) is a special sensitive region formed by cellular modifications in _____ related to the same nephron.

- (1) Distal convoluted tubule and efferent renal arteriole
- (2) Proximal convoluted tubule and efferent renal arteriole
- (3) Proximal convoluted tubule and afferent renal arteriole
- (4) Distal convoluted tubule and afferent renal arteriole

Answer (4)

Sol. The juxtaglomerular apparatus forms at the point of contact where the distal convoluted tubule (macula densa) touches the afferent arteriole (juxtaglomerular cells) of the same nephron. Therefore the correct pairing is distal convoluted tubule and afferent renal arteriole, option (4).

3. Re-NEET 2026 · Q157

Which of the following statements about the reabsorption process in Henle's loop are correct?

Statement I: The descending limb of Henle's loop is permeable to water but almost impermeable to electrolytes.

Statement II: Urine gets concentrated in Henle's loop.

Statement III: Reabsorption of Na^+ and water takes place together in the ascending limb of Henle's loop.

Statement IV: Active or passive transport of electrolytes occurs in the ascending limb of Henle's loop.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (I) and (II) only
- (2) (II), (III) and (IV) only
- (3) (I), (II) and (III) only
- (4) (I), (II) and (IV) only

Answer (4)

Sol. NTA's paper said only that sodium and water are reabsorbed in Henle's loop; statement III is worded more precisely here, because the two happen in different limbs. As written, statement III is false: the ascending limb transports electrolytes but is impermeable to water. Statement I is true because the descending limb is permeable to water and nearly impermeable to electrolytes. Statement II is true because tubular fluid becomes concentrated while descending. Statement IV is true because electrolytes leave the ascending limb by active or passive transport. Thus statements I, II and IV are correct, so the answer is option (4). NCERT Class 11, Excretory Products and their Elimination (counter-current mechanism).

4. NEET 2020 · Q46

Presence of which of the following conditions in urine are indicative of Diabetes Mellitus?

- (1) Uremia and Renal Calculi
- (2) Ketonuria and Glycosuria
- (3) Renal calculi and Hyperglycaemia
- (4) Uremia and Ketonuria

Answer (2)

Sol. Glycosuria and ketonuria together indicate diabetes mellitus: excess blood glucose spills into urine and increased fat use produces urinary ketone bodies. Chapter: Excretory Products and their Elimination.

5. NEET 2020 · Q48

Which of the following would help in prevention of diuresis?

- (1) Reabsorption of Na^+ and water from renal tubules due to aldosterone
- (2) Atrial natriuretic factor causes vasoconstriction
- (3) Decrease in secretion of renin by JG cells
- (4) More water reabsorption due to undersecretion of ADH

Answer (1)

Sol. Aldosterone promotes the reabsorption of Na^+ and water from the renal tubules, reducing urine volume and preventing diuresis. Chapter: Excretory Products and their Elimination.

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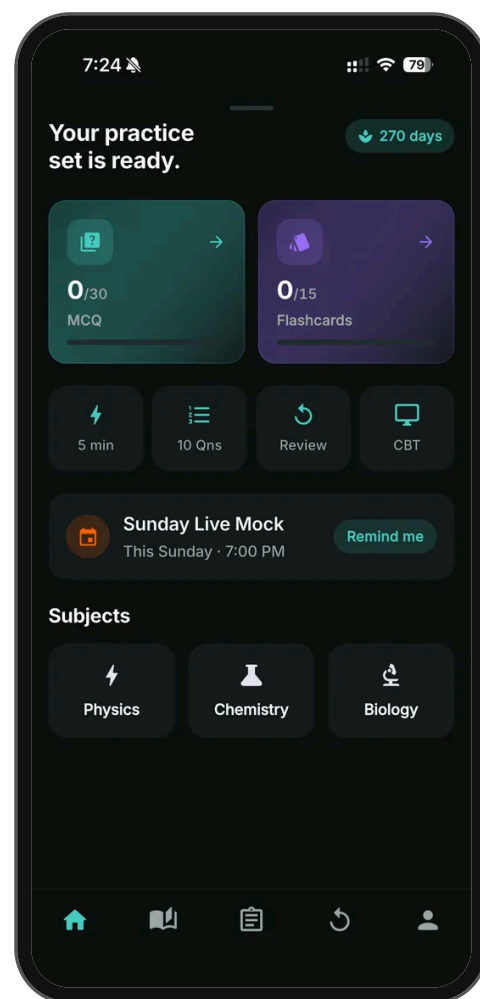
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