

(a) Complete Table 5.1 to show the features of three cell-signalling molecules of the endocrine system: antidiuretic hormone (ADH), glucagon and insulin.

Put a tick (✓) or a cross (X) in every box.

Table 5.1

feature	ADH	glucagon	insulin
binds to receptors on cell surface membranes			
results in molecules moving from cells into the blood			
is secreted as a result of detection by osmoreceptors			

[3]

Describe **other** ways in which the endocrine system and the nervous system differ.

[4]

Fig. 5.1 shows a transmission electron micrograph of a longitudinal section of striated muscle tissue that is in a relaxed state.

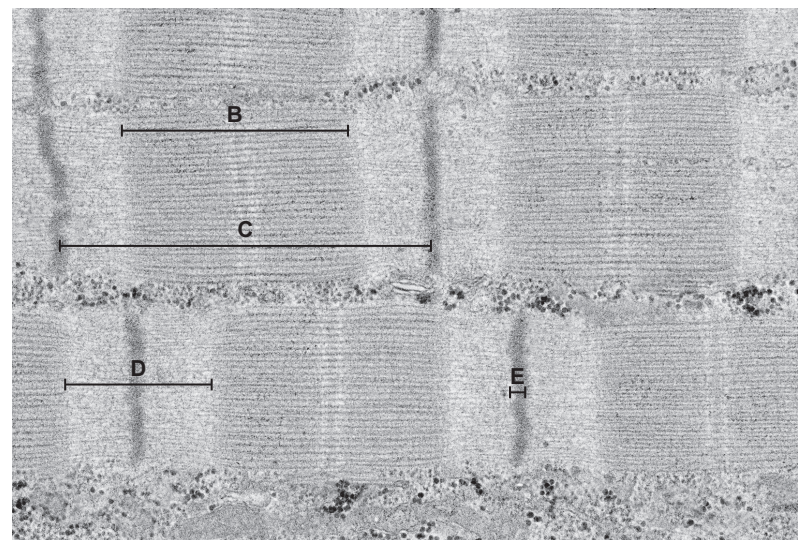


Fig. 5.1

(i) State the letter on Fig. 5.1 that indicates the length of a sarcomere.

..... [1]

(ii) State the letter on Fig. 5.1 that indicates a region where actin and myosin overlap.

..... [1]

(iii) Describe **and** explain how the region labelled **D** on Fig. 5.1 changes during muscle contraction.

[4]

- 10 (a) Nerve impulses can be transmitted along a myelinated motor neurone to a neuromuscular junction at fast speeds of up to 100 m s^{-1} .

Outline how a transmission speed of 100 m s^{-1} is achieved by the neurone.

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..... [3]

- (b) When a nerve impulse reaches the neuromuscular junction, acetylcholine is released and diffuses to the sarcolemma.

Describe how the release of acetylcholine can result in the binding of calcium ions to troponin in the sarcomere.

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..... [4]

- (c) Muscle contraction can be affected by a low blood glucose concentration.

Suggest how a low blood glucose concentration would affect the functioning of the sarcomere.

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..... [3]

[Total: 10]

