Chapter 11: MiniQuiz

NAME:

1. At the neuromuscular junction, an action potential (electrical signal) is carried along a neuronal axon and this triggers the release of the neurotransmitter acetylcholine which diffuses across the axon terminals to reach its target cell. Such a stimulation is called
   1. Paracrine signaling
   2. Cell-Cell recognition
   3. Synaptic signaling
   4. Gap junctions signaling
   5. Plasmodesmata signaling
2. Which of the following is a type of cellular junction/contact connection primarily found in plants?
   1. Paracrine junctions
   2. Membrane to Nucleus connections
   3. Synaptic junctions
   4. Gap junctions
   5. Plasmodesmata
3. The release of chemical messengers by a particular structures/glands into the bloodstream and affect a distal target tissue specific to the released chemical messenger is known as
   1. Paracrine signaling
   2. Endocrine signaling
   3. Synaptic signaling
   4. Autocrine signaling
   5. Exocrine signaling
4. Reception, Transduction, Perception, and Response are all stages of cellular signaling?
   1. True, all of the above are correct.
   2. False, None of the above are correct
   3. Reception and Response only are correct
   4. Only perception is incorrect
   5. None of the above
5. Which is a characteristic most likely of ligands that bind to extracellular receptors
   1. Non polar
   2. Lipophobic
   3. Small
   4. Water soluble
   5. All of the above
6. Possible location of intracellular receptors
   1. Peripheral proteins
   2. Chromosomes
   3. Plasma membrane
   4. Integral proteins
   5. Cytosol
7. When a steroid hormone binds to it intracellular receptor
   1. GDP bound to G proteins is inactivated
   2. Formation of tyrosine kinase dimmers and consumption of 6 ATP molecules
   3. Gene transcription may occur
   4. Na+ ion channels open, letting 3 Na+ ions out for every 2 K+ ions in
   5. A signal cascade is started, analogous to the electron transport chain.
8. When G protein hydrolyzes GTP back to GDP
   1. Activated G-protein dissociates from receptor
   2. G protein is then activated and deactivates GTPase
   3. Receptor is activated, changes shape
   4. G protein is the inactive and pathway shuts down
   5. G protein binds to inactive membrane enzyme