

PYQSide

NEET NEURAL CONTROL AND COORDINATION — TRANSMISSION OF IMPULSES (SYNAPSE, NEUROTRANSMITTERS) — PYQS

Max. Marks: 32

Questions: 8

Section A (MCQ)

Q.1 The specific receptors for neurotransmitters in a synapse are present on _____.

[NEET (UG) 2026]

- (1) Pre-synaptic membrane
- (2) Post-synaptic membrane
- (3) Myelin sheath
- (4) Schwann cell

Scan or tap for the full solution



Q.2 Select the incorrect statement regarding synapses :

[NEET (UG) 2022]

- (1) The membranes of presynaptic and postsynaptic neurons are in close proximity in an electrical synapse.
- (2) Electrical current can flow directly from one neuron into the other across the electrical synapse.
- (3) Chemical synapses use neurotransmitters.
- (4) Impulse transmission across a chemical synapse is always faster than that across an electrical synapse.

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Q.3 Receptor sites for neurotransmitters are present on

[NEET 2017]

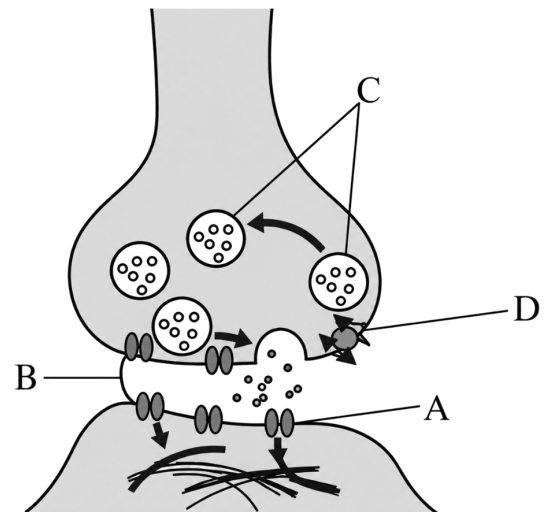
- (1) pre-synaptic membrane
- (2) tips of axons
- (3) post-synaptic membrane
- (4) membranes of synaptic vesicles.

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Q.4 A diagram showing axon terminal and synapse is given. Identify correctly at least two of A - D.

[NEET 2013]



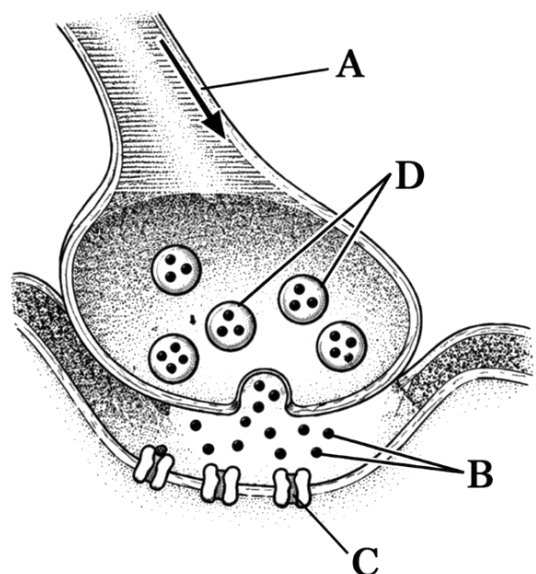
- (1) A - Receptor, C - Synaptic vesicles
- (2) A - Neurotransmitter, B - Synaptic cleft
- (3) C - Neurotransmitter, D - Ca^{++}
- (4) B - Synaptic connection, D - K^+

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Q.5 The figure shows an axon terminal and synapse. Select the option giving correct identification of labels A-D.

[NEET 2013 (Karnataka)]



- (1) C-Receptor, D-Synaptic vesicles
- (2) A-Axon terminal, B-Serotonin complex
- (3) A-Action potential, C-Neurotransmitter
- (4) B-Neurotransmitter, D-Receptor capsules

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Q.6 Alzheimer's disease in humans is associated with the deficiency of [AIPMT 2009]

- (1) glutamic acid
- (2) acetylcholine
- (3) gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA)
- (4) dopamine.

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Q.7 Which one of the following does not act as a neurotransmitter? [AIPMT 2006]

- (1) Cortisone
- (2) Acetylcholine
- (3) Epinephrine
- (4) Norepinephrine

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Q.8 Parkinson's disease (characterized by tremors and progressive rigidity of limbs) is caused by degeneration of brain neurons that are involved in movement control and make use of neurotransmitter

[AIPMT 2005]

- (1) acetylcholine
- (2) norepinephrine
- (3) dopamine
- (4) GABA

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ANSWER KEY

Ques.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Ans.	2	4	3	1	1	2	1	3			