0.5 pt (from the book)
Of the protein molecules embedded in the cell membrane of a neuron, the ones that recognize and bind to neurotransmitters are the ________ proteins.
   a. channel
   b. receptor
   c. pump
   d. structural

1 pt (from the book)
Depolarization of the postsynaptic membrane produces an ________, whereas hyperpolarization produces an __________.
   a. IPSP, EPSP
   b. EPSP, IPSP
   c. action potential, inhibitory potential
   d. autoimmune response, autoimmune inhibition

3 pts (1 pt each)
Name the three forces and/or cellular mechanisms affecting the membrane potential of a neuron.

1. ___________________________
2. ___________________________
3. ___________________________

1.5 pts (0.5 pts each)
Label whether concentration is greater inside (I) or outside (O) a typical neuron in the resting state.

_____ K⁺
_____ Na⁺
_____ Ca⁡²⁺

(quiz is double-sided!)
1 pt
When the action potential travels down the axon, why doesn't it begin to also travel backwards back towards the soma?

0.5 pts
How does a neuron use action potentials to indicate that the input stimulus strength has increased?
   a. Larger action potential
   b. More frequent action potentials
   c. Changing from sending action potentials to using graded potentials
   d. The action potential travels down the axon faster

2.5 pts (0.5 pts each)
Label each of the words below with a letter, a-e, such that the phrases fill out the list below to describe synaptic transmission between two neurons.

1. ______ (a)______ filled with ______(b)______ bind to the ______(c)______ membrane.
2. ______(b)_____ is released into the synaptic cleft, and diffuses.
3. ______(b)_____ binds to receptors on the ______(d)_______ side, opening _____(e)______.

** Answer here (fill in a letter, a-e, for each):

___ ion channel(s)
___ neurotransmitter
___ post-synaptic
___ pre-synaptic
___ vesicle(s)

BONUS (1 pt)
Ion channels selective for which ion participate in axo-axon synapses?