

1. B) ATP
2. B) -70 mV
3. C) Voltage-gated
4. B) Electrical synapse
5. D) Uracil
6. C) Oligodendrocytes
7. A) Less likely to fire an action potential
8. B) Sympathetic and Parasympathetic
9. D) Acetylcholine
10. A) Mechanoreceptors
11. B) Two
12. B) A stop codon
13. C) Translation
14. C) Speeding up signal transmission
15. B) Central Nervous System
16. A) Methionine
17. C) Acetylcholine
18. B) Oxidative phosphorylation
19. D) Phasic receptors
20. A) Norepinephrine
21. A) It triggers the release of neurotransmitters.
22. A) An action potential
23. B) The equilibrium potential for an ion
24. B) A presynaptic neuron and a postsynaptic neuron in a chemical synapse
25. C) Hydrogen bond
26. D) All of the above
27. C) Lateral inhibition
28. B) Rapid adaptation to a sustained stimulus
29. B) Higher the frequency of action potentials
30. D) A specific amino acid
31. B) -90 mV
32. B) Sodium channels
33. B) Nucleotide
34. C) A sugar, a phosphate group, and a nitrogen base
35. C) Neuronal communication
36. B) Myelinated axons
37. D) An inhibitory neuron synapses directly with a presynaptic neuron
38. A) To interface between preganglionic and postganglionic neurons
39. C) To indirectly or directly hyperpolarize the postsynaptic neuron
40. C) Calcium (Ca^{2+})
41. B) Axon terminals
42. B) Voltage-gated channels
43. D) Cellular respiration

- 44. A) mRNA
- 45. C) Muscarinic
- 46. C) Ventral horn
- 47. A) Temporal summation
- 48. D) Hormone
- 49. D) Both A and B
- 50. A) SAME (Sensory Afferent Motor Efferent)