

Human Physiology and Health Literacy

Biology · Practice Test · 8 Questions

1. Which specific hormone, secreted by the alpha cells of the pancreatic islets, is primarily responsible for the glycogenolysis process in the liver?

- A) Insulin
- B) Glucagon
- C) Somatostatin
- D) Gastrin

2. In the human circulatory system, which layer of the arterial wall is composed primarily of smooth muscle cells and elastic fibers?

- A) Tunica intima
- B) Tunica adventitia
- C) Tunica media
- D) Endothelium

3. Which cranial nerve is responsible for the parasympathetic innervation of the thoracic and abdominal viscera?

- A) Trigeminal nerve
- B) Vagus nerve
- C) Glossopharyngeal nerve
- D) Accessory nerve

4. What is the primary function of the proximal convoluted tubule within the human nephron?

- A) Filtration of plasma
- B) Reabsorption of glucose and amino acids
- C) Active secretion of urea
- D) Concentration of urine via osmosis

5. Which immunoglobulin isotype is most abundant in human serum and is the only one capable of crossing the placental barrier?

- A) IgA
- B) IgM
- C) IgE
- D) IgG

6. During the cardiac cycle, the 'lub' sound (S1) is caused by the closure of which specific heart valves?

- A) Aortic and pulmonary valves
- B) Mitral and tricuspid valves
- C) Mitral and aortic valves
- D) Tricuspid and pulmonary valves

7. Which mineral is a critical component of the enzyme glutathione peroxidase, which protects cells from oxidative damage?

- A) Selenium
- B) Zinc
- C) Magnesium
- D) Molybdenum

8. The human body's thermoregulation center is located in which specific region of the diencephalon?

- A) Thalamus
- B) Epithalamus
- C) Hypothalamus
- D) Subthalamus