

36. Dendrites:

- A. conduct action potentials away from the cell body
- B. are the site of neurotransmitter release
- C. are generally long and unbranched
- D. produce only graded potentials

37. Which of the following will occur when an excitatory postsynaptic potential (EPSP) is being generated on the dendritic membrane?

- A. specific sodium gates will open
- B. specific potassium gates will open
- C. sodium gates will open first, then close as potassium gates open
- D. a single type of channel will open, permitting simultaneous flow of sodium and potassium

38. The area of the axon between 2 Schwann cell sheaths is the:

- A. Nissl body
- B. soma
- C. node of Ranvier
- D. axon hillock

39. Which cell organelle is the site of fatty acid, phospholipid, and steroid synthesis?

- A. Golgi complex
- B. lysosome
- C. rough endoplasmic reticulum
- D. smooth endoplasmic reticulum

40. Creatine phosphate functions in the muscle cell by

- A. forming a temporary chemical compound with myosin
- B. forming a chemical compound with actin
- C. storing energy that will be transferred to ADP to resynthesize ATP
- D. inducing a conformational change in the myofilaments

41. What is the role of acetylcholinesterase

- A. amplify or enhance the effect of ACh
- B. act as a transmitter agent
- C. destroy acetylcholine a brief period after it's release by the axon ending
- D. stimulate the production of acetylcholine

42. What is the role of tropomyosin in skeletal muscles

- A. tropomyosin serves as a contraction inhibitor by blocking the myosin binding site on the actin molecules
- B. tropomyosin serves as a contraction inhibitor by blocking the actin binding site on the myosin molecule
- C. tropomyosin is the chemical that activates the myosin head
- D. tropomyosin is the receptor for the motor neuron transmitter