

QUESTION BANK: NERVOUS SYSTEM

2020

1.1.6 A

1.2.6: Corpus callosum

1.2.8 Grommet

1.2.9 Parasympathetic

1.3.1 B only

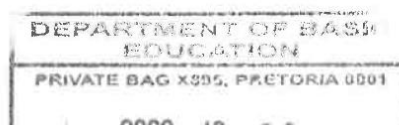
1.5.1 1✓ and 4✓
(Mark first TWO only)

1.5.2 1✓ and 3✓
(Mark first TWO only)

1.5.3 2✓ and 3✓
(Mark first TWO only)

2.1.1 (a) Cerebrum ✓

(b) Medulla oblongata ✓



(1)

(1)

2.1.4 - Part B controls vital processes✓/heartbeat/breathing
- These processes will stop✓ leading to death

(2)

2019

1.1.4 B

1.3.2 A only

1.5.1 (a) Spinal cord✓
(b) Corpus callosum✓

(1)

(1)

1.5.2 (a) D✓ Cerebrum✓
(b) B✓ Medulla oblongata✓
(c) E✓ Cerebellum✓



(2)

(2)

(2)

2018

1.2.5 corpus callosum

- 3.2.1 A✓ (1)
- 3.2.2 The impulse does not travel to the brain✓/goes directly from receptor to effector via the spinal cord (1)
- 3.2.3
- Allows the person to respond rapidly✓
 - and without thinking✓/involuntarily
 - to a stimulus✓
 - to prevent damage to the body✓*
- 1* compulsory + any other 2 (3)
- 3.2.4 Nerve✓/spinal cord (1)
- 3.2.5
- It acts as an insulator✓
 - and therefore, speeds up the nerve impulse✓/prevents a short circuit
- (2)
- 3.2.6
- The person would be able to feel the stimulus✓
 - but would be unable to react✓
 - because the impulse would not be transmitted to the effector✓
- Any (2)
- 3.2.7
- The receptor receives the stimulus✓
 - and converts it into an impulse✓
 - which is transported by a sensory neuron✓ via the spinal cord
 - to the brain✓*/cerebrum
 - The brain/cerebrum interprets the impulse✓*
 - The brain/cerebrum sends an impulse to a motor neuron✓
 - which conducts the impulse to the effector✓
 - to bring about a response✓
- 2* compulsory + any other 4 (6)

2017

1.1.1 D 1.1.2 B 1.1.7 D

1.2.8 Corpus callosum 1.2.10 Meninges

- 1.4.1 Motor✓ neuron (1)
- 1.4.2
- (a) Nucleus✓/nuclear membrane (1)
 - (b) Cytoplasm✓ (1)
 - (c) Dendrite✓ (1)
- 1.4.3
- (a) C✓ - Axon✓ (2)
 - (b) D✓ - Myelin sheath✓ (2)
- 1.4.4 Multiple sclerosis✓ (1)

2016

1.1.5 B

1.2.2 Autonomic

- 3.1.1 Motor✓/multi-polar /efferent (1)
- 3.1.2 - Transmits impulse away from the cell body✓
 - Transmits impulse to effector✓
 (Mark first ONE only) Any (1)
- 3.1.3 - Insulates✓ the neuron
 - causing it to conduct impulse faster✓/prevent a short circuit (2)
- 3.1.4 - There will not be a response✓ to the particular stimulus
 - Nerve impulse will not be carried to the effector✓/muscle/gland (2)

2015

1.1.2 C 1.1.4 A

1.2.1 Medulla oblongata

1.2.4 Meninges

- 2.4.1 (a) Medulla oblongata✓ (1)
- (b) Corpus callosum✓ (1)
- (c) Cerebellum✓ (1)
- 2.4.2 - Controls all voluntary activities✓/example
 - It contains centres that receives and interprets all the sensations✓/example
 - It is the seat of higher mental functions✓/example
 - Influences emotional behaviour/ example (Any 3) (3)

2.5

- Every organ and gland is controlled by two sets of nerves✓/double innervations
- that act antagonistically✓
- to control involuntary events✓/brings about homeostasis
- Sympathetic✓ nerves
- generally stimulates a response✓/example
- Parasympathetic✓ nerves
- generally inhibits a response✓/example (Any 4) (4)

