サール・	今刊・ (土	文) 新細明體.	/
作みに・	子堂 (甲	人) 新猫奶痘。	(44
*\ h *	(本(本)		

Country Code:	Student Code:

The 21st INTERNATIONAL BIOLOGY OLYMPIAD

11th – 18th July, 2010 Changwon, KOREA

第21屆國際生物奧林匹亞競賽



PRACTICAL TEST 2 PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY

Total Points: 49
Duration: 90 minutes

實作試題 2 生理與解剖 共 49 分 可用時間: 90 分鐘

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

Dear Participants, 親愛的參賽者 格式化:項目符號及編號 • In this test, you have been given the following 2 tasks: Task I: The response of the rat cerebral cortex to skin stimulation (25 points) Task II: Anatomy of spider (24 points) 本試驗須完成下列兩項工作: : 鼠大腦皮層對的皮膚刺激的反應(25分) : 蜘蛛的解剖(24分) 格式化:項目符號及編號 • Write down your results and answers in the Answer Sheet. Answers written in the Question Paper will not be evaluated. 答案必須寫在「答案卷」上,否則不予計分。 • Please make sure that you have received all the materials listed for each task. If any ofthe listed items is missing, please raise your hand. 確實清點所有實驗器材,如有缺少請舉手。 格式化:項目符號及編號 • If you have any problem with your computer, raise your hand. 如有任何問題,請舉手。 格式化:項目符號及編號 • Stop answering and put down your pencil **immediately** after the end bell rings. The supervisor will collect the Question Paper and the Answer Sheet.

終止鈴響後,請立即停止作答並放下鉛筆。監試人員會來收取答案卷及試題卷。

Note: All animals used in the pictures and the described experiments were treated according to guidelines approved by the institutional animal care and use committee and conformed to the NIH guidelines on care and use of animals in research.

<u>圖片及實驗中使用的所有動物,均遵守美國衛生院及動物實驗研究委員會通過之指</u> 引處理。

Dear Participants,

• In this test, you have been given the following 2 tasks:

Task I: The response of the rat cerebral cortex to skin stimulation (25 points)

Task II: Anatomy of spider (24 points)

- Write down your results and answers in the Answer Sheet. Answers written in the Question

 Paper will not be evaluated.
- Please make sure that you have received all the materials listed for each task. If any of the listed items is missing, please raise your hand.
- If you have any problem with your computer, raise your hand.
- Stop answering and put down your pencil **immediately** after the end bell rings. The supervisor will collect the Question Paper and the Answer Sheet.

Note: All animals used in the pictures and the described experiments were treated according to guidelines approved by the institutional animal care and use committee and conformed to the NIH guidelines on care and use of animals in research.

PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY

生理與解剖

This practical test is composed of 2 tasks.

本試驗包括兩項工作:

TASK I. (25 points) The response of the rat cerebral cortex to skin stimulation

一: (25分) 鼠大腦皮層對皮膚刺激的反應

Welcome to the Electro-Physiology Laboratory!_歡迎來到電生理實驗室

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

Today you are going to examine one of the principles of how the brain works. This test is composed of 4 parts: one background section on how electrophysiological experiments are conducted and three experimental sections. You are required to answer a total of 15 questions by analyzing data presented on screen.

<u>今天你可以檢示大腦運作原理,此實作包括四部份:一背景資料告訴你電生理如何運</u>

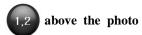
格式化:字型: (中文)新細明體, (中文)中文(台灣)

The home-page photo of the notebook computer shows the tools and equipment used in an

電腦上的首頁照片顯示出一個電生理實驗室所用的設備。

Press 按照片上方此鍵按鈕

electrophysiology laboratory.



The primary somatosensory (S1) cortex receives tactile information from a specific body surface region. These specialized receptive areas in the human brain is shown in **Figure 1.** A similar body representation within the rat S1 (**Fig. 2**) will be created from these experiments.

大腦中的體感覺神經 (S1)皮層能接受體表特別區域的觸覺資訊,人大腦中的特別接受區域如 **圖** 1,此區域在本實驗中可用大鼠體內一相似的 S1 代表(**圖** 2)。

Press 接



or



1. Background information 背景資料

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

1.1 Skull immobilization with brain exposure

The stereotaxic device is used to immobilize the skull (**Fig. 3**). The incisor bar is adjusted to make the skull surface horizontal (**Fig. 4**). Following a scalp incision, a hole is drilled in the skull over the location of S1, and a recording electrode (*a red, moving needle*) is inserted into the brain (**Fig. 5**). A micro-driver is used to move the electrode downward (25 µm/step) from the surface into the brain (**Fig. 6**).

1.1 頭骨固定

此裝置用以固定頭骨(圖 3),門牙棒可用以將頭骨位置調整至水平(圖 4)。切開頭皮後,在頭骨 S1 位置上方打一個洞,將一記錄用的探針(紅色移動針頭)插入腦內(圖 5)。一

微細調節器用以將探針向下移動 (25 μm/step),由表面插入腦中 (**圖 6**)

格式化:字型: Batang, (中文) 中文

格式化: 字型: MS Mincho 格式化: 字型: Batang

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

Press 接



or



1.2 S1 neuronal response following skin stimulation

The rat skin can be stimulated either mechanically with a cotton probe or electrically with an electrode. Following the electrical stimulation of forepaw digit (Fig. Fig. 7; a white, moving arrow), S1 neuronal activity is recorded using an electrode (Fig. Fig. 7; a red, moving needle). Using an oscilloscope (Fig. Fig. 8), S1 neuronal activity can be visualized (Fig. Fig. 9).

1.2 皮膚刺激後的S1 神經反應

可用棉針機械性接觸或以探針電擊來刺激大鼠皮膚,在以電刺激其前掌的腳趾後(圖7

白色移動箭頭),以探針記錄S1 的神經活性 ($oldsymbol{oldsymbol{\omega}}$ $\mathbf{7}$ 紅色移動針頭)。使用一示波器 ($oldsymbol{oldsymbol{\omega}}$ $\mathbf{8}$)即可

顯示 出S1 的神經活性 (**圖 9**)。





1.3 Response histogram

When an S1 neuron is responsive to the stimulation of a body part, the body part is within the receptive field (RF) of the neuron; a neuron does not show any response to the stimulation of body parts outside of its specified RF.

1.3 反應直條圖

當一S1 神經元對身體某部份的刺激有反應時,此身體部份即在此神經元的感受區 (RF) 內。神經元不會對在其感受區之外身體部份的刺激有反應。

Using the amplifier (Fig. 10) and the analyzer (Fig. 11), activities of many S1 neurons surrounding the electrode can be recorded (Fig. 12; left panel). Subsequently, single neuronal activities can be isolated (Fig. 12; spikes on the right panel). To quantify the S1 neuronal responses, the stimulation of the body part is repeated within a certain period of time, and the action potentials are accumulated to produce a histogram (Fig. 13). In the histogram, the X-axis 格式化: 靠左, 縮排: 第一行: 12.55字元, 不調整中文字與英文字間的距離

格式化:字型:非斜體

格式化: 字型: Batang

格式化: 字型: Batang

格式化:字型: Batang, (中文) 中文

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

經元中平均發火率 (Hz)。

stands for time (ms) before (-), the exact moment of (0), and after (+) stimulation. The Y-axis represents the mean firing rate (Hz) within the recorded neuron.

用放大器(圖10)及分析儀器(圖11)可記錄探針周圍許多S1神經元的活性(圖12左半)。· 接下來可分離記錄一個單一神經元的活性(圖 12 右半延伸線)。為定量 S1 神經元反應,可 重複刺激此身體部份一段時間,並累積動作電位以產生一直條圖 (**圖 13**)。 直條圖中,X-軸代表時間 (ms),其值在刺激之前為 (-)、當時為(0)、之後為 (+); Y-軸代表此被記錄的神





格式化: 靠左

格式化:字型:非粗體

格式化:字型: Batang

格式化:字型:非粗體

格式化:字型: Batang 格式化:字型: Batang

格式化:字型: Batang, (中文) 中文 (台灣)

格式化: 字型: Batang

格式化:字型: Batang

格式化: 字型: Batang

格式化: 字型色彩: 黑色 格式化:字型: (中文) 新細明體, (中文) 中文(台灣)

格式化: 間距 套用前: 0 點, 套用後

格式化:縮排:第一行: 12.55 字元,間距 套用後: 0 點,不調整中文字與英文字間的距離

0 點,不調整

格式化: 間距 套用後: 中文字與英文字間的距離

2. S1 neuronal response to forepaw digit stimulation

2. 對前掌趾頭刺激的 S1 神經元反應

2.1. Forepaw digit region in S1

For the location of recording electrode, x-y coordinates are drawn over the skull (Fig. 14). The* point where three bones meet (the bregma) is the origin (0, 0) of the coordinate system. Previous investigations reported that the point (0.3, 4.3) (Fig. 15) is one of the responding spots for stimulation of the 2nd forepaw digit (Fig. 16).

2.1. S1 中的前掌趾區域

<u>16).</u>

為使記錄探針定位,將頭骨標上 x-y 座標(圖14)。以三骨相接之處(前囪)為座標的原點、

(0,0)。之前的研究顯示:在(0.3,4.3)座標位置(圖15)為刺激前掌第二趾的反應點之一(圖

格式化: 靠左, 縮排: 第一行: 12.55字元, 不調整中文字與英文字間的距離

格式化: 字型: Batang

格式化:字型: (中文)新細明體, (中文)中文(台灣)

Press <u>按</u>



or



2.2. Mechanical stimulation

To find the general boundaries of the S1 region responding to stimulation of a specific skin area, it is better to perform mechanical stimulation prior to electrical stimulation. A recording electrode is positioned above the coordinate (0.3, 4.3) and is lowered stepwise at 25 μm/step (Fig. 17; *a red, moving needle*). The responses to mechanical stimulation of the 2nd forepaw digit are given in Table 2.2

2.2. 機械性刺激

為找出對一特別皮膚區刺激在S1 區域的反應範圍,電刺激前最好先執行機械性刺激。

將一記錄探針放在 (0.3, 4.3) 座標位置, 並在 25 μm/step逐步調降 (Fig. 17; 紅色移動針

頭)。對前掌第二趾的機械性刺激所產生的反應如表 2.2 所示。

格式化:字型: (英文)Batang, (中文) Batang

格式化:字型: (英文)Batang, (中文) Batang

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

Table 2.2

Fig.	Depth	Area of	S1 response to	S1 Response to	}
	(number of steps)	skin stimulation	skin stimulation	joint movement	
	深度(次數)	對皮膚的刺激	<u>S1 對皮膚刺激</u>	S1 對關節運動的反應	
		面積	的反應		L
18	0-30	Broad <u>寬</u>	Weak <u>弱</u>	no	<u> </u>
					ľ
19	31-48	Tip <u>前端</u>	Strong <u>強</u>	no	ļ
20	49-60	Broad <u>寬</u>	Weak <u>弱</u>	Strong <u>強</u>	ļ
					ľ

Press <u>按</u>





2.3 Electrical stimulation

A stimulating electrode is inserted into the 2^{nd} forepaw digit, whereas the recording electrode is inserted into the S1. The measured distance from the stimulating electrode to the recording one is 12 cm. The response of the S1 neuron to weak and strong stimuli is shown in Table 2.3. and Figures 21 and 22. (*Note the pop-up histogram at the bottom in both actions.*).

2.3 電刺激

將一刺激探針插入前掌第二趾,而將記錄探針插入 S1。測量由刺激探針到記錄探針之

距離為 12 cm。S1 神經元對強弱刺激的反應 如表 2.3. 及圖 21、22.所示 (注意二者下方出

現的直條圖)。

Table 2.3

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

格式化:字型: Batang

格式化: 行距: 1.5 倍行高

格式化: 行距: 1.5 倍行高

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體。(中文)中文(台灣) 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體。(中文)中文(台灣) 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體。(中文)中文(台灣) 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體。(中文)中文(台灣) 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體。(中文)中文(台灣)

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體。(中文)中文(台灣) 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體。(中文)中文(台灣) 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體。(中文)中文(台灣) 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體。(中文)中文(台灣) 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體。(中文)中文(台灣)

格式化:字型: Batang

格式化:字型: Batang

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

IBO 2010 KOREA PRACTICAL TEST 2 PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY

Action	Stimulus to 2 nd forepaw digit	Response of S1 neuron	格式化表格
<u>動作</u>	對第2前掌趾的刺激	S1 神經元的反應	格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)
Cursor on 21		No conspicuous spike	格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)
Cuisor on 21	Weak (0.1 mA) <u>弱</u>	110 conspicuous spike	格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)
游標在 21		無明顯尖峰	格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)
Cursor on 22		One conspicuous spike	格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)
Cursor on 22	Strong (2 mA) <u>強</u>	One conspicuous spike	
游標在 22		一個明顯尖峰	格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)
			格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

格式化:縮排:左0字元,第一行:0字元

- **Q1.** (1 point) Based on the results of mechanical and electrical stimulation, which of the following statements is correct?
 - A. The strongest response to mechanical stimulation is observed in neurons at 0.5-0.75 mm deep from the surface.
 - B. Neurons at a depth of 0.775-1.2 mm respond to the smallest skin area.
 - C. Neurons at a depth of 0.775-1.5 mm respond only to skin touch.
 - D. The thickness of the S1 cortex is less than 1mm.

E. The firing rate (Hz) of S1 neurons has no correlation with stimulus intensity. (1分) 根據機械性刺激及電刺激的結果,下列敘述何者正確 A. 在表皮下 0.5-0.75 mm 深度處之神經元對機械性刺激有最強的反應 縮排: 左: 0.89 公 B. 深度 0.775-1.2 mm 處的神經元對最小的皮膚區域反應 格式化: 縮排: 左: 0.92 公分 C. 深度 0.775-1.5 mm 處的神經元只對皮膚接觸反應 D. S1 皮層厚度小於 1mm. 格式化:縮排:左: 0.92 公分, 1.17 公分,間距 套用後: 0 點 E. S1 神經元的平均發火率(Hz)與刺激強度無關 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體, 文)中文(台灣) Q2. (1 point) Calculate the minimum (p) and maximum (q) velocities (unit: m/sec) of information transmission from the digit to the S1. 格式化: 靠左 (1分)計算信息由腳趾至 S1 傳遞最小(p)及最大(q)的速率(單位 m/sec)

Q3. (1 point) During the period of 6-15 ms after stimulation, what is the **net increase** in the mean

(1 分)在一強刺激(2 mA)後 6-15 ms,發火率(Hz)的淨增加值(▼)為多少?

value ($\overline{\mathbf{X}}$) of firing rate (Hz) evoked by strong (2 mA) stimulation?

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)

2.4. Response to a gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) antagonist

GABA is a neurotransmitter in the brain. The response of the S1 neuron to weak and strong stimuli following the topical application of a GABA antagonist (i.e., inhibitor of GABA action) to the S1 cortex is shown in Table 2.4 and Figures 23 and 24. (*Note the pop-up histogram at the bottom in both cases.*).

2.4. 對GABA 拮抗劑之反應

GABA是一種腦中的神經傳導物質,在S1皮層局部施加GABA 拮抗劑(如GABA反應抑制

<u>劑)後,S1 神經元對強弱刺激之反應顯示於表 2.4 及 圖 23、24 (注意二者下方出現的直條</u>

圖)。

Table 2.4

14010 2.1		
Action	Stimulus to 2 nd forepaw	Response of S1 neuron
<u>動作</u>	對前掌第二趾刺激	<u>S1神經元反應</u>
Cursor on 23	Weak (0.1 mA) <u>₩</u>	No conspicuous spike 無顯著尖峰
Cursor on 24	Strong (2 mA)強	Two conspicuous spikes <u>二顯著尖峰</u>

Q4. (2 points) Based on the results of before and after the antagonist application, which of the following statements is correct?

- A. The **net increase** in the mean firing rate (Hz) of the first peak in histogram **24** is about 2.14 times of that of the peak in histogram **22**.
- B. After the antagonist application, the mean firing rates (Hz) always increase regardless of stimulation intensity.
- C. The GABA antagonist inhibits excitatory synaptic activity in the S1.

格式化: 不加底線

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

格式化表格

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(「文)中文(台灣)

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣) 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

格式化:置中,縮排:左0字元

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

格式化:置中,縮排:左0字元

- D. Based on histogram **24**, a **net increase** in the mean firing rate (Hz) for the first peak is 4.5 times of the one for the second peak.
- E. The second peak in histogram **24** is not associated with S1 processing of the cutaneous input from the digit.

(2分) 根據施加拮抗劑前後之結果,下列敘何者正確?

A. 平均發火率 (Hz)的淨增加在直條圖 24 的第一個高峰約為直條圖 22 高峰的 2.14 倍

B. 不論刺激強度,施加拮抗劑後的平均發火率 (Hz)都會增加

C. GABA 拮抗劑抑制 S1 的刺激突觸活性

D. 根據直條圖 24,第一高峰平均發火率 (Hz)的淨增加為第二高峰的 4.5 倍

E. 直條圖 24 的第二高峰與 S1 處理由趾部皮膚的傳入無關.

格式化:縮排:凸出: 0.78 字元, 0.75 字元,第一行: -0.78 字元

格式化:字型: Batang, (中文) 中文

格式化:字型:粗體

格式化:字型:非粗體

格式化: 靠左

格式化:字型: (中文)新細明體, (中文)中文(台灣)

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

格式化: 靠左

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

Press 接



or



3. S1 neuronal response to hindpaw digit stimulation

S1 對後掌趾刺激的神經反應

- 3.1 Electrical stimulation
- 3.1 電刺激

Previous investigations reported that the point (-1.0, 2.5) is one of the responding spots for hindpaw digit stimulation (**Fig. 25**).

A recording electrode is lowered stepwise (25 μm/step) downward from the brain surface.

Responses of neurons at three locations (a=25 steps, b=41 steps, c=52 steps) along the vertical track are recorded (Fig. 26).

Following strong (2mA) electrical stimulation of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th hindpaw digits (Fig. 27), responses of the three neurons at **a**, **b**, and **c** are recorded (Fig. 29).

前人實驗報導指出座標點 (-1.0, 2.5) 是對後掌趾刺激的反應點之一 (**Fig. 25**). 記錄電極會從大腦表面向下以(25 μm/step)逐次降低,神經元在三個位置 (a=25 steps, b=41 steps, c=52 steps)沿著垂直方向的反應分別被記錄如(**Fig. 26**)。

在對第 2,3,4 後掌趾作強的電刺激之後(**Fig. 27**),此三個神經元 a, b, and c 的反應被記錄如 (**Fig. 29**)

3.2 Response to local anesthesia

3.2 對局部麻醉的反應

A local anesthetic drug applied to the 3rd hindpaw digit (**Fig. 28**, grey color) causes a sensory loss within 2 minutes, and the effect lasts for 30 minutes. Afterward, recovery of sensation gradually occurs. The drug effect completely disappears by 60 minutes post-application. When strong (2 mA) electrical stimulation is applied to the digit 40 minutes after drug application, the response of the three neurons is changed (**Fig. 30**)

對第 3 後掌趾施以局部麻醉藥 A 如(Fig. 28, 灰色) 導致感覺在 2 分鐘內喪失,其作用可 持續 30 分鐘。之後,感覺可逐漸復原。在施藥後 60 分鐘內此藥物作用完全消失,當在施 藥 40 分鐘後,對此掌趾施予強的(2 mA)電刺激,此三個神經元 a, b, and c 的反應發生改 變,如 (Fig. 30)。 **格式化:** 左右對齊,縮排:第一行: 0字元,行距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化: 字型: Times New Roman 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體 格式化: 字型: Times New Roman 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體 格式化:字型: (中文) 新細明體, 非 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體 格式化: 字型: Times New Roman, 非 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體 格式化: 字型: Times New Roman 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體 格式化: 字型: Times New Roman 格式化: 靠左, 縮排: 左 0.05 字元, 第一行: 0.91 字元 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體 格式化: 字型: Times New Roman 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體 格式化: 字型: Times New Roman 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,非 粗體 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,非粗體 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,非粗體 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,非 粗體 格式化: 字型: Times New Roman 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,非 粗體 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體

IBO 2010 KOREA PRACTICAL TEST 2 PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY	
<u> </u>	格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體
	格式化:字型: (中文) 新細明體, 非粗體, (中文) 中文 (台灣)

Q5. (1 point) Based on neural response before anesthesia (Fig. 29), choose the correct statement.

根據麻醉前的神經反應(Fig. 29), 選擇適當的敘述。

Case	<u>Neurons</u>	Stronger or longer response	Weaker or shorter response	
<u>案例</u>	神經元	較強或較長的反應	較弱或較短的反應	
<u>A</u>	Locations a, b and c	2 nd digit	3 rd digit	
<u>B</u>	Locations a , b and c	4 th digit	<u>3rd digit</u>	
<u>C</u>	Location b	4 th digit	2 nd digit	
<u>D</u>	During 3 rd digit stimulation, neurons at locations a and c have longer response			
	durations than neuron at location b .			
	<u>在第3趾的刺激時,位 \mathbf{a} and \mathbf{c} 於的神經元比位於 \mathbf{b} 者有較長的反應</u>			
<u>E</u>	Location a	4 th digit	Other digits	

格式化: 間距 套用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 20 點

Q6. (1 point) Based on neural response before anesthesia (Fig. 29), choose the correct statement.

√格式化: 行距: 固定行高 20 點

格式化: 行距: 固定行高 20 點, 不調整中文字與英文字間的距離

格式化: 行距: 固定行高 20 點

根據麻醉前的神經反應(Fig. 29),選擇適當的敘述。

A. All three neurons respond to 4th digit stimulation.

所有三個神經元對第4後掌趾的刺激均有反應

B. A single S1 neuron responds to the stimulation of only one digit.

_ 單一 S1 神經元僅會對一趾刺激有反應

C. Neurons at location **a** respond to the stimulation of more of the hindpaw digits than neurons at location **b**.

在位置a的神經元對刺激後掌趾的反應較在位置b的神經元者多

<u>D. Neurons at location **c** respond to the stimulation of more of the hindpaw digits than neurons at location **b**.</u>

在位置c的神經元對刺激後掌趾的反應較在位置b的神經元者多

E. All three neurons receive convergent sensory information from two or more digits.

所有三個神經元均可從兩個或以上的掌趾收到趨同感覺訊息

格式化: 行距: 固定行高 22 點

Q7. (1 point) Based on the responses shown by the neurons in all three locations in Figs. 29 and **30,** choose the **incorrect** statement.

根據在三個位置的神經反應如(Fig. 29 及 30)所示,選擇不正確的敘述。

Case	<u>Location of stimulation</u>	<u>Timing of response</u>	Magnitude of response	<u> </u>
	刺激位置	<u> 反應時間</u>	<u> </u>	
<u>A</u>	2 nd digit	40 min after drug application	Increased	*
		<u>施藥後 40 分鐘</u>	增加	
<u>B</u>	<u>3rd digit</u>	40 min after drug application	Decreased	1
		<u>施藥後 40 分鐘</u>	<u>降低</u>	V
<u>C</u>	4 th digit	40 min after drug application	Increased	1
		施藥後 40 分鐘	增加	1
<u>D</u>	2 nd and 4 th digits	Before and after drug	Greater in 4 th than in 2 nd	1
		<u>application</u>	digit	1
		<u>在施藥前、後</u>	第4長趾較第2者大	1
E	A neuron not responding	to a certain stimulus may respon	nd to it under certain	1
	<u>cConditions</u>			
	神經元對某刺激沒反應,可能在不同情況下會有反應			

格式化: 間距 套用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化: 間距 套用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 22 點, 不調整中文字與英文 字間的距離

格式化: 右: -0.08 公分, 行距: 固定行高 22 點, 不調整中文字與英文字間的距離

格式化:縮排:左0字元,右0字元, 間距 套用後:0點,行距:固定行高 22點

格式化: 右: -0.08 公分, 間距 套 用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 20 點

格式化: 右: -0.08 公分, 間距 套 用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 20 點

格式化: 右: -0.08 公分,間距 套 用後: 0 點,行距: 固定行高 20 點, 不調整中文字與英文字間的距離 格式化: 右: -0.08 公分, 間距 套 用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 20 點

格式化: 右: -0.08 公分, 間距 套 用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 20 點

格式化: 右: -0.08 公分. 間距 套 用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 20 點, 不調整中文字與英文字間的距離

格式化: 右: -0.08 公分, 間距 套 用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 20 點 **格式化:** 右: -0.08 公分, 間距 套 用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 20 點

格式化: 右: -0.08 公分, 間距 套 用後: 0點, 行距: 固定行高 20點, 不調整中文字與英文字間的距離

格式化: 右: -0.08 公分, 間距 套 用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 20 點

格式化: 右: -0.08 公分, 間距 套 用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 20 點

格式化: 右: -0.08 公分, 間距 套 用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 20 點, 不調整中文字與英文字間的距離 格式化: 右: -0.08 公分, 間距 套 用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 20 點

格式化: 右: -0.08 公分,間距 套 用後: 0 點,行距: 固定行高 20 點, 不調整中文字與英文字間的距離

格式化: 右: -0.08 公分, 間距 套 用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 20 點 格式化: 右: -0.08 公分, 間距 套 用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 20 點

格式化:縮排:左: 2.31 字元,行距: 0.15 字元, 凸出: 固定行高 22 點 Q8. (2 points) Based on the response after anesthesia (Fig. 30), select an appropriate inference.

-根據麻醉後的反應(Fig. 30),選擇適當的推論。

A. The drug is absorbed into the blood and is transferred to the S1.

藥物被吸收至血液中並轉移到 S1

B. The drug has changed the structure of peripheral nerve branches.

藥物已改變周邊神經分枝的構造

C. Neuronal response is not altered after local anesthesia.

神經反應不會在局部麻醉之後改變

D. The drug causes reversible, temporary changes in S1 neuronal synapses.

藥物導致 S1 神經突觸發生可逆轉之暫時改變

—<u>The change in response after anesthesia is due to newly-synthesized proteins within the S1.</u>

E. 麻醉後反應的改變是因為在 S1 內所新生成的蛋白質之故

按 Press





3. S1 neuronal response to hindpaw digit stimulation

3.1 Electrical stimulation

Previous investigations reported that the point (1.0, 2.5) is one of the responding spots for hindpaw digit stimulation (Fig. 25).

A recording electrode is lowered stepwise (25 µm/step) downward from the brain surface.

Responses of neurons at three locations (a=25 steps, b=41 steps, c=52 steps) along the vertical track are recorded (Fig. 26).

格式化:縮排:左0字元,第一行:字元,間距 套用後:0點,行距:尼定行高22點

格式化: 行距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化: 縮排: 左 1,86 字元,第一行: 0 字元,間距 套用後: 0 點,行距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化: 行距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化:縮排:左: 1.41 公分, 行距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化: 行距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化: 字型: Times New Roman

格式化:縮排:左: 1.41 公分,行距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體格式化:行距:固定行高 22 點

格式化:縮排:左: 1.41 公分, 行距: 固定行高 22 點

(格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體(格式化: 行距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化:縮排:左: 1.41 公分,右: 0.17 公分,行距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化: 字型: (中文) 新細明體 **格式化:** 行距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化: 縮排: 左: 0.93 公分, 凸出: 2.84 字元, 行距: 固定行高 22 點, 編號 + 階層: 1 + 編號樣式: A, B, C, … + 起始號碼: 1 + 對齊方式: 左 + 對齊: 2.25 公分 + 縮排: 2.25 公分

IBO 2010 KOREA PRACTICAL TEST 2 PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY

Following strong (2mA) electrical stimulation of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th hindpaw digits (Fig. 27), responses of the three neurons at a, b, and c are recorded (Fig. 29).

3.2 Response to local anesthesia

A local anesthetic drug applied to the 3rd hindpaw digit (**Fig. 28**, *grey color*) causes a sensory loss within 2 minutes, and the effect lasts for 30 minutes. Afterward, recovery of sensation gradually occurs. The drug effect completely disappears by 60 minutes post application. When strong (2 mA) electrical stimulation is applied to the digit 40 minutes after drug application, the response of the three neurons is changed (**Fig. 30**).

Q5. (1 point) Based on neural response before anesthesia (Fig. 29), choose the correct statement.

Case	Neurons Neurons	Stronger or longer response	Weaker or shorter response	
A	Locations a, b and c	2 nd -digit	3 rd digit	
B	Locations a, b and c	4 th digit	3 rd digit	
E	Location b	4 th -digit	2 nd -digit	
Đ	During 3 rd digit stimulation, neurons at locations a and c have longer response			
	durations than neuron at location b.			
E	Location a	4 th -digit	Other digits	

Q6. (1 point) Based on neural response before anesthesia (Fig. 29), choose the correct statement.

- A. All three neurons respond to 4th digit stimulation.
- B. A single S1 neuron responds to the stimulation of only one digit.
- C. Neurons at location **a** respond to the stimulation of more of the hindpaw digits than neurons at location **b**.
- D. Neurons at location **c** respond to the stimulation of more of the hindpaw digits than neurons at location **b**.
- E. All three neurons receive convergent sensory information from two or more digits.

Q7. (1 point) Based on the responses shown by the neurons in all three locations in Figs. 29 and

30, choose the incorrect statement.

Case	Location of stimulation	Timing of response	Magnitude of response
A	2 nd -digit	40 min after drug application	Increased
₽	3 rd -digit	40 min after drug application	Decreased
C	4 th - digit	40 min after drug application	Increased
Đ	2 nd and 4 th digits	Before and after drug	Greater in 4 th than in 2 nd
		application	digit
E	A neuron not responding	to a certain stimulus may respon	nd to it under certain
	conditions		

Q8. (2 points) Based on the response after anesthesia (Fig. 30), select an appropriate inference:

格式化:縮排:左: 0.15 字元, 凸出: 2.31 字元

- A. The drug is absorbed into the blood and is transferred to the S1.
- B. The drug has changed the structure of peripheral nerve branches.
- C. Neuronal response is not altered after local anesthesia.
- D. The drug causes reversible, temporary changes in S1 neuronal synapses.
- E. The change in response after anesthesia is due to newly synthesized proteins within the \$1.

Press接 or 31

格式化: 間距 套用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 22 點

4. S1 body map S1 身體地圖

4.1 Normal S1 map 正常S1 地圖

31) is obtained (**Note**: the electrode is moved along the x or y axis by the distance of 0.5 mm). If the computer cursor is laid on each symbol $(\bigcirc, \bullet, \blacktriangle, \square)$, the

Following repeated stimulation/recording procedures, the normal S1 body map (Fig.*

abbreviation for appropriate body surface is shown as a note and, at the same time, the equivalent body position will be depicted at the bottom. The following table provides the anatomical term for each abbreviation used in the figure.

經過重複刺激/記錄過程,S1(圖 31), (附記:電極是沿著 X 軸或 Y 軸每次移動 0.5 mm),

如果電 Abbreviations 縮寫 <u>腦 游 標</u> 指在各 Ħ Forelimb 前肢 記號(○, Forepaw_ 前掌 **Forelimb** fp 前肢 fpd 1-5 forepaw digits 1 5 山) 上 forelimb muscle 前肢肌肉 fm 時,其 hl hindlimb 後肢 適當的 hindpaw 後掌 **Hindlimb** hp 體表部 位 縮 寫 後肢 hpd 1-5 hindpaw digits 1 5 後掌 1 5 趾 顯示如" hindlimb muscle 後肢肌肉 hm 註記", **Trunk** trunk 軀幹 ŧ 同時對 應於身 mystacial vibrissa 口鬚 **Vibrissa** mv 體的位 rostral vibrissa 吻鬚

<u>述在下方。下表提供一在圖中所使用各個縮寫的解剖名詞。</u>

	Abbreviations 縮寫	
<u>Forelimb</u>	<u>Fl</u>	Forelimb 前肢
前肢	<u>Fp</u>	Forepaw 前掌

格式化: 底線

格式化:縮排:第一行: 0字元,間距套用後: 0點,行距: 固定行高22點,不調整中文字與英文字間的距離

格式化: 間距 套用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化:縮排:第一行: 0 字元,間距 套用後: 0 點,行距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化表格	
格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,文)中文(台灣)	(中
格式化: 行距: 固定行高 22 點	
格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體, 文)中文(台灣)	(中
格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,文)中文(台灣)	(中
格式化: 行距: 固定行高 22 點	

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

格式化: 行距: 固定行高 22 點 格式化:字型: (中文) 新細明體, (中 文) 中文(台灣)

格式化:字型: (中文) 新細明體, (中文) 中文 (台灣) **格式化:**置中, 行距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化:德文(德國)

格式化:德文(德國)

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣),(其他)德文(德國)

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

格式化: 行距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

格式化: 行距: 固定行高 22 點 格式化表格

格式化: 行距: 固定行高 22 點

IBO 2010 KOREA PRACTICAL TEST 2 PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY

	<u>fpd 1-5</u>	forepaw digits 1-5 前掌 1-5 趾	
	<u>Fm</u>	forelimb muscle 前肢肌肉	
	<u>HI</u>	hindlimb 後肢	
<u>Hindlimb</u>	<u>Hp</u>	hindpaw 後掌	格式化: 行距: 固定行高 22 點
<u>後肢</u>	<u>hpd 1-5</u>	hindpaw digits 1-5 後掌 1-5 趾	
	<u>Hm</u>	hindlimb muscle 後肢肌肉	
Trunk 軀幹	T	trunk 軀幹	格式化: 行距: 固定行高 22 點
<u>Vibrissa</u>	Mv	mystacial vibrissa 口鬚	格式化: 行距: 固定行高 22 點
<u>觸鬚</u>	Rv	rostral vibrissa 吻鬚	
			格式化: 縮排:第一行: 0 字元, 間距套用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 22 點

	Abbreviations 縮寫				
	<u>#</u>	Forelimb 前肢			
<u>Forelimb</u>	<u>£</u>	Forepaw 前掌			
前肢	fpd 1-5	forepaw digits 1.5 前掌 1.5 趾	_	各式化 :挪威文 各式化 :挪威文	(巴克摩)
	<u>fm</u>	forelimb muscle 前肢肌肉	*	各式化 :挪威文	(巴克摩)

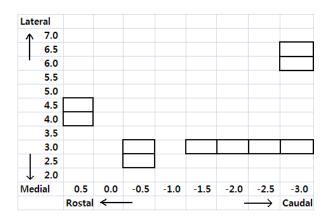
	<u>#</u>	hindlimb 後肢	株式化: 縮排: 第一行: 0 字元
<u>Hindlimb</u>	<u>hp</u>	hindpaw 後掌	
<u>後肢</u>	hpd 1-5	hindpaw digits 1.5 後掌 1.5 趾	格式化: 英文 (美國) 格式化: 英文 (美國)
	hm	hindlimb muscle 後肢肌肉	格式化:英文 (美國)
Touch			
Irunk 軀幹	<u>ŧ</u>	trunk 軀幹	
<u>Vibrissa</u>	mv	mystacial vibrissa 口髪	格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)
圈景	PV	rostral vibrissa - 吻髪	
			格式化: 行距: 單行間距

Q9. (5 points = 0.5×10) Find the following points (n=10) from **Fig. 31** and fill in the blanks with

abbreviations (i.e., notes within the boxes of the screen) for body surfaces.

從 Fig. 31 找到下列位點(n=10),以縮寫填入方格中(及在螢幕上的方格內註記)

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)



Q10. (1point) Based on the answers to Q9, which of the following statements is correct? 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣) 根據 Q9 的答案,下列敘述何者正確? A. The **fpd4** region is medial to the **fpd2** region. 格式化:字型: (中文)新細明體, (中文)中文(台灣) fpd4 區域較 fpd2 區域靠近中央 B. The **hpd2** region is medial to the **hpd4** region. __hpd2 區域較 hpd4 區域靠近中央 C. The ${\bf fl}$ region is rostral to the ${\bf hp}$ region. 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣) _fl區域較hp區域靠近吻端 D. The ${\bf fl}$ region is caudal to the ${\bf t}$ region. 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣) _fl 區域較 t 區域靠近尾端 E. The mvB2 region is lateral to the mvA3 region. mvB2 區域較 mvA3 區域靠近外側 格式化:字型: (中文)新細明體, (中文)中文(台灣) Q11. (1 point) Based on the normal S1 map, what can you conclude about the following areas?

归榜了兴 C1 16回	ルム・ナープラリティト/日ズリ/ディチ/ナ/A O	
依塚正吊 31 州画)	你能由下列區域得到何種結論?	

格式化:字型:非粗體

格式化: (中文) 中文 (台灣)

格式化:字型:非粗體

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

Case	Smaller area	Larger area	
	小區域	<u>大區域</u>	格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)
A	Forelimb ($\mathbf{fl} + \mathbf{fp} + \mathbf{fpd} + \mathbf{fm}$)	Hindlimb (hl + hp + hpd + hm)	格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)
	前腳	<u>後腳</u>	格式化:字型: (中文)新細明體, (中文)中文(台灣)
В	Forelimb ($\mathbf{fl} + \mathbf{fp} + \mathbf{fpd} + \mathbf{fm}$)	Trunk (t)	格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)
	前腳	<u> 軀幹</u>	格式化:字型: (中文)新細明體, (中文)中文(台灣)
С	Hindlimb (hl + hp + hpd + hm)	Trunk (t)	
	後腳	<u>軀幹</u>	格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)
D	Mystacial vibrissa (mv)	Rostral vibrissa (rv)	格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)
	□鬚	<u>吻鬚</u>	格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)
Е	Forelimb ($\mathbf{fl} + \mathbf{fp} + \mathbf{fpd} + \mathbf{fm}$)	Vibrissa (mv + rv)	格式化:字型: (中文)新細明體, (中文)中文 (台灣)
	前腳	觸鬚	格式化:字型: (中文)新細明體, (中文)中文(台灣)
			格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

Q12. (1 point = 0.5×2) In the hindlimb region, S1 neurons receiving sensory information overlap with the motor neurons that cause muscle contraction. Find a coordinate (unit: mm) which supports this observation.

在後腳區域,S1 神經元接收感覺此訊息和運動神經元,重疊造成肌肉收縮,找出一個座

標,(單位:mm)能支持這個觀念

格式化:字型:非粗體

格式化:縮排:左:0公分,第一行:0字元

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

Press 接



or



格式化:字型:粗體

格式化: 間距 套用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 22 點, 不調整中文字與英文字間的距離

4.2 Change in S1 body map after digit amputation

4.2 截趾後, S1 身體地圖的改變

By reducing the distance between checkpoints (**Note:** the electrode is moved along the x or y axis by the distance of 0.2 mm), a more precise map for the hindpaw region is obtained (**Fig. 32**). Surgery is performed to remove the **4**th hindpaw digit. At 4 weeks after digit amputation, a new body map is obtained (**Fig. 33**).

藉由減少檢驗點的距離(提示:電極在 X 或 Y 軸上每次移動 0.2 mm),可得到一個更精細 後腳掌部位的地圖(**Fig. 32**).。以外科手術將後腳掌第 4 趾切除,在切除 4 週後,可獲得一 個新的身體地圖(**Fig. 33**) 格式化:字型:粗體

格式化:字型:粗體

格式化:字型:粗體

格式化:字型:粗體

格式化:縮排:第一行: 11.85字元,間距 套用後: 0點,行距: 固定行高22點,不調整中文字與英文字間的距離

格式化: 間距 套用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 22 點, 不調整中文字與英文字間的距離

格式化:字型:非粗體

格式化: 間距 套用後: 0 點,行距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化: 行距: 固定行高 22 點

Q13. (4 points = 0.5×8) Put the cursor on the corresponding spots within Figs. 32 and 33, and notice where the post-amputation response is different from the normal response. For the locations where alterations occurred, fill in the appropriate table boxes with the **abbreviations** (i.e., *notes within the boxes of the screen*) for the digit numbers (you will fill in 4 boxes on each table, for a total of 8 boxes).

將游標至於 Figs. 32 and 33 的對應點上,可觀察到切除後的反應與正常的反

應在何處不同?在這些產生變化的位置,於下列表格中填入適當的手指骨或腳趾編號的縮寫代號,(即填在螢幕上的方格中),(每個表格中的四格都要填寫,總共有8

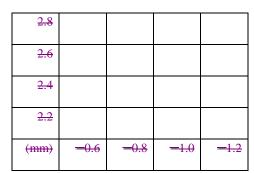
格)。

Normal <u>正常</u> lateral 側邊

2.8				
2.6				
2.4				
2.2				
(mm)	-0.6	-0.8	-1.0	-1.2

→ - caudal 尾端

hpd4 amputated <u>截肢</u> lateral 側邊



→ - caudal 尾端

Normal 正常

lateral 側邊

<u>2.8</u>				
<u>2.6</u>				
2.4				
2.2				
<u>(mm)</u>	<u>-0.6</u>	<u>-0.8</u>	<u>-1.0</u>	<u>-1.2</u>

→ caudal 尾端

hpd4 amputated 截肢

lateral 側邊

2.8				
<u>2.6</u>				
2.4				
2.2				
<u>(mm)</u>	<u>-0.6</u>	<u>-0.8</u>	<u>-1.0</u>	<u>-1.2</u>

→ caudal 尾端

格式化:字型:粗體

格式化: (中文) 中文(台灣)

格式化:字型:粗體,(中文)中文(台灣)

格式化: (中文) 中文(台灣)

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,粗體,(中文)中文(台灣)

格式化: 靠左, 定位停駐點: 3.49 字元, 左 + 8.29 字元, 中

IBO 2010 KOREA PRACTICAL TEST 2 PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

Q14. (1 point) What changes occurred in the S1 body map after digit amputation?

在 S1 身體地圖在截肢之後,會有何改變發生?

 格式化:字型:(中文) 文)中文(台灣)	新細明體,	(中

格式化:字型: (中文)新細明體, (中文)中文(台灣)

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

Case	Activation of neurons by stimulation of	Became responsive to
	刺激之神經啟動	<u>變得有反應</u>
A	hpd3	hpd2
В	hpd3	hpd2 or hpd5
С	hpd4	hpd2
D	hpd4	hpd3 or hpd5
Е	hpd5	hpd2 or hpd3

Press 接



or



格式化: 間距 套用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 22 點, 不調整中文字與英文字間的距離

4.3 Biochemical and histological changes after digit amputation

截趾後生化與組織上的改變

(1) Biochemical changes (Fig. 34)

生化改變(圖 34)

Glutamate is a neurotransmitter. To explore the molecular basis of S1-body-map reorganization following amputation, changes in the amount of glutamate- and GABA- receptors in S1 tissue were tracked over an extended period of time. The amount of glutamate-receptors (green curve) increased by 250% of control (dotted line) at 1 week after the 4th hindpaw digit amputation; whereas, the amount of GABA-receptors (blue curve) rose to 180% of control at 4 weeks post-amputation.

<u>麩胺酸是一種神經傳導物質,要了解在截趾後 S1 身體地圖重組的分子基礎。麩胺酸及GABA- 受器在存在 S1 組織上的量被長期追蹤。麩胺酸受器的量(綠色曲線),在第四後腳指截肢後一周,為控制組(虛線)之 250%。而 GABA 受器(藍色曲線),在截趾後四周增加為控制組的 180%。</u>

格式化: 間距 套用後: 0.25 行, 行 距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化: 間距 套用後: 0.25 行, 行距: 固定行高 22 點, 不調整中文字與英文字間的距離

格式化: 間距 套用後: 0.25 行, 行 距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化: 間距 套用後: 0 點, 行距: 固定行高 22 點

格式化: 間距 套用後: 0.25 行, 行 距: 固定行高 22 點

(1) Biochemical changes (Fig. 34)

Glutamate is a neurotransmitter. To explore the molecular basis of S1 body map reorganization following amputation, changes in the amount of glutamate and GABA receptors in S1 tissue were tracked over an extended period of time. The amount of glutamate receptors (green curve) increased by 250% of control (dotted line) at 1 week after the 4th hindpaw digit amputation; whereas, the amount of GABA receptors (blue curve) rose to 180% of control at 4 weeks post-amputation.

(2) Histological changes (Fig. 35)

組織學上的改變(圖35)

Using transverse sections of S1 tissue, the location of glutamate- or GABA-receptors on the neuronal surface can be visualized using antibodies against those receptors. Immunostaining of the S1 cell surface (asterisks) shows that glutamate-receptors (**a** and **c**, arrows) increase at 1 week post-amputation, whereas GABA-receptors (**b** and **d**, arrows) rise at 4 weeks post-amputation.

利用 S1 組織的橫切,可藉由抗體與受器的結合,來檢視麩胺酸或 GABA 受器在神經表面的位置。S1 細胞表面 (星號) 的免疫反應,顯示麩胺酸受器 (a 及 c 箭頭)。在截趾後一周增加,而 GABA 受器 (b 及 d 箭頭),在截趾後四周增加。

Using transverse sections of S1 tissue, the location of glutamate or GABA receptors on the neuronal surface can be visualized using antibodies against those receptors. Immunostaining of the S1 cell surface (asterisks) shows that glutamate receptors (a and c, arrows) increase at 1 week post amputation, whereas GABA receptors (b and d, arrows) rise at 4 weeks post amputation.

格式化: 間距 套用後: 0.25 行, 行距: 固定行高 22 點, 不調整中文字與英文字間的距離

格式化: 間距 套用後: 0.25 行, 行 距: 固定行高 22 點 Q15. (2 points) Based on Figs. 33, 34, and 35, choose the incorrect statement 根據圖 33 - 35 選出 不正確 的敘述 格式化:字型:非粗體 格式化:縮排:左:0 公分,凸出: 2.47 字元 格式化:字型:粗體 A. An increase in neuronal excitability is observed at 1 week after amputation, 格式化:字型: (中文) Batang 增加神經的興奮能力,在截趾後一周被觀察到 1.43 公分, 取 B. An increase in neuronal inhibition is observed 4 weeks after amputation, 格式化:字型:(中文) Batang 增加神經的抑制性,在截趾後四周被觀察到 格式化:縮排:左: 消項目符號與編號 1.43 公分, 取 C. In the normal state, the S1 body map is maintained by a balance between excitatory 格式化:字型:(中文) MS Mincho sensory input and local inhibition within the cortex. 在正常狀況下,S1 身體地圖,是藉由興奮感覺的刺激及皮質內部區域性抑 1.43 公分, 取 **格式化**:縮排∴左: 消項目符號與編號 制來維持 D. During 1-4 weeks after amputation, the balance between excitatory input and local 格式化:字型:(中文) Batang inhibition is always maintained. Đ. 在截趾後1-4周內,興奮刺激之局部抑制的平衡,是一直被維持的。 1.43 公分, 取 E. Electrophysiological changes at 4 week after amputation are accompanied by biochemical 格式化: 字型: (中文) Malgun Gothic, (中文) 韓文 and histological changes in S1 tissue, 在截趾後,電生理的改變是伴同 S1 組織中生化及組織學上的改變。 1.43 公分, 取 E.

Hope you've got interested in Neuroscience.



Let's dissect a spider and be a Spiderman!

TASK II. (24 points) Anatomy of spider

二:(24分)蜘蛛的解剖

Caution: Handle carefully, because only one spider will be provided for each student.

注意: 小心操作!每人只能用1隻蜘蛛!

Please note that the vials are labeled Venom gland, Silk gland, Heart, and Book lung in English.

<u>注意小標本瓶上有**毒腺、絲腺、心臟**及**書肺**的英文標示</u>

This task is composed of 2 parts. 本試題分為兩部份:

Part I. (14 points) Exploration of the spider cephalothorax.

第一部分: (14分) 蜘蛛頭胸部的探索

 ${\bf Q16.\ Both\ spiders\ and\ insects\ are\ members\ of\ phylum\ Arthropoda.\ In\ general,\ insects\ have\ two}$

kinds of eyes; compound eye and single eyes (ocelli). Examine the spider specimen

carefully under the microscope and answer the following questions.

蜘蛛及昆蟲均為節肢動物門的成員,昆蟲通常有複眼及單眼(小眼)兩種眼,在顯←——【格式化: 縮排: 左 2.21 字元

微鏡下檢查蜘蛛標本,回答下列問題。

Q16.1. (2 points) Record the types and total number of the spider's eyes.

(2分)記錄蜘蛛眼睛的種類及數目

格式化:縮排:左:0公分

格式化:縮排:左 0.87 字元

格式化: 左 3.75 字元

格式化:字型:(中文) Batang

格式化: 階層 1, 縮排: 第一行: 0 公分, 左 0.87 字元

Q16.2. (2 points) Generally, spider's eyes are arranged around its head in two distinct rows; i.e. the anterior and posterior rows. Within each row, the inner pair of eyes are designated as medial, while the outer pair is described as lateral (Table 1). Each eye is defined using two anatomical terms: anterior vs. posterior and medial vs. lateral. Examine the specimen and draw, the relative position of eyes in the figure on the Answer Sheet. Label the drawn eyes with specific codes given in Table 2.

(2分)通常蜘蛛的眼睛會在其頭部排為前後兩排,在每排中央的一對稱作中眼、外側 一對稱作側眼(表 1)。因此每個眼睛在解剖學上可用前或後、中或側表達。檢查標本, 在答案卷的圖中畫出眼睛的相對位置。以表 2 中所給的編碼來標示 你所畫出的各個 眼睛。 格式化:字型: (中文) Batang

格式化:字型: (中文) Batang,非 粗體,不加底線

格式化:字型:(中文)Batang

格式化:字型: (中文) Batang, 非粗體, 不加底線

格式化: 字型: (中文) Batang

格式化: 字型: (中文) Batang, 非 粗體, 不加底線

格式化:字型:(中文) Batang

格式化:縮排:左 0 字元,不調整中文字與英文字間的距離

格式化:縮排:左0字元

格式化: 左右對齊, 縮排: 左 4.02 字

Table 1. Terms of anatomical position

表 1、解剖位置用詞

Anterior 前	situated near or toward the head	較靠前方
Posterior 後	opposite of anterior	較靠後方
<u>Medial</u> 中	toward the midline of the body	靠近體中線
<u>Lateral 側</u>	Away from the midline	遠離體中線

Table 2. Codes for spider eyes

表 2、蜘蛛眼睛編碼

Code 編碼	Terminology of spider eyes 用詞蜘蛛眼睛之敘述用
Code am may	<u> </u>
AME	Anterior Medial Eye 前中眼
ALE	Anterior Lateral Eye 前側眼
DME	Posterior Medial Eye 後中眼
<u>PME</u>	Posterior Median Eye 核中版
PLE	Posterior Lateral Eye 後側眼

Q17. Spiders can be divided into two suborders based on the positions of the cheliceral fangs.

Using the forceps, examine the movement of the spider fangs under the dissecting microscope. Then, answer the following questions.

依據毒牙的位置,蜘蛛能分為兩個亞目。以鑷子協助,在解剖顯微鏡下檢查蜘蛛毒

Q17.1. (1 point) What is the striking direction of the fangs?

牙的運動,並回答以下問題。

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

(1分)毒牙的揮動的方向

<u>A</u>	from forwards to downwards 由向前至向下
<u>B</u>	from downwards to forwards 由向下至向前
<u>C</u>	from inside to outside 由內向外
<u>D</u>	from side to center 由兩側向中央
<u>E</u>	from center to side 由中央向兩側

Q17.2. (1 point) The fang forms an articulation (or joint) with the chelicerae. What type of joint is the articulation?

(1分) 毒牙與螯肢形成一關節結合(關節),此關節結合的類型為何?

<u>A</u>	Plane joint 平面關節
<u>B</u>	Pivot joint 樞軸關節
<u>C</u>	Hinge joint 蝶鉸關節
<u>D</u>	Saddle joint 環帶關節
<u>E</u>	Ball-and-socket joint 球窩關節

Q18. (1 point) As arthropods, spiders have segmented bodies with jointed limbs. The head is composed of several segments that fuse during development. Being chelicerates, their bodies consist of two segments – the cephalothorax and the abdomen (Figure 1).
(1分) 蜘蛛為節肢動物,身體分節並有分節的附肢,頭部包括在發育過程中癒合的數個體節。蜘蛛是螯肢類,身體包括頭胸部及腹部兩部份(圖 1)。

格式化: 靠左, 縮排: 左 2.25 字元, 第一行: 0 字元

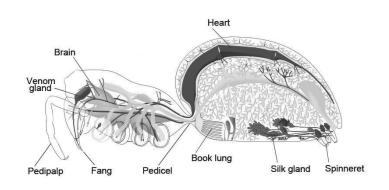


Figure 1. Diagram of spider

圖 1、蜘蛛解剖圖

Which of the following (①~④) correctly represents the segmental differentiation of the cephalothorax in spiders compared to Trilobite, an ancient chelicerate?

與古螯肢類的三葉蟲相比,下列(①~④)何者能正確代表蜘蛛頭胸部的分節分化?

格式化: 左右對齊, 間距 套用後: 0.25 行, 行距: 固定行高 20 點, 不 調整中文字與英文字間的距離

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體

<u>Eye</u> <u>A</u>	Eye		<u>Eye</u>	Eye A	<u>Eye</u> <u>A</u>
<u></u> <u>L</u>	<u>C</u>		<u>P</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>P</u>
<u>L</u>	<u>P</u> <u>L</u>		<u>C</u> <u>L</u>	<u>P</u> <u>L</u>	<u>C</u> <u>L</u>
<u>L</u> <u>L</u>	<u>L</u> <u>L</u>		<u>L</u> <u>L</u>	<u>L</u> <u>L</u>	<u>L</u> <u>L</u>
<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>		<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>L</u>
Body	Body	j	Body	Body	Body
Trilobite 三葉蟲	1		2	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

< Abbreviations 縮寫>

A: Antenna 觸角, C: Chelicera 整肢, L: Leg 足, P: Pedipalp 觸肢

格式化: 行距: 單行間距 格式化表格 格式化: 行距: 單行間距 格式化: 行距: 單行間距

格式化: 行距: 單行間距

Caution: From now on, you will dissect the internal organs (venom glands, silk gland, heart, and book lung) of the spider. Using the Ringer's solution provided, you need to keep the dissected organs from drying. You will be scored based on the correctness and the intactness of the preparation. Points will be deducted when there is a failure to remove the correct organ.

- 注意:現在要解剖蜘蛛的內部器官(毒腺、絲腺、心臟及書肺)。你必須用林格氏液來保護 解剖出來的器官不要乾掉,會根據你作出來的的 **正確性** 及 完整性 給分,若解剖 出錯誤的器官會被扣分。
- Q19. Most spiders possess venom that is injected into prey through the fangs of the chelicerae.
 Spiders have a pair of venom glands that lie either in the chelicerae or in front of the cephalothorax (see the diagram of spider in Figure 1). The venom gland consists of an outermost muscle layer, an underlying secretion layer and a duct. Locate the venom glands of the spider provided.

多數蜘蛛具有毒液,可經毒牙注射到獵物體內,蜘蛛有一對毒腺位於二螯肢內或 位於頭胸部的前端(見圖 1 蜘蛛解剖圖)。一毒腺可包括最外部的一肌肉層、其下 的分泌層、及一條管道,先確認你的蜘蛛毒腺之位置。

Q19.1. (2 points) Dissect out the pair of venom glands from the spider and put it in the vial labeled Venom gland after the following examination. It is not required to separate the venom glands from the chelicerae.

(2分)在作完以下的觀察之後,將蜘蛛的一對毒腺解剖出來,置於標示有毒腺的小標本瓶內,不須將毒腺由螯肢分開。

格式化: 縮排: 左 2.45 字元, 行距: 固定行高 21 點

格式化:縮排:凸出: 0.05 字元,左 2.44 字元,第一行: -0.05 字元 Q19.2 (1 point) Examine the outermost muscle layer of the venom gland under the microscope.

What is the direction of the muscular orientation?

(1分)在顯微鏡下檢查毒腺最外部的肌肉層,肌肉排列的方向為何?

格式化:縮排:凸出: 1.21 字元, 左 2.5 字元, 第一行: -1.21 字元

<u>A</u>	Longitudinal direction 縱走方向
<u>B</u>	<u>Circular direction 環狀方向</u>
<u>C</u>	Spiral direction 螺旋方向
<u>D</u>	Bilateral direction 兩側方向
<u>E</u>	Irregular direction 不規則方向

Q20. (2 points) In most spiders, each leg has several segments and the tip of the last segment has claws. Remove the 1st and 2nd legs from the spider body. Using the microscope, count the number of segments and claws on each leg.

(2分) 在多數蜘蛛中,每隻足分為數節而最後一節末端有爪,取下蜘蛛的第一及第二 隻足。在顯微鏡下計算每隻足的節數及爪數。 - **格式化:**縮排:凸出: 0.08 字元, 左 2.15 字元, 第一行: -0.08 字元

文化 任赖顺处十日 弃母文化时间效次/(数

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

Q21. Many spider species exhibit sexual dimorphism. In sexually mature male spiders, the final segment of the pedipalp develops into a complicated structure that is used to transfer sperm to the female during mating. This apparatus makes the male palp so enlarged that it is often described as resembling a boxing glove.

許多蜘蛛具有雌雄二形性。在性成熟的雄蜘蛛,觸肢最末節會發育為複雜的構造用以

格式化:縮排:凸出: 0.05 字元, 左 1.64 字元,第一行: -0.05 字元

在交配時將精子送入雌蜘蛛體內,此構造使雄觸肢末極為膨大而狀似拳擊手套。

Q21.1. (1 point) Examine the external morphology of the spider specimen provided and identify the sex of the spider.

(1分)檢查你那隻蜘蛛標本的外部形態,鑑定其性別。

Q21.2. (1 point) Pedipalps of spiders also have segmentation like the legs. Using the microscope, count the number of the segments and claws in each pedipalp.

(1分)蜘蛛的觸肢也有分節,在顯微鏡下計算觸肢的節數及爪數。

格式化: 字型: (符號) Times New Roman

格式化:縮排:左3字元,第一行:0.9字元

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,12點,非粗體,字型色彩:自動,(中文)中文(台灣)

格式化:字型:12 點,字型色彩:自動

格式化: 縮排: 左 3 字元, 第一行: 0.9 字元

Part II. (10 points) Exploration of the spider abdomen.

第二部份: (10分) 蜘蛛腹部的探索

Q22. (1 point) The abdomen and cephalothorax of a spider are connected by a thin waist called

the pedicel, which allows the abdomen to move in all directions (see the diagram of spider in

Figure 1).

Which of the following organ systems does not pass through the pedicel?

蜘蛛的腹部與頭胸部以極為窄細的腰相連,稱為腹柄,可讓腹部向各種方向運動(見圖 1)。

格式化:無,縮排:左0字元

格式化:縮排:左0字元

- **格式化:**縮排:左:0公分,第一行:0字元

· **格式化:**左右對齊,縮排:左 0 字元

下列器官系統何者非跨腹柄兩側均有?

<u>A</u>	Nervous system 神經系統
<u>B</u>	Respiratory system 呼吸系統
<u>C</u>	Circulatory system 循環系統
<u>D</u>	Digestive system 消化系統
<u>E</u>	Integumentary system 皮膜系統

TASK II. (24 points) Anatomy of spider

Caution: Handle carefully, because only one spider will be provided for each student.

Please note that the vials are labeled Venom gland, Silk gland, Heart, and Book lung in English.

This task is composed of 2 parts.

Part I. (14 points) Exploration of the spider cephalothorax.

Q16. Both spiders and insects are members of phylum Arthropoda. In general, insects have two kinds of eyes; compound eye and single eyes (ocelli). Examine the spider specimen carefully under the microscope and answer the following questions.

Q16.1. (2 points) Record the types and total number of the spider's eyes.

Q16.2. (2 points) Generally, spider's eyes are arranged around its head in two distinct rows; i.e. the anterior and posterior rows. Within each row, the inner pair of eyes are designated as medial, while the outer pair is described as lateral (Table 1). Each eye is defined using two anatomical terms: anterior vs. posterior and medial vs. lateral. Examine the specimen and draw the relative position of eyes in the figure on the Answer Sheet. Label the drawn eyes with specific codes given in Table 2.

Table 1. Terms of anatomical position

Anterior	situated near or toward the head
Posterior	opposite of anterior
Medial	toward the midline of the body
Lateral	away from the midline

Table 2. Codes for spider eyes

Code	Terminology of spider eyes
AME	Anterior Medial Eye
ALE	Anterior Lateral Eye
PME	Posterior Medial Eye
PLE	Posterior Lateral Eye

Q17. Spiders can be divided into two suborders based on the positions of the cheliceral fangs.

Using the forceps, examine the movement of the spider fangs under the dissecting microscope. Then, answer the following questions.

Q17.1. (1 point) What is the striking direction of the fangs?

A	from forwards to downwards
В	from downwards to forwards
E	from inside to outside
Đ	from side to center
E	from center to side

Q17.2. (1 point) The fang forms an articulation (or joint) with the chelicerae. What type of joint is the articulation?

A	Plane joint
В	Pivot joint
E	Hinge joint
Đ	Saddle joint
E	Ball and socket joint

Q18. (1 point) As arthropods, spiders have segmented bodies with jointed limbs. The head is composed of several segments that fuse during development. Being chelicerates, their bodies consist of two segments—the cephalothorax and the abdomen (Figure 1).

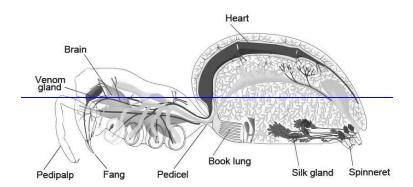
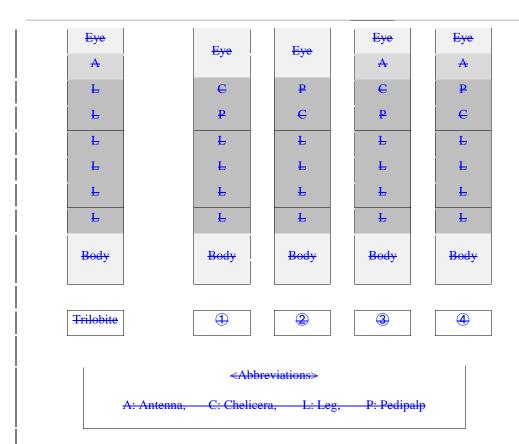


Figure 1. Diagram of spider

Which of the following (correctly represents the segmental differentiation of the cephalothorax in spiders compared to Trilobite, an ancient chelicerate?



Caution: From now on, you will dissect the internal organs (venom glands, silk gland, heart, and book lung) of the spider. Using the Ringer's solution provided, you need to keep the dissected organs from drying. You will be scored based on the correctness and the intactness of the preparation. Points will be deducted when there is a failure to remove the correct organ.

Q19. Most spiders possess venom that is injected into prey through the fangs of the chelicerae.

Spiders have a pair of venom glands that lie either in the chelicerae or in front of the cephalothorax (see the diagram of spider in Figure 1). The venom gland consists of an

outermost muscle layer, an underlying secretion layer and a duct. Locate the venom glands of the spider provided.

Q19.1. (2 points) Dissect out the pair of venom glands from the spider and put it in the vial labeled Venom gland after the following examination. It is not required to separate the venom glands from the chelicerae.

Q19.2 (1 point) Examine the outermost muscle layer of the venom gland under the microscope.

What is the direction of the muscular orientation?

A	Longitudinal direction
₽	Circular direction
C	Spiral direction
Đ	Bilateral direction
E	Irregular direction

Q20. (2 points) In most spiders, each leg has several segments and the tip of the last segment has claws. Remove the 1st and 2nd legs from the spider body. Using the microscope, count the number of segments and claws on each leg.

Q21. Many spider species exhibit sexual dimorphism. In sexually mature male spiders, the final segment of the pedipalp develops into a complicated structure that is used to transfer sperm to the female during mating. This apparatus makes the male palp so enlarged that it is often described as resembling a boxing glove.

- Q21.1. (1 point) Examine the external morphology of the spider specimen provided and identify the sex of the spider.
- Q21.2. (1 point) Pedipalps of spiders also have segmentation like the legs. Using the microscope, count the number of the segments and claws in each pedipalp.

Part II. (10 points) Exploration of the spider abdomen.

Q22. (1 point) The abdomen and cephalothorax of a spider are connected by a thin waist called the pedicel, which allows the abdomen to move in all directions (see the diagram of spider in Figure 1).

Which of the following organ systems does not pass through the pedicel?

A	Nervous system
₽	Respiratory system
C	Circulatory system
Đ	Digestive system
E	Integumentary system

Q23. The silk-spinning apparatus of the spider is located at the posterior end of the ventral abdomen. This apparatus is composed of three pairs of spinnerets. Generally, the spinnerets are arranged in two distinct rows; anterior and posterior. Anatomically, the inner pair of

spinnerets is defined as medial, and the outer pair is lateral (Table 3). Accordingly, the position of a spinneret is defined using these two positional terms.

蜘蛛的紡織器位於腹部末端的腹面,包括三對絲疣,絲疣一般排列成前後兩排,解·

格式化: 縮排: 左 2.24 字元, 第一行: 0 字元

剖學上稱內側者為中、稱外側者為側(表 3),請依此原則定絲疣之位置。

Q23.1. (1 point) Compare the external morphology of the spinnerets with the following diagram. Label each spinneret in the answer sheet using the codes given in Table 3.

(1分)比較絲疣的外部形態及附圖,以表 3 所給的編碼標示答案卷中的各絲疣

格式化:縮排:凸出: 0.44 字元, 3.75 字元,第一行: -0.44 字元

Table 3. Spider spinnerets

Code 編碼 Code	Position of spinneret 絲疣位置 Position of spinneret
<u>A</u> A	Anterior 前 Anterior
<u>AM</u> AM	Anterior medial 前中 Anterior medial
<u>AL</u> AL	Anterior lateral 前側 Anterior
<u>P</u> P	Posterior 後 Posterior
<u>PM</u> PM	<u>Posterior medial</u> 後中 Posterior medial
<u>PL</u> PL	Posterior lateral 後側 Posterior

格式化: 行距: 固定行高 21 點 格式化表格

固定行高 21 點 格式化: 行距:

格式化: 行距: 固定行高 21 點

 $\ensuremath{\mathbf{Q23.2}}.$ (1 point) Identify the structure posterior to the spinneret under the microscope .

(1分) 用顯微鏡觀察分辨絲疣後方是何構造

格式化:縮排:凸出: 0.41 字元, 3.74 字元,第一行: -0.41 字元 格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

格式化表格

Anus 肛門 Anus A

IBO 2010 KOREA PRACTICAL TEST 2 PHYSIOLOGY AND ANATOMY

В	Spermatheca 受精囊	
Б	Spermatheca	
С	Spiracle 氣孔 Spiracle	
D	Copulatory organ 交配器官	
D	Copulatory organ	
Е	Spinneret 絲疣 Spinneret	

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體,(中文)中文(台灣)

Q24. Spiders produce various kinds of silk fibers from the silk glands. There are seven gland types in the specimen provided, each producing a different type of silk (Table 4).

蜘蛛的絲腺能產生多種絲纖維,有七種腺體類型,每種可產生一不同的絲(表 4)。

Table 4. Silk glands of the spider 表 4 絲腺類型的編碼

Table 4. Silk glands of the spider

Code of silk gland	Number of pairs	Connection to spinneret
<u>絲腺編碼</u>	對數	連接到絲疣
A	Numerous <u>極多</u>	<u>Middle & posterior</u> 中及後 Middle &
В	2	Posterior 後 Posterior
С	1	Posterior 後 Posterior
D	1	Anterior 前 Anterior
Е	1	<u>Middle</u> 中 Middle
F	Numerous <u>極多</u>	Anterior 前 Anterior
G	3	Middle (1) & posterior (2) 中 (1) 及後 (2)Middle (1) & posterior (2)

Q24.1. (1 point) Dragline silk is produced by the largest silk glands of this spider (Figure 2).

Use the codes in Table 4 to locate the largest silk gland.

(1分)拖曳絲是由此蜘蛛最大的絲腺所產生(圖2),以表4的編碼認出此最大的絲腺。

【格式化: 行距: 1.5 倍行高
 【格式化: 行距: 1.5 倍行高
 【格式化表格
 【格式化: 置中, 行距: 1.5 倍行高
 【格式化: 字型: (中文) 新細明體, (中文) 中文 (台灣)



Figure 2. The silk gland which produces dragline silk 圖 2 產生拖曳絲的絲腺 Figure 2.

The silk gland which produces dragline silk

Q24.2. (2 points) Dissect one complete silk gland which produces dragline silk from this spider.

After dissecting the silk gland, place the organ in the vial labeled Silk gland.

(2分)解剖出此蜘蛛產生拖曳絲的一個完整絲腺,並置入標有絲腺的小標本瓶內。

Q25. (2 points) With reference to Figure 1, dissect the heart tube from the abdomen and place it in the vial labeled Heart.

(2分) 參考圖 1,由腹部解剖出心臟管並將其置入標示有心臟的小標本瓶內。

Q26. (2 points) With reference to Figure 1, locate and dissect one complete book lung. Place the organ in the vial labeled Book lung.

(2分)參考圖 1,由腹部解剖出一個完整的書肺並將其置入標示有書肺的小標本瓶內。

格式化:字型:(中文)新細明體