

Political Philosophy and Human Biology

Political Philosophy · Practice Test · 8 Questions

1. Which physiological process, fundamental to human survival and often linked to concepts of natural rights by some political theorists, involves the intake of oxygen and expulsion of carbon dioxide?

- A) Photosynthesis
- B) Cellular Respiration
- C) Respiration
- D) Digestion

2. The human endocrine system, responsible for producing hormones that regulate various bodily functions, has a gland that secretes melatonin, a hormone involved in regulating sleep-wake cycles. This gland is the:

- A) Thyroid gland
- B) Adrenal gland
- C) Pineal gland
- D) Pituitary gland

3. Neurotransmitters like dopamine and serotonin, implicated in mood regulation and often discussed in relation to individual well-being and societal order, are produced in which major organ system?

- A) Cardiovascular system
- B) Nervous system
- C) Digestive system
- D) Immune system

4. The human circulatory system, essential for transporting oxygen and nutrients, relies on the rhythmic contraction of the heart. This muscular organ has how many chambers?

- A) Two
- B) Three
- C) Four
- D) Six

5. Which component of the human blood, vital for oxygen transport and the basis of many discussions about physiological inequality and access to resources, contains iron and gives blood its red color?

- A) Platelets
- B) White blood cells
- C) Plasma
- D) Hemoglobin

6. The process by which the body converts food into energy and essential building blocks, a fundamental requirement for life and a recurring theme in discussions of basic needs and economic justice, primarily occurs in which system?

- A) Respiratory system
- B) Excretory system
- C) Digestive system
- D) Circulatory system

7. The human skeletal system provides structure and protection. The largest bone in the human body, located in the thigh, is the:

- A) Tibia
- B) Fibula
- C) Femur
- D) Humerus

8. The immune system's ability to defend against pathogens is crucial for individual and collective health. A key type of white blood cell responsible for engulfing and destroying foreign substances is a:

- A) Lymphocyte
- B) Macrophage
- C) Neutrophil
- D) Eosinophil