11. The effect that a neurotransmitter has on the postsynaptic membrane depends on:
   a. The intracellular concentration of sodium ions will increase, the frequency of neurotransmitter released
   b. the nature of the neurotransmitter
   c. the characteristics of the receptors
   d. the quantity of neurotransmitter released
   e. both the frequency of neurotransmitter release and the nature of the neurotransmitter

12. Regulation of the nervous system provides _______ (slow/relatively slow/swift) but _______ (long-lasting/brief) responses to stimuli.

13. Action potentials occur when the stimulus is (below/at/above) the threshold potential.

14. The refractory period occurs
   a. when the cell is hypersensitive to stimuli
   b. from the time an action potential begins until the normal resting potential has stabilised
   c. when the cell is depolarising
   d. during the time between the stimulus and the response

15. Repolarisation of the action potential begins when
   a. voltage regulated sodium channels open
   b. voltage regulated potassium channels open
   c. both answers are correct
   d. none of the above

16. The presence of myelin increases/decreases/does not affect the rate of impulse propagation. The velocity of propagation is also affected by axon length/diameter/shape. This is because longer/wider/curved axons offer greater/lesser electrical resistance to flow of current. As a result of this, such axons propagate action potentials faster/slower, than unmyelinated axons.

17. What is the cause of detrimental propagation?