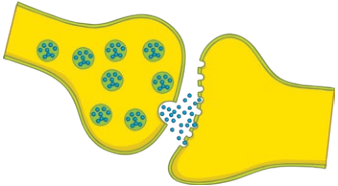
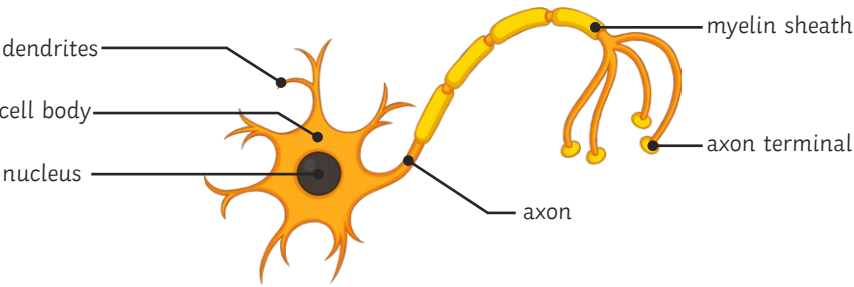
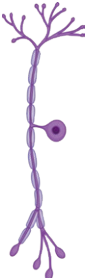


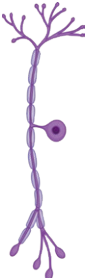


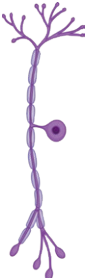




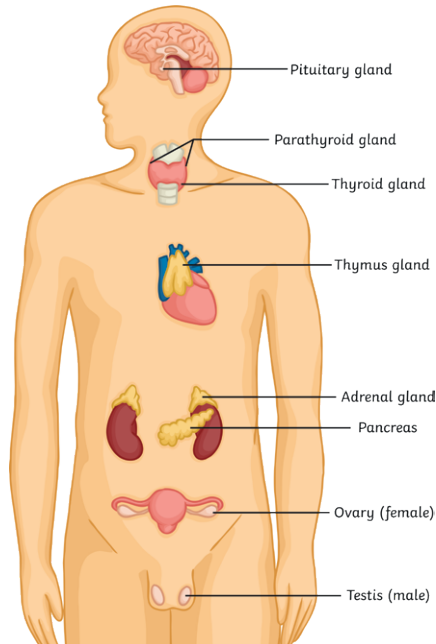
AQA GCSE Biology (Combined Science) Unit 5: Homeostasis and Response Knowledge Organiser

Homeostasis	Synapses	The Human Nervous System						
<p>Homeostasis is the regulation of a constant internal environment. The conditions are maintained to ensure optimum conditions for metabolism and changes in response to both internal and external fluctuations.</p> <p>In humans, homeostasis regulates the blood glucose (sugar) levels, the body temperature, CO₂ levels and water levels.</p> <p>The levels are monitored and regulated by automatic control systems which can be either nervous responses (coordinated by the nervous system) or chemical responses (coordinated by the endocrine system). Information about the environment is called a stimulus and is detected by a receptor. The information is processed by a central coordination system and a response is initiated by an effector.</p>	<p>A synapse is the gap where the ends of two neurons meet.</p>  <p>The information needs to be passed from one neuron to the next, but cannot be passed as an electrical impulse over the synapse (gap). Instead, the message is transmitted by chemical neurotransmitters.</p> <p>When the electrical impulse arrives at the terminal of the first neuron, it causes a release of neurotransmitter chemicals into the synapse. They travel across the gap and bind to receptor sites on the terminal of the next neuron.</p> <p>The receptor sites are specific for each type of neurotransmitter. A nerve impulse will only be created in the second neuron when a complimentary chemical binds.</p>	<p>The nervous system allows a fast, short-lived response to a stimulus in the surroundings. The information is received by a receptor, passed along the neurons (nerve cells) as an electrical impulse and results in a response.</p> <p>You might have to label the parts of a typical neuron:</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The axon is the main part of the nerve cell. It is a long, stretched-out fibre of cytoplasm which the electrical impulse will travel along. Some axons are surrounded in a layer of fatty cells called the myelin sheath and it helps to insulate the electrical impulse. The branched endings, dendrites, connect the neurons together to create a network. 						
<h2>The Nervous Pathway</h2>								
<p>A stimulus is a change in the environment (internally or externally). In a typical response to stimuli, this information is received by the receptor and sent as an electrical impulse along a sensory neuron towards the central nervous system (CNS). The CNS is comprised of the brain and spinal cord. Here, the impulse is passed through relay neurons and a response to the stimulus is coordinated. This could be consciously or subconsciously. The CNS sends information about the response along a motor neuron as an electrical impulse. The effector receives the impulse and carries out the response.</p> <p>[stimulus] → receptor → sensory neuron → CNS → motor neuron → effector → [response]</p> <p>Examples of receptors include rod and cone cells within the eye which respond to light and allow us to see. Or it could be the cells in the skin which respond to pressure or temperature changes allowing us to feel.</p> <p>An effector could be a muscle or a gland. In response, a muscle might contract to make a movement or a gland releases a chemical into the body.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1137 981 2139 1385"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1137 981 1473 1034">sensory neuron</th> <th data-bbox="1473 981 1809 1034">relay neuron</th> <th data-bbox="1809 981 2139 1034">motor neuron</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1137 1034 1473 1385">  </td> <td data-bbox="1473 1034 1809 1385">  </td> <td data-bbox="1809 1034 2139 1385">  </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			sensory neuron	relay neuron	motor neuron			
sensory neuron	relay neuron	motor neuron						
								



The Endocrine System

You should be able to identify the major glands of the endocrine system, as shown below.



A **reflex arc** begins with the **stimulus** e.g. a bee sting or a hot object on the skin. The stimulus is detected by the **receptor** cells and an electrical **impulse** is transmitted along the **sensory neuron**. The impulse is passed through **relay neurons** in the spinal cord or the **unconscious** areas of the brain. The response is coordinated **automatically** and sent along the **motor neuron** to the **effector** cells.

Hormones

Hormones are **chemical** messengers transported in the **bloodstream** to an effector where they can activate a response. They are produced and released from glands around the body which all make up the **endocrine system**. Hormones do a similar job to the neurons of the nervous system but there are some differences.

	neurons	hormones
speed	fast	slow
duration	short	long
target area	specific	general

The hormones released travel in the blood plasma to their **target cells** and affect only those certain cells. Hormones act on organs or cells where constant adjustments are made to maintain a stable state.

Some examples you should know:

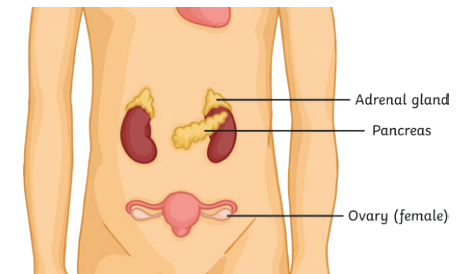
The **pituitary gland** produces a range of hormones including FSH and LH which help to regulate the menstrual cycle. The pituitary gland acts as a **master gland** because many of the hormones it releases control and coordinate the release of other hormones from other glands in the body.

Diabetes

There are two types of diabetes: type 1 and type 2.

Type 1 diabetes is a disorder affecting the pancreas. In type 1 diabetes, the pancreas does not produce enough insulin to control the blood sugar level and so the levels become higher than normal. Type 1 diabetes is usually treated by injections of insulin.

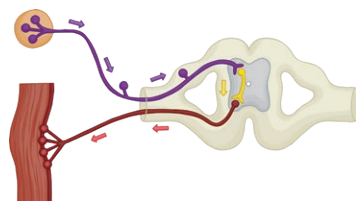
Type 2 diabetes is a disorder of effector cells which no longer respond to the hormones released from the pancreas. Type 2 diabetes can usually be managed through lifestyle choices such as maintaining a carbohydrate-controlled diet and regular exercise.



The risk of developing type 2 diabetes is higher in people who are obese (have a BMI >30).

Reflexes

A **reflex** is a fast and automatic response to a particular stimulus which may be harmful to the organism. They are quick because there is no conscious thought or process to deliver the response (they are an **involuntary** action). The pathway which carries the information about a reflex action is called a **reflex arc**.



Hormones in Human Reproduction

Oestrogen is the main reproductive hormone in females. It is produced in the **ovaries**. During puberty, this hormone increases and it stimulates an egg to be released from an ovary each month. This process is called **ovulation** and happens, on average, every 28 days.

Testosterone is the main reproductive hormone in males. It is produced in the **testes**. This hormone stimulates the production of sperm.

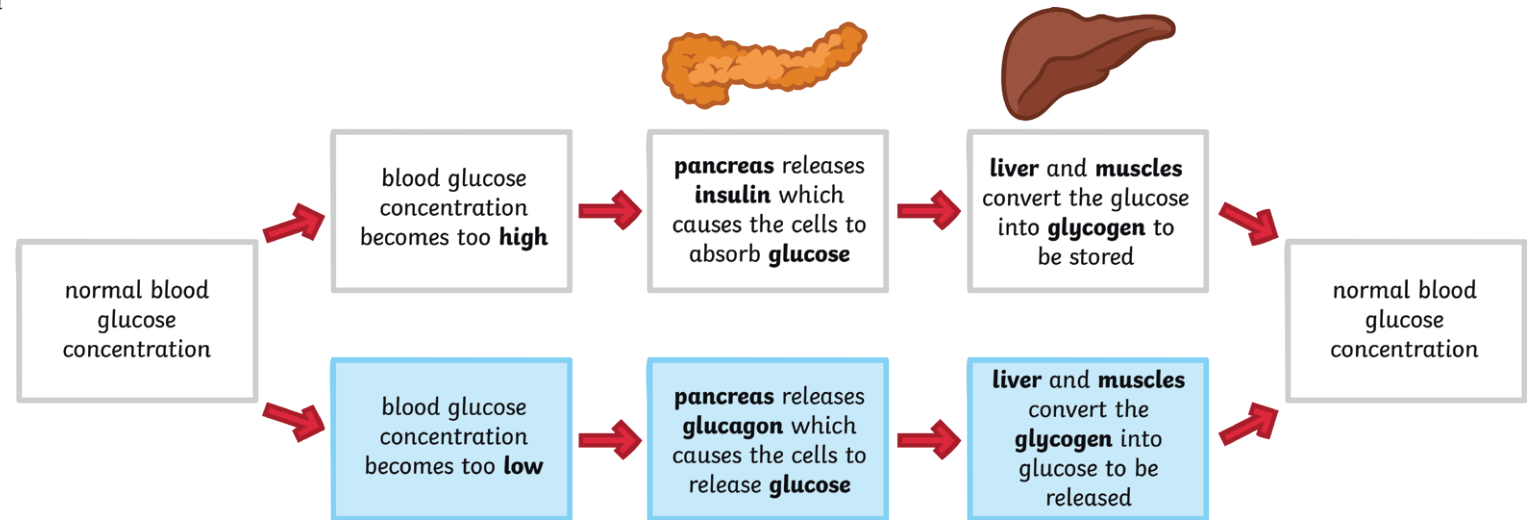


Control of Blood Glucose

The pancreas is the organ and gland which monitors and regulates the blood glucose concentration.

(HT only)

If the blood glucose concentration becomes too low, a negative feedback loop is triggered and the pancreas releases another hormone, **glucagon**, which acts on the liver and muscles to cause the stored **glycogen** to be converted back into **glucose** and released into the bloodstream.

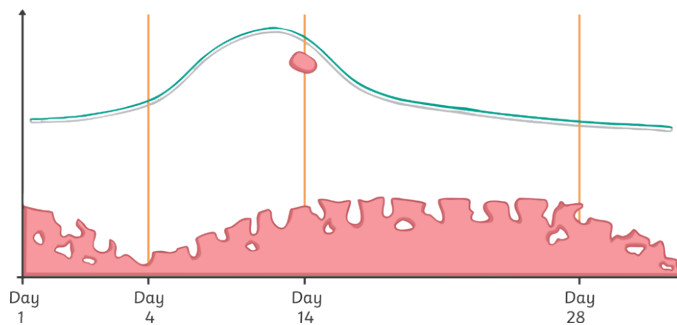


The Menstrual Cycle

The **menstrual cycle** occurs in females, approximately every **28 days**. It is a cyclical process of the building of the lining of the **uterus** and **ovulation**. If the **egg** become fertilised by a sperm, then **pregnancy** follows. If the egg is not fertilised, then the lining of the uterus is shed away and leaves the body as the **menstruation** (or period).

The whole cycle is controlled by four main reproductive hormones:

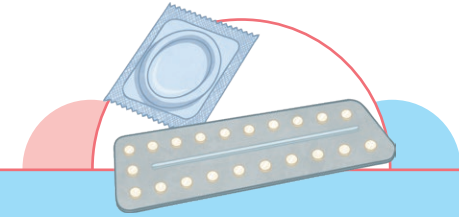
- follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)
- oestrogen
- luteinising hormone (LH)
- progesterone



Hormone	Where It Is Produced	Response Caused	Interaction with Other Hormones (HT only)
FSH	pituitary gland	An egg to develop in one of the ovaries.	Stimulates the production of oestrogen.
oestrogen	ovaries	The lining of the uterus builds up and thickens.	Stimulates the production of LH. Inhibits the production of FSH.
LH	pituitary gland	Ovulation (at around day 14 of the cycle).	Indirectly stimulates the production of progesterone.
progesterone	ovaries	The uterus lining to maintain.	Inhibits the production of LH.

Contraception

There are many different types of **contraceptive** (or birth control) methods. They are categorised as **hormonal** methods and **non-hormonal** methods.



Method	Hormonal or Non-Hormonal	How It Works	Pros and Cons
oral contraceptives ('the pill')	hormonal	Pill taken which contains hormones to inhibit FSH so that an egg does not mature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 Easily self-administered. Short-term effects. Can easily be reversed. Very reliable. 😞 May have mild side-effects associated. Could lead to pregnancy if missed. Does not protect from STIs.
injection, implant or skin patch	hormonal	Contains progesterone which is slowly released to inhibit the release of eggs for months or even years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 Administered through routine appointment at GP surgery. Requires little to no aftercare or maintenance. Very reliable. 😞 May take some time for effects to be reversed once removed. Does not protect from STIs.
condoms or diaphragm (female condom)	non-hormonal	Creates a physical barrier to prevent the sperm from reaching the egg.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 Easy to use. Short-term effects. Very reliable. Provides protection from most STIs. 😞 Can fail.
intrauterine devices (coil)	hormonal	The device is attached to the lining of the uterus and releases hormones or prevents the implantation of an embryo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 Requires little to no aftercare or maintenance. Very reliable. 😞 May take some time for effects to be reversed once removed. Does not protect from STIs.
spermicidal agents	non-hormonal	Contains chemicals to kill or immobilise sperm cells.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 Easy to use. Short-term effects. 😞 Does not protect from STIs. Less effective when used as the only method.
abstaining from intercourse (around the time of ovulation)	non-hormonal	Avoiding sexual intercourse when there is a likelihood of an egg being present in the oviduct.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😊 inexpensive 😞 Not always reliable.
surgery	non-hormonal	A surgical procedure carried out in men or women. In males, the vas deferens tubes are sealed or blocked to prevent the passage of sperm from the testes. In females, the fallopian tubes (oviducts) are sealed or blocked to prevent the passage of the egg from the ovaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 😞 Risks associated with surgery (such as infection). 😞 Difficult to reverse (if at all possible). Can take several months to be reliable.



Infertility (HT Only)

Depending on the reason for the **infertility**, there are different methods of treatment and technologies to help women become pregnant.

The hormones **FSH** and **LH** can be given in a '**fertility drug**' to help stimulate the normal cyclic processes and enable the woman to become **pregnant** naturally.

In Vitro Fertilisation (IVF) is a treatment which involves several stages:

- The woman is given FSH and LH to **stimulate the ovaries** to mature and release several eggs.
- The **eggs** are then collected from the woman and **fertilised** using **sperm** collected from the man. This is done in the lab (in vitro means "outside the living organism").
- The fertilised eggs develop into **embryos**.
- At the early stage of development (blastocyst), one or two embryos are inserted into the woman's **uterus** for **implantation**.
- If successful, the **pregnancy** progresses as normal.

Fertility treatments offer couples the chance to have their own baby. However, the processes are often very stressful and emotional. The success rates are low. The underlying causes of the infertility are not usually being treated. Fertility treatments can carry a higher chance of multiple births (twins, triplets or more), which carries a risk to both the mother and the unborn babies.

Adrenaline and Thyroxine (HT Only)

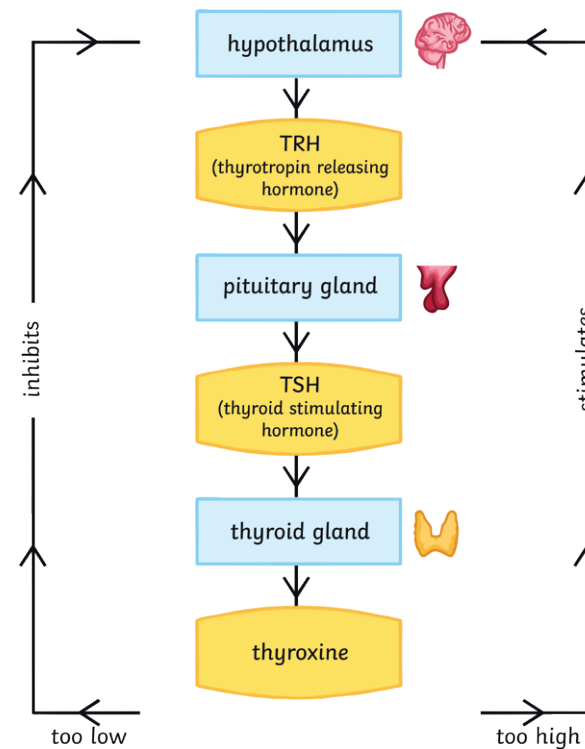
Adrenaline is a hormone produced by the **adrenal glands**. It is released in response to stress or fear. The hormone acts on major organs including the heart and lungs. The effect is to increase the heart rate and breathing rate and cause vasodilation (widening of the blood vessels), in order to supply the brain and muscles with more oxygen and glucose.

This prepares the body for a 'flight or fight' response to the fear or stress.

Thyroxine is a hormone produced by the **thyroid gland**. It stimulates the rate of **metabolism** in the body by controlling how quickly food products and oxygen are reacted, therefore controlling how quickly **energy** is released.

Negative Feedback of Thyroxine

A **negative feedback** system regulates the level of thyroxine in the body.



Required practical activity 7: plan and carry out an investigation into the effect of a factor on human reaction time.

The aim of the investigation is to **investigate out whether reaction times can be reduced with practice.**

Method:

In this experiment you are working with a partner and you are always using the opposite hand to your writing hand.

1. One of the pair sits upright on a chair and places their forearm on the table so that their hand is hanging over the edge of the table.
2. The other partner places a ruler vertically between the person sitting down's thumb and first finger. The thumb and first finger should be as far apart as possible.
3. Ensure the 0cm end of the ruler is pointing downwards.
4. Place the 0cm mark level with the top of the thumb and drop without telling your partner you are going to do it. Do tell them that the aim is for them to catch the ruler as quickly as possible.
5. Reading from the top of the thumb, record how many centimetres it took to catch.
6. Repeat nine more times.
7. Swap roles with your partner.
8. Using the reaction time conversion tables, convert your results from centimetres to reaction times (s).

The **independent variable** is the method for improvement e.g. amount of practice, use of caffeine

The **dependent variable** is the reaction time in seconds (converted from the cm taken to catch the ruler).

