19 Co-ordination - answers

1 The nervous system and endocrine system help to co-ordinate the body's actions.

2 The central nervous system consists of the brain and spinal cord.

3 (a) The nerve fibres which carry impulses from the sense organs to the central nervous system are called sensory fibres (A).
(b) The nerve fibres which carry impulses from the central nervous system to the glands and muscles are called motor (B) fibres.

4 A neurone consists of a cell body (A) containing a nucleus surrounded by cytoplasm (B). Branching filaments, called dendrites (C), extend from the cell surface and make synapses (D) with other neurones. In sensory (E) and motor (F) neurones, one of the filaments is very long and is called a nerve fibre (G).

5 Of the three speeds suggested, 50 metres per second is the most likely speed of conduction of a nerve impulse.

6 (b) ‘Each part of the body is connected to its own region of the brain’, is the best explanation of our ability to identify the source of a nerve impulse.

7 Diagram A represents nerve fibres cut in cross-section and therefore comes from white matter. Diagram B shows multipolar neurones which constitute much of the grey matter.

8 Examples of reflex actions are change in size of the pupil of the eye in response to light intensity, blinking in response to foreign particles on the cornea, coughing or sneezing in response to irritation of the nasal passages and trachea or bronchi, knee jerk in response to a blow on the tendon of the leg extensor muscle, rapid removal of the hand from a hot or sharp object (any three).

9 In a spinal reflex, a sense organ (A) is stimulated to produce a nerve impulse which travels in a sensory fibre (B) to the spinal cord (C). Here, the fibre makes a synapse (D) with a relay neurone (E) which transmits the impulse to a motor (F) fibre. This fibre conducts the impulse to an effector (G) organ such as a muscle.

10 In a reflex knee jerk (a) the receptor is a stretch receptor in the leg extensor muscle, (b) the effector is the leg extensor muscle itself.

11 (a) Cerebellum - (ii) Balance and muscular co-ordination, (b) Medulla - (iii) Control of heart beat and breathing, (c) Cerebral hemisphere - (i) - Memory and reasoning, (d) Mid-brain - (iv) Eye movements.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Nervous system</th>
<th>Endocrine system</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speed of conduction</td>
<td>faster</td>
<td>slower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Route of conduction</td>
<td>nerves</td>
<td>blood system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area affected</td>
<td>very localised</td>
<td>rather general</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration of response</td>
<td>short-lived</td>
<td>longer lasting</td>
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Co-ordination - answers (continued)

13 The correct statement is (a). Adrenaline increases the heart rate and the rate at which glucose is released from the liver.

14 The pancreas produces the hormones glucagon and insulin.
(a) Glucagon is produced in response to a fall in the concentration of glucose in the blood; it stimulates the liver to release glucose.
(b) Insulin is produced in response to a rise in the concentration of glucose in the blood; it stimulates the liver to convert glucose to glycogen.

15 (a) The testes produce testosterone.
(b) The ovaries produce oestrogen and progesterone.

16 (a) Diabetes (insulin-dependent diabetes) is the condition which results from insufficient insulin.
(b) The diabetic is unable to control effectively the glucose concentration of the blood. The glucose concentration therefore fluctuates from dangerously high to dangerously low.
(c) Insulin-dependent diabetes is treated by regular injections of insulin, plus some dietary control.

17 ADH-anti-diuretic hormone, causes the kidneys to reabsorb more water from the renal tubules, so reducing the production of urine.
FSH-follicle-stimulating hormone, acts on the ovaries and promotes the maturation of the follicles.
LH-luteinising hormone, acts on the follicles to cause ovulation.
TSH-thyroid-stimulating hormone, stimulates the thyroid gland to produce thyroxine.