



BIOCHEMISTRY

WATER & ELECTROLYTES





D.PHARMA EXIT EXAM

ARAMBH SERIES

SUBJECT

BIOCHEMISTRY

**TIME-
09:30 A.M**



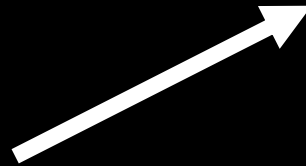
40 QUESTIONS WITH DETAILED EXPLANATION

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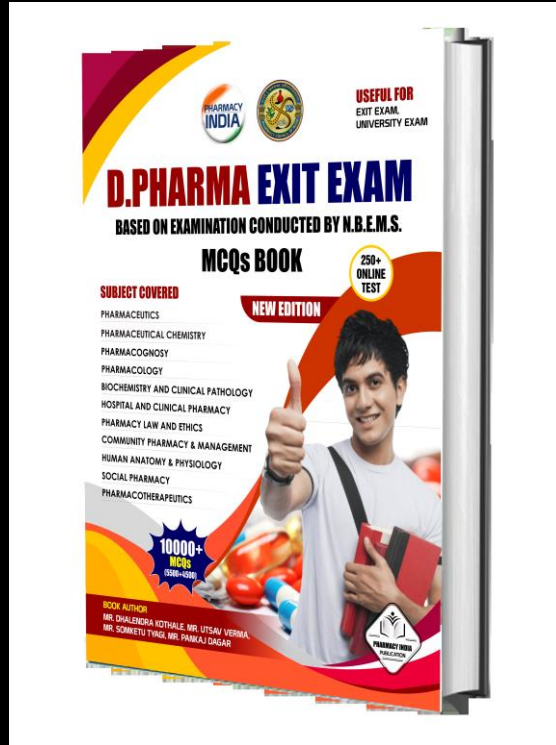
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1 . Which of the following compartments holds the largest proportion of total body water in a healthy adult?

- A) Intracellular fluid (ICF)
- B) Extracellular fluid (ECF)
- C) Interstitial fluid
- D) Plasma





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2. The movement of water across cell membranes primarily occurs via:

- A) Active transport
- B) Facilitated diffusion
- C) Osmosis
- D) Pinocytosis





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3 . Which hormone plays a significant role in regulating water balance by increasing water reabsorption in the kidneys?

- A) Insulin
- B) Glucagon
- C) Aldosterone
- D) Growth hormone





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4 . What percentage of total body weight in an average adult is comprised of water?

- A) Approximately 30%
- B) Approximately 50-60%
- C) Approximately 70-80%
- D) Approximately 90%





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A) Approximately 30%

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5 . Which of the following is NOT a function of water in the body?

- A) Transportation of nutrients and waste products
- B) Lubrication of joints and organs
- C) Regulation of body temperature
- D) Synthesis of hormones





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6 . Water intake is primarily regulated by:

- A) The adrenal glands
- B) The hypothalamus
- C) The pancreas
- D) The thyroid gland





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- B) The hypothalamus**
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7. Edema refers to the abnormal accumulation of fluid in:

- A) Intracellular spaces
- B) Plasma
- C) Interstitial spaces
- D) Bone marrow





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8 . Hypovolemia refers to a condition characterized by:

- A) Excessive fluid intake
- B) Low blood volume
- C) High blood pressure
- D) Excessive fluid retention





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9 . Water turnover in the body refers to:

- A) The rate of water intake
- B) The rate at which water is absorbed in the intestines
- C) The total volume of water consumed in a day
- D) The total volume of water exchanged between compartments in a day





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10. Which of the following organs is primarily responsible for monitoring and regulating water balance?

- A) Liver
- B) Kidneys
- C) Pancreas
- D) Spleen





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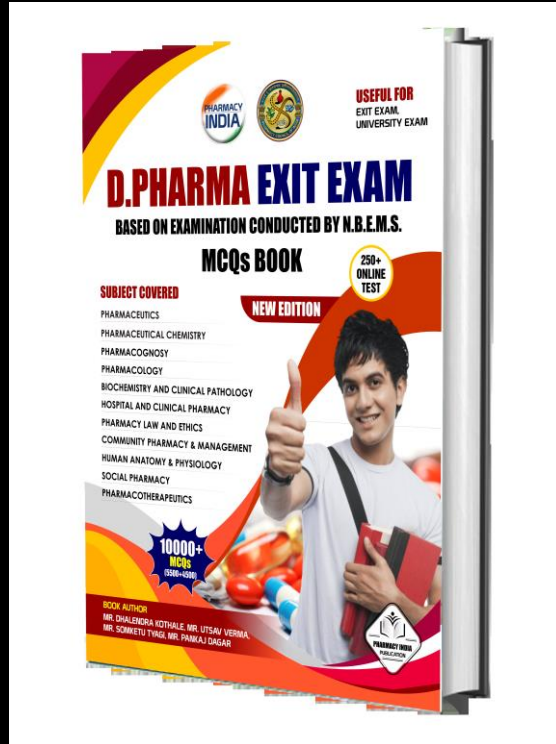
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11 . What is the average daily water intake requirement for an adult male?

- A) 1-2 liters
- B) 2-3 liters
- C) 3-4 liters
- D) 4-5 liters





11 . What is the average daily water intake requirement for an adult male?

- A) 1-2 liters
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12. The majority of water intake in humans comes from which source?

- A) Beverages
- B) Solid foods
- C) Metabolic processes
- D) Environmental humidity





12. The majority of water intake in humans comes from which source?

- A) Beverages**
- B) Solid foods
- C) Metabolic processes
- D) Environmental humidity





13 . Which organ primarily regulates fluid balance in the body?

- A) Liver
- B) Kidneys
- C) Pancreas
- D) Heart





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- A) Liver
- B) Kidneys**
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14 . What percentage of total body water is typically found intracellularly?

- A) 10%
- B) 25%
- C) 40%
- D) 60%





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15 . The primary regulator of thirst is:

- A) ADH
- B) Renin
- C) Osmolality
- D) Aldosterone





15 . The primary regulator of thirst is:

A) ADH

B) Renin

C) Osmolality

D) Aldosterone





16. What is the average daily water intake requirement for an adult human?

- A) 1 liter
- B) 2 liters
- C) 3 liters
- D) 4 liters





16. What is the average daily water intake requirement for an adult human?

- A) 1 liter
- B) 2 liters**
- C) 3 liters
- D) 4 liters





17 . Which of the following is NOT a mechanism of water loss from the body?

- A) Respiration
- B) Perspiration
- C) Defecation
- D) Gluconeogenesis





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- A) Respiration
- B) Perspiration
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18. Which factor does NOT affect the sensation of thirst in humans?

- A) Blood volume
- B) Blood pressure
- C) Blood glucose levels
- D) Osmolality of extracellular fluid





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19 . Which of the following substances does NOT contribute to the body's total water content?

- A) Intracellular fluid
- B) Extracellular fluid
- C) Bone tissue
- D) Connective tissue





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20 . Which of the following electrolytes is most closely regulated in relation to water balance?

- A) Calcium
- B) Magnesium
- C) Potassium
- D) Sodium





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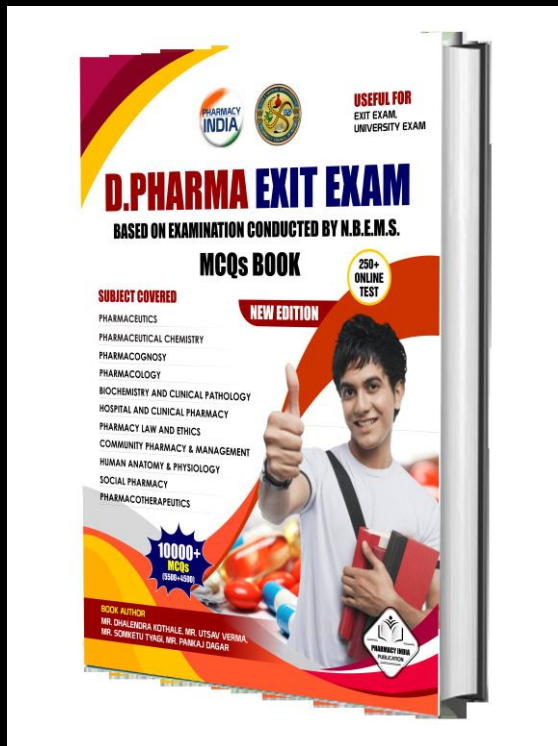
- A) Calcium
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21 . Which hormone regulates serum calcium levels by enhancing calcium absorption from the intestine?

- A) Parathyroid hormone (PTH)
- B) Aldosterone
- C) Insulin
- D) Thyroxine





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22. What is the primary function of aldosterone in electrolyte balance?

- A) Increase potassium excretion
- B) Increase sodium reabsorption
- C) Increase calcium absorption
- D) Increase chloride secretion





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- A) Increase potassium excretion
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23 . Which of the following is NOT a common cause of dehydration?

- A) Prolonged physical activity
- B) Excessive sweating
- C) Overhydration
- D) Fever





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- A) Prolonged physical activity
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24 . Dehydration occurs when there is a deficiency of which substance in the body?

- A) Sodium
- B) Potassium
- C) Water
- D) Calcium





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- A) Sodium
- B) Potassium
- C) Water**
- D) Calcium





25 . Which symptom is a common early sign of dehydration?

- A) Increased saliva production
- B) Pale skin
- C) Weight gain
- D) Increased urination





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A) Increased saliva production

B) Pale skin

C) Weight gain

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26. What is the recommended treatment for mild dehydration?

- A) Intravenous fluids
- B) Oral rehydration solution (ORS)
- C) Antibiotics
- D) Corticosteroids





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A) Intravenous fluids

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27. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of severe dehydration?

- A) Confusion
- B) Sunken eyes
- C) Increased urine output
- D) Rapid heartbeat





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- A) Confusion
- B) Sunken eyes
- C) Increased urine output**
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28. What is the primary mechanism by which diarrhea contributes to dehydration?

- A) Increased water intake
- B) Increased fluid retention
- C) Fluid loss from the gastrointestinal tract
- D) Decreased urine output





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29. Which environmental factor can contribute to dehydration, especially during physical activity?

- A) High humidity
- B) Low altitude
- C) Cold temperature
- D) Sedentary lifestyle





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- A) High humidity**
- B) Low altitude
- C) Cold temperature
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30 . Which gastrointestinal disorder can lead to dehydration due to fluid loss through frequent loose stools?

- A) Gastric ulcer
- B) Irritable bowel syndrome
- C) Constipation
- D) Crohn's disease





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THANK YOU





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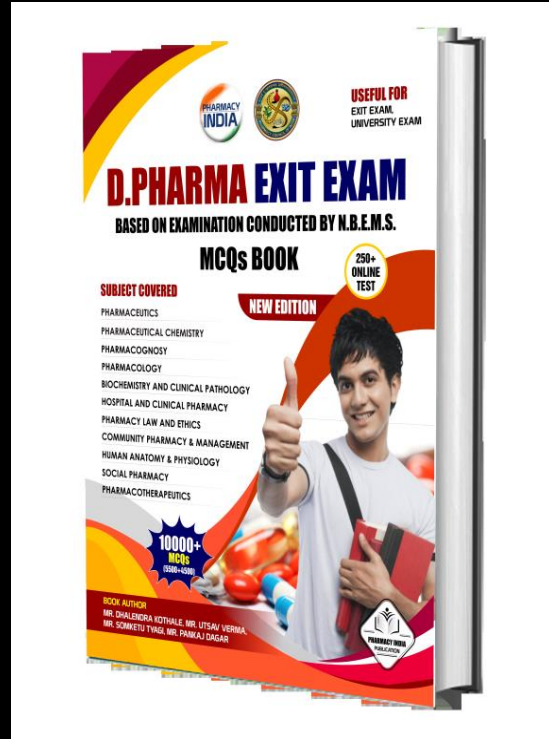
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