

## Which of the following statements characterizes classical neural regulation and neuroendocrine regulation? In neural regulation, specialized nerve cells release a chemical into the circulation when stimulated; in neuroendocrine regulation, nerve cells release neurotransmitters directly onto their target cells. In neural regulation, nerve cells release neurotransmitters directly onto their target cells; in neuroendocrine regulation, specialized nerve cells release a chemical into the circulation when Your answer In both neural regulation and neuroendocrine regulation, nerve cells release neurotransmitters directly C onto their target cells. In both neural regulation and neuroendocrine regulation, nerve cells release a chemical into the D circulation when stimulated. **Question 4** √ 1/1 point Rabbits must eat their own feces. Which of the following is the reason for that?

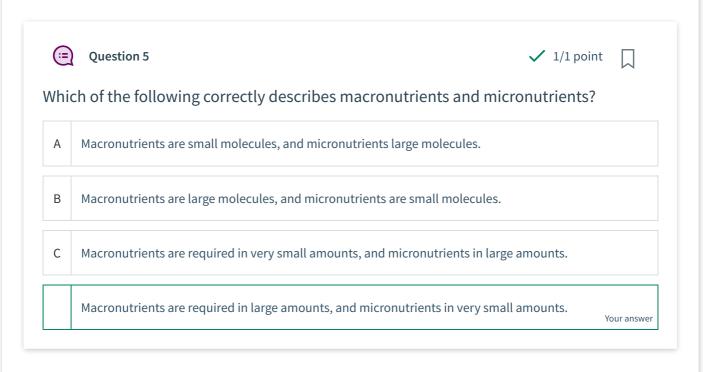
Rabbits must eat their own feces. Which of the following is the reason for that?

A In rabbits, carbohydrates are broken down beyond the small intestine, so they need to eat their own feces to obtain required nutrients.

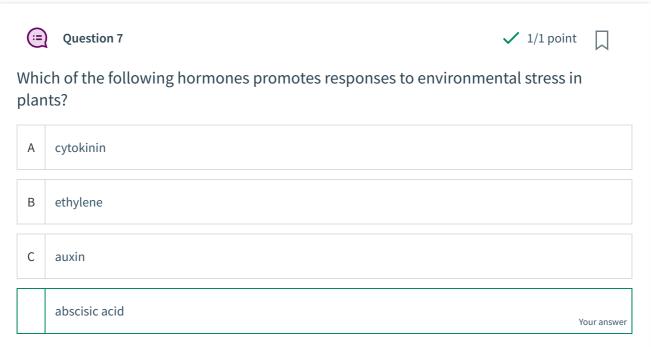
B In rabbits, proteins are broken down beyond the small intestine, so they need to eat their own feces to obtain required nutrients.

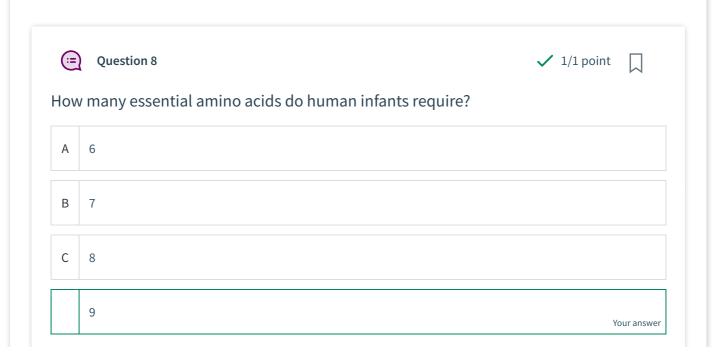
C In rabbits, cellulose is broken down beyond the large intestine, so they need to eat their own feces to obtain required nutrients.

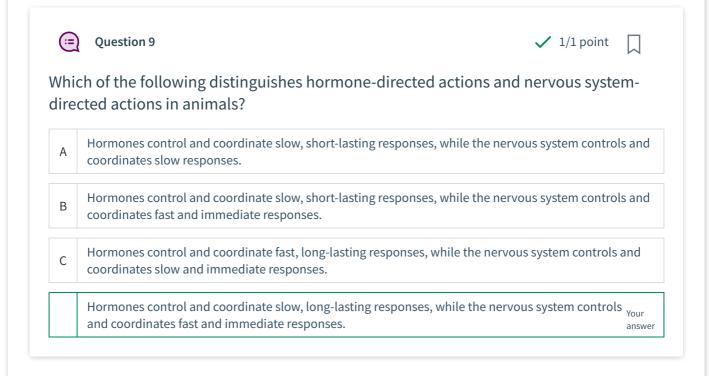
In rabbits, cellulose is broken down beyond the small intestine, so they need to eat their own feces to obtain required nutrients.

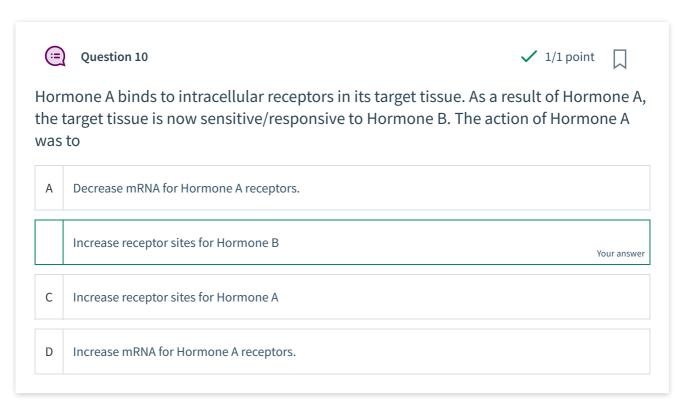


	In autocrine regulation, a chemical is released that acts on the same cell that released it; in paracrine regulation a cell releases a chemical that acts on its neighbours.  A paracrine regulation a cell releases a chemical that acts on its neighbours.
В	In paracrine regulation, a chemical is released that acts on the same cell that released it; in autocrine regulation a cell releases a chemical that acts on its neighbours.
С	In autocrine regulation, a chemical is released that acts on the same cell that released it; in paracrine regulation a specialized nerve cell releases a chemical into the circulation when stimulated.
D	In paracrine regulation, a chemical is released that acts on the same cell that released it; in autocrine regulation a specialized nerve cell releases a chemical into the circulation when stimulated.









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