Neuronal Communication

1. Animals receive different stimuli from their environment. Their synapses can manage multiple stimuli, often resulting in one response (such as a muscle twitching).

This action of the synapse is an example of

A Spalial Sullilliallo	Α	spatial	summatio
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- B all or nothing response
- C temporal summation
- D cell signalling

Your answer

[1]

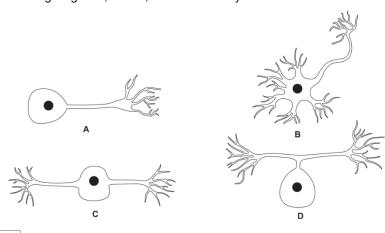
2. Which of the following describes the process that happens during **repolarisation** of a neurone during the action potential?

	Sodium channels	Potassium channels	Membrane potential
Α	closed	open	decreasing
В	open	closed	decreasing
С	open	closed	increasing
D	closed	open	increasing

Your answer

[1]

3. Which of the following diagrams, A to D, shows a sensory neurone?



Your answer

[1]

4. The table below shows the membrane potentials of different neurones at a cholinergic synapse. The data were recorded on five separate occasions, as shown in the five rows.

	Membrane potential (mV)				
	Presynaptic neurone A	Presynaptic neurone B	Presynaptic neurone C	Postsynaptic neurone	
1	+40	–70	–70	–70	
2	–70	+40	–70	–70	
3	–70	–70	+40	–70	
4	+40	+40	– 70	– 70	
5	+40	+40	+40	+40	

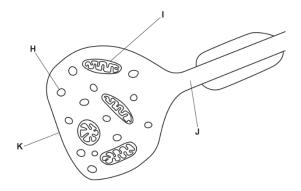
Which of the following, ${\bf A}$ to ${\bf D}$, explains these data?

- A divergence
- **B** hyperpolarisation
- C spatial summation
- **D** temporal summation

Your answer	
Tour answer	

[1]

5. The image below shows a synaptic bulb.

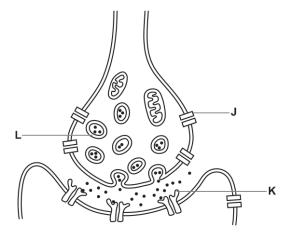


Which of the following rows, **A** to **D**, correctly names the parts labelled **H** to **J** in the image?

	Н	ı	J	K
Α	vesicle containing neurotransmitter	mitochondrion	dendron	postsynaptic membrane
В	vesicle containing Ca ²⁺	mitochondrion	axon	presynaptic membrane
С	vesicle containing Ca ²⁺	myelin	dendron	postsynaptic membrane
D	vesicle containing neurotransmitter	mitochondrion	axon	presynaptic membrane

Your answer		[1]
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6. The diagram below shows a synapse.



GABA is a neurotransmitter.

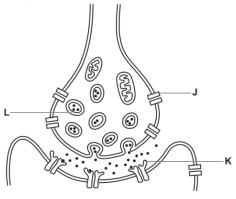
GABA reduces the number of action potentials in the postsynaptic neurone by opening chloride ion channels in the post-synaptic membrane.

Which of the following statements, A to D, describes the action of GABA?

- **A** GABA binds to structure **K** in competition with acetylcholine.
- **B** GABA causes hyperpolarisation of the post-synaptic membrane.
- **C** GABA causes depolarisation of the post-synaptic membrane.
- **D** GABA inhibits release of neurotransmitter from structure **L**.

Your answer [1]

7. The diagram below shows a synapse.



Which of the following statements, A to D, describes events occurring at a synapse?

- A Acetylcholine is broken down by enzymes so that it can bind to structure **K**.
- **B** An action potential causes structure **J** to close.
- **C** Structure **J** is a voltage gated Ca²⁺ channel.
- **D** Structure **L** is released by exocytosis.

Your answer	
i oui aliswei	

8(a). Squid are an order of aquatic animals. Many species of squid show a reflex response to changes in their body position.

- A sensory receptor called a statocyst detects changes in the body position of the squid in their aquatic environment.
- The reflex response corrects the squid's body position.

i. Describe the components and events involved in a reflex arc.	
ii. Suggest one benefit to the squid of the reflex response described above.	[3]
ii. Suggest one benefit to the squid of the reliex response described above.	
	[1]
iii. A statocyst sensory receptor is shown in Fig. 2.1.	
sensory hairs epithelial cell statolith – mineral mass that can move within the statocyst	
Fig. 2.1	
What can you conclude from Fig. 2.1 about the mechanism by which a statocyst acts as a transducer?	

(b). Lobsters and sea cucumbers also have statocysts. From this information, the student concluded:

'I think this means squids, lobsters and sea cucumbers evolved from a recent common ancestor and are probably classified in the same phylum.'

Evaluate the extent to which the information about lobsters and sea cucumbers supports the student's conclusion.
[2]

9. Fig. 2.1 shows a naked mole rat, *Heterocephalus glaber*.



Fig. 2.1

The naked mole rat is a mammal. However, it has several features that are unusual for mammals.

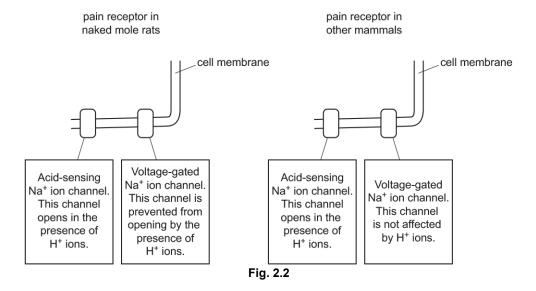
An unusual characteristic of naked mole rats is their tolerance of pain.

Acid causes pain responses in most mammals. Naked mole rats are tolerant of the pain caused by acid.

This tolerance can be explained by the type of pain receptor found in naked mole rats.

i.

Fig. 2.2 shows a representation of the ion channels present in the pain receptors of naked mole rats and other mammals.



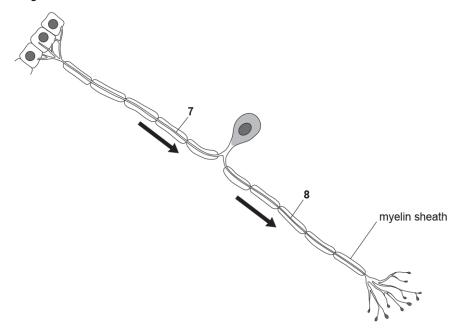
		<u>[2]</u>
ii.	Explain how a pain receptor is an example of a transducer.	
		[1]

Use the information in Fig. 2.2 to suggest why naked mole rats do not feel pain when exposed to acid.

- 10. Which of the following statements about nervous transmission is not correct?
 - A Breakdown of the myelin sheath can lead to uncoordinated movement.
 - **B** Saltatory conduction increases the rate of propagation of a nerve impulse.
 - **C** The myelin sheath is formed from Schwann cells.
 - **D** The nodes of Ranvier act as electrical insulators.

Your answer	
	[1]

11. Below is a diagram of a neurone.



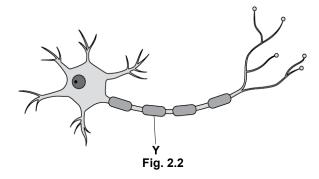
The arrows show the direction of the nerve impulse.

Which row in the table correctly identifies structures 7 and 8 and the type of neurone shown in the diagram?

	Structure 7	Structure 8	Type of neurone
Α	axon	dendron	sensory
В	axon	dendron	motor
С	dendron	axon	sensory
D	dendron	axon	motor

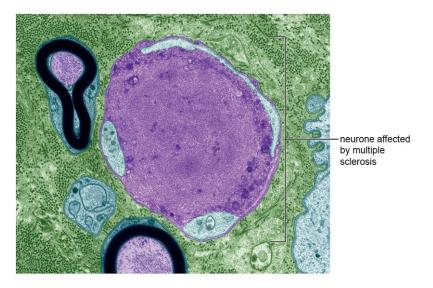
	D	dendron	axon	motor	
Your ansv	wer				[1]

12. Fig. 2.2 shows a representation of a human neurone.



i. Name the type of neurone shown in Fig. 2.2.	
	[1]
ii. State the function of Y in Fig. 2.2.	
	[1]
13. Multiple sclerosis (is an autoimmune disease that damages the nervous system.	
i. Suggest how the immune system causes damage to the nervous system.	
	[2]
	[2]

Fig. 5 (below and on the insert) shows three neurones of different sizes from a person with ii.



Key

purple = axon light blue = Schwann cells black = myelin sheath

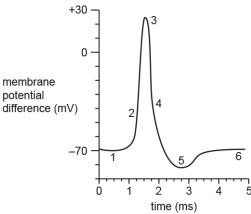
Fig. 5

One of the neurones has been affected by

causes changes to neurones, which reduce the speed at which nervous impulses are conducted.

Using information from Fig. 5, what can you conclude about how causes a reduction in the speed of nervous impulses? [2] 14. Molluscs such as H. lunulata have unmyelinated neurones. Saltatory conduction cannot occur in these neurones. Why is transmission of action potentials along the axon slower in the absence of saltatory conduction?

15. The graph represents the potential difference across the membrane of an axon during an action potential.



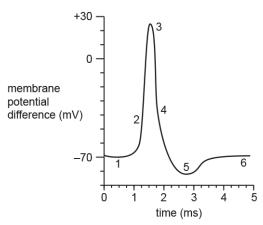
Which of the statements about the graph is correct?

- **A** Depolarisation is occurring at 4 and hyperpolarisation is occurring at 6.
- **B** Depolarisation is occurring at 2 and hyperpolarisation is occurring at 5.
- **C** Hyperpolarisation is occurring at 5 and repolarisation is occurring at 6.
- **D** Repolarisation is occurring at 4 and hyperpolarisation is occurring at 6.

Your answer

[1]

16. The graph represents the potential difference across the membrane of an axon during an action potential.

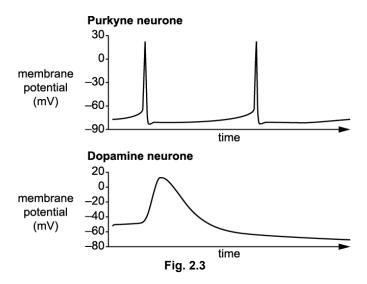


Which row in the table correctly describes the events occurring during the action potential?

	Position on graph	Na ⁺ /K ⁺ -pump is operating	Voltage-gated Na ⁺ channels are open	Voltage-gated K ⁺ channels are open
Α	1	yes	no	yes
В	2	yes	yes	no
С	3	no	no	yes
D	4	no	yes	no

Your answer

- **17.** *The amplitude and duration of the action potentials in a single neurone are always the same. However, the amplitude and duration of action potentials can vary between different types of neurone.
- Fig. 2.3 shows action potentials in two different types of neurone.



Describe the differences between the two action potentials and suggest explanations for the differences you have described.

- **18.** The greater blue-ringed octopus, *Hapalochlaena lunulata*, is one of the most venomous of all animals. Its bite contains tetrodotoxin (TTX), a neurotoxin that can cause paralysis and death within minutes.
- i. The following information has been discovered about the effects of TTX on nerve cells:
 - TTX binds to the external surface of the voltage-gated sodium ion channels in the axon membrane.
 - · Binding of TTX changes the tertiary structure of the channel.
 - This means the channel cannot open.

	he information provided, explain how TTX affects the activity of neurones.	
		[4]
ii.	A common cause of death from TTX poisoning is suffocation (not getting enough oxygen) as a resuparalysis of the diaphragm.	ult of
	Explain how paralysis of the diaphragm could lead to suffocation.	
		[2]
iii.	TTX is also known to reduce the speed of conduction in the Purkyne fibres of the heart.	
	Suggest and explain what effect this would have on the heart rate.	
		[3]

19. FURA-2 is a fluorescent dye that	at can be used to measure the	concentration of Ca2+	ions inside cells.
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Scientists have used FURA-2 to study the role of Ca²⁺ ions in the synapses of living nerve tissue.

FURA-2 was injected into a single sensory neurone that was connected by a synapse to a relay neurone.

FURA-2 fluorescence inside the neurone was observed using a confocal microscope.

Explain **one** advantage of using a confocal microscope in this study.

		[1]

ii. The sensory neurone was stimulated electrically and the FURA-2 fluorescence in the synaptic bulb was measured. At the same time, an electrode recorded the membrane potential in a postsynaptic neurone.

The results of this study are shown in the table.

Strength of electrical stimulation	FURA-2 fluorescence in synaptic bulb	Highest membrane potential in postsynaptic neurone (mV)
Low	Low	-60
Medium	Medium	+40
High	High	+40

The intensity of FURA-2 fluorescence is proportional to the concentration of Ca²⁺ ions.

The scientists concluded that changes in the concentration of Ca^{2+} ions in the presynaptic neurone caused an action potential in the postsynaptic neurone.

Evaluate and explain the scientists' conclusion.	
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