QUIZ Time

physiology 1

Corrected by:rahaf alfogaha

لجنة طب الأسنان

physiology 1

1. What is the fundamental structural and functional unit of the human body?
A. Tissue
B. Organ
C. Cell
D. System
Answer: C. Cell
2. Which term describes the maintenance of a stable internal environment despite external changes?
A. Metabolism
B. Homeostasis
C. Adaptation
D. Equilibrium
Answer: B. Homeostasis
3. Which of the following is NOT an example of a homeostatically regulated factor in the body?
A. Blood glucose levels
B. Atmospheric pressure
C. Body temperature
D. Blood pressure
Answer: B. Atmospheric pressure
4. Which system is responsible for rapid, short-term responses to changes in the internal or external environment?
A. Endocrine system
B. Nervous system
C. Immune system
D. Digestive system
Answer: B. Nervous system
5. In a negative feedback loop, which component detects changes in the internal environment?
A. Effector
B. Control center
C. Receptor
D. Stimulus
Answer: C. Receptor
6. Which of the following is an example of a positive feedback mechanism?
A. Regulation of blood glucose levels
B. Regulation of body temperature
C. Blood clotting
D. Maintenance of blood pressure
Answer: C. Blood clotting
7. During childbirth, the release of oxytocin to intensify contractions is an example of which type of feedback mechanism?
A. Negative feedback
B. Positive feedback
C. Neutral feedback
D. Feedforward mechanism
Answer: B. Positive feedback
8. Which component of a feedback system carries out the response to return the variable to the set point?
A. Receptor
B. Control center
C. Effector
D. Stimulus
Answer: C. Effector
9. The hypothalamus plays a crucial role in regulating body temperature. In this context, what role does it serve in the feedback mechanism?
A. Sensor
B. Effector
C. Control center
D. Stimulus
Answer: C. Control center
10. If blood glucose levels decrease, which of the following responses would a negative feedback mechanism initiate?
A. Decrease insulin secretion
B. Increase insulin secretion
C. Decrease glucagon secretion
D. Increase glucose uptake by cells
Answer: A. Decrease insulin secretion