Neuroscience Moderatorship
Junior Sophister Handbook
2019–2020 Semester 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Introduction to Neuroscience</td>
<td>11am Monday 9th September</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuroscience Module List</td>
<td>55 ECTS of compulsory courses and 5 ECTS for an optional course</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff and contact details</td>
<td>Staff are based in various buildings depending on Department</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference requests</td>
<td>Procedure to request references</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JS Neuroscience class</td>
<td>Class list, class email address and individual student email addresses</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuroscience Modules</td>
<td>Module codes, module coordinator, course descriptions, key reading, timetables</td>
<td>5-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Academic Matters</td>
<td>Attendance, Assessments &amp; Examinations, Plagiarism</td>
<td>16-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careers Advisory Service</td>
<td>Information on services, workshops, opening hours etc</td>
<td>24-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appendices 1-4</td>
<td>Instructions for citing references, useful textbooks, useful websites, useful information in the laboratory</td>
<td>25-34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Neuroscience Program at Trinity College. Neuroscience is a discipline that is devoted to the scientific study of the nervous system, and is at the interface between biology and psychology. It includes study of the nature and functioning of the nervous system at all levels, from the molecules that make up individual nerve cells, to the complexities of how behaviour, thoughts and emotions are produced. Neuroscience is unique in that it makes use of a variety of methods and investigations from a wide range of traditional disciplines. To understand the nervous system and how it works requires knowledge of anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, molecular biology, pharmacology, and psychology. Consequently the Junior Sophister Neuroscience program is comprised of courses from all of these disciplines.

In the Junior Sophister year, our aim is to lay a solid foundation in various aspects of Neuroscience. In addition, the Junior Sophister year will give you experience in data handling, biostatistics, experimental design, computing, written and oral communication skills, and interpretation and critical analysis of scientific research papers. Thus, you will be well prepared for the Senior Sophister year. It is also important to remember that your Junior Sophister marks contribute 30% to your final degree.

This Handbook has been prepared as a guide to the Junior Sophister year, and contains information regarding the course content, course assessment, timetables, reading lists, plagiarism and basic laboratory information. Due to the multidisciplinary nature of Neuroscience, the Junior Sophister year will be demanding and will require you to be committed to your course. Students are expected to work hard and to take responsibility for their learning. However, you should always feel free to seek advice and guidance from members of teaching staff, who may be tracked down in their respective departments or in the TCIN building.

In addition to learning within the context of formal lecture and practical sessions, I encourage co-operation with your fellow students so as you can learn from each other along the way. You should not consider helping one of your classmates as a waste of your time, but rather as revision for yourself.

I wish you every success over the next two years.

**JS Course coordinator:** Dr. Eva Jimenez-Mateos

**SS Course coordinator:** Dr. Colm Cunningham and Gavin Davey

**Course Administrator:** Gabrielle McCabe, email: gamccabe@tcd.ie

Trinity Biomedical Sciences Institute

September 2019
Note: The Information in this handbook is subject to change during the course of the year.

Students will be informed by email if this occurs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODULE CODE</th>
<th>MODULE NAME</th>
<th>ECTS</th>
<th>SEMESTER</th>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIU33415</td>
<td>Biochemistry in Health and Disease</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIU33435</td>
<td>Basic Laboratory Skills for Neurobiology</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIU33445</td>
<td>Neurochemistry I</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIU33455</td>
<td>Research Skills</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIU33465</td>
<td>Integrative Neuroscience</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEU33004</td>
<td>Neurogenetics and Drosophila Genetics</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>PSU34540</td>
<td>Social Neurosciences</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>PGU33009</td>
<td>Neurophysiology I</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1 &amp; 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZOU33050</td>
<td>Developmental Biology</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSU33PH1</td>
<td>General Principles of Pharmacology</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elective</td>
<td>5</td>
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**Electives 2019/20**

It is part of College's education strategy that all students should be given the opportunity to experience knowledge and ideas outside their main subject area as Group III courses. Elective courses consist of 5 ECT credits spread over Semester 1 or 2. Details of the Elective courses, including timetables can be found at [https://www.tcd.ie/trinity-electives/electives/](https://www.tcd.ie/trinity-electives/electives/)

Elective courses are assessed as Group III courses, i.e. they count towards the overall JS mark.
### Teaching Staff on the Neuroscience Moderatorship:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teaching Staff</th>
<th>Contact details</th>
<th>School</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Eva Jimenez-Mateos</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jimeneze@tcd.ie">jimeneze@tcd.ie</a></td>
<td>Medicine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Paul Tierney</td>
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<td>Prof. Andrew Harkin</td>
<td><a href="mailto:aharkin@tcd.ie">aharkin@tcd.ie</a></td>
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<td>Dr. Pablo Labrador</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Genetics and Microbiology</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Vincent Kelly</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Psychology</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Zoology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Requesting Academic References

If a student would like to request a reference, they should send an email to make the request and provide the staff member with the following:

- details of the course, job, internship, PhD/MSc application etc. for which they are applying.
- details of the type of reference (letter, completion of section on application form etc) required and the mode of submission (upload to website, email etc).
- a copy of their current *Curriculum Vitae*.
- a copy of their personal statement or application letter where appropriate.
- a minimum of 2 weeks notice for provision of the reference.
BIU33455 RESEARCH SKILLS

Module coordinator: Dr. Andrew McDonald

MODULE DESCRIPTION
The first part of the module (data handling, statistics and experimental design) gives an introduction to experimental design, data handling and statistical analysis of data, data interpretation and presentation. Students will use computer software (a) to perform a range of commonly used statistical tests, (b) to graphically represent data and (c) to apply what they have learnt in problem-solving exercises. The second part of the module (Journal Club) is designed to provide students with an opportunity to read individual scientific articles and to develop the necessary skills to critically evaluate them.

MODULE DETAILS

1. Data Handling, Statistics and Experimental Design (7 Lectures, 1 Exam).

Reading/Learning Resources:


LEARNING OUTCOMES
On successful completion of this module students will be able to:

• critically read and interpret scientific journal papers.
• critically assess experimental design and interpretation of data.
• evaluate statistical methods.
• present scientific data via powerpoint to a scientific audience.
**ASSESSMENT:** All assessment for this module is in-course. **Data handling** section - short answer exam and practical exercises (60% of module). **Journal club** section - group presentations of a critical review of a journal paper (40% of module).

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**BIU33465 INTEGRATIVE NEUROSCIENCE**

*Module coordinator: Dr. Tomás Ryan (14 lectures and 3 tutorials)*

**MODULE DESCRIPTION**

The intention of this course is firstly to provide students with a firm grounding in the sub-fields of neuroscience that are conventionally referred to as systems neuroscience, cognitive neuroscience, and behavioral neuroscience; and secondly to introduce students to integrative frameworks for synthesizing existing neuroscience literature from different fields and for orientating to hypothesis driven and explanatory research. Students will learn how to approach any brain function (e.g. learning and memory) from a functional and evolutionary standpoint, and will apply heuristic conceptual and computational approaches for developing frameworks within which hypotheses can be developed. They will learn how such hypotheses can be tested through multi-disciplinary research projects that combine behavioral, cognitive, physiological, and molecular investigations of brain function using cutting edge experimental methods. They will learn how to assess the validity and quality of such research with the utmost skepticism. They will learn how outcomes of progressive experimental investigations can develop and refine theories that aim to explain the brain and behavior. This Junior Sophister module is designed to be comprehensive, in order to provide all students with a firm and holistic platform that can be applied to students’ interpretation of other courses and/or of their own independent reading and research.

**LEARNING OUTCOMES**

- understand the historical origins of the scientific study of behavior in ethology and experimental psychology.
- appreciate different cognitive and computational frameworks in which to explain behavior.
- develop a working knowledge of neural circuit organization and function.
- understand the methodology and interpretation of data from widely used technology and methods of modern neuroscience research.
- understand core concepts and current topics in the neuroscience of movement.
- understand core concepts and current topics in the neuroscience of perception.
- understand core concepts and current topics in the neuroscience of emotion and motivation.
• understand core concepts and current topics in the neuroscience of learning and memory.
• understand core concepts and current topics in the neuroscience of decision making.
• understand core concepts and current topics in the neuroscience of organismic homeostasis.
• appreciate different empirical approaches to the neuroscience of consciousness.
• appreciate the role of evolutionary biology in explaining neuroscience and behavior, and have knowledge of evolutionary neuroscience and psychology.

At the end of the problem-based learning element of the course the student will:
• have developed a theory-orientated perspective for understanding cognitive and behavioral functions at multiple levels.
• be able to critically assess and integrate multiple sources from different fields and develop and synthetic framework for describing current knowledge of any neuroscience topic.
• be able to identify and articulate novel scientific questions at the frontier of systems, cognitive, and behavioral neuroscience.
• have demonstrated the ability to community the above outcomes through an extensive written essay
• have demonstrated the ability to community the above outcomes through oral presentations
• have demonstrated the ability to work in a team

ASSESSMENT: In-course assessment comprised of oral presentation following group work (20%), essay (40%), and examination (40%).

NSU33PH1: GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF PHARMACOLOGY

Module coordinator: Prof. Andrew Harkin (26 Lectures; 6 Practicals; 1 revision class)

MODULE DESCRIPTION
Targets of drug action; receptor pharmacology and cell signalling; pharmacodynamics (drug action, agonism and antagonism; specificity and side-effects); Dose-response; basic pharmacokinetics (drug absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion); general ANS pharmacology - sympathetic and para-sympathetic nervous transmission; cholinergic drugs, anticholinesterases; direct and indirect acting sympathomimetics; non-adrenergic and non-cholinergic transmitters; neuromuscular transmission and neuromuscular blocking agents; central neurotransmission and the biochemical basis of neuropharmacology; excitatory and inhibitory transmitters; neuromodulatory transmitters: biogenic amines and acetylcholine; application of basic principles in selected examples of drug use; overview of drug development and testing. Practical classes include 1. Drug targets and receptor transduction - computer simulated programme with assignment, 2. Introduction/Dose response Guinea Pig ileum: agonists - computer simulated experiments and

LEARNING OUTCOMES

On completion of this course the student will be able to:

- state the variety of targets to which drugs bind in the body and illustrate their transduction and cell signalling mechanisms.
- define agonist (full, partial and inverse), antagonist (competitive and non-competitive) and recall selected examples of each.
- describe receptor binding experiments and define the receptor binding parameters $B_{\text{max}}$ and $K_D$.
- to construct dose response curves and calculate drug potency of both agonists and antagonists.
- to illustrate the principles of drug absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion and define the terms, $pK_a$, bioavailability, volume of distribution, clearance, half-life and Kel.
- to illustrate the organisation and mode of neurotransmission within the sympathetic, para sympathetic, enteric and somatic nervous systems.
- to recall the mechanisms of action and clinical uses of cholinergic and adrenergic drugs within the peripheral nervous system.
- to define the key steps associated with excitatory and inhibitory neurotransmission in the brain and provide selected examples of drugs which influence these steps.
- to report on the various stages of drug discovery, development and the clinical trials process.

ASSESSMENT: Examination (60%) & in-course assessment (40%).

Reading/Learning Resources:

PSU34540 SOCIAL NEUROSCIENCE

Module coordinator: Prof. Redmond O’Connell (11 Lectures)

MODULE DESCRIPTION

Social Neuroscience is one of the newest fields in Psychology and explores the neural systems underlying social behaviour. Emerging from a synthesis of ideas and methods from social psychology and the neurosciences, social neuroscience seeks to broaden our understanding of human brain function beyond basic motor, perceptual and cognitive processes by elucidating the brain’s fundamental role in governing interpersonal relations. This endeavour has the potential to greatly improve our understanding of how the brain works and, at the same time, to refine theories of social processes. The course will outline the theoretical origins of the field, basic neuroanatomy and core methodologies including brain imaging techniques and behavioural paradigms. In addition, key areas that will be covered include how the brain enables the processing of faces, emotions, theory of mind, prejudice and stereotypes, moral judgments and economic decision making. In so doing, the course will highlight prominent disorders of social function, such as autism, and how limitations in seemingly ‘non-social’ cognitive abilities can greatly influence our social behavior. Finally, the course will also consider some of the ethical implications associated with our growing understanding of the neural determinants of interpersonal behaviour and the impact this knowledge can have on our notion of free will and responsibility.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

At the end of the lecture course the student will

- understand the structure and function of brain systems underlying social processes and human interaction (PO1)
- understand and critically evaluate the principles and methods involved in doing research in this area (PO4,5,6)
- discuss and evaluate prominent principles, models and theories within social neuroscience (PO2,4,6)
- discuss and evaluate social neuroscience’s contribution to our understanding of the brain and of social psychology and how it synthesises these two sources of knowledge (PO1,3)
- evaluate the distinction between uniquely social brain processes and general cognitive function and their interaction (PO1,6)
- evaluate what disorders and disruptions reveal about the representation of social processes in the brain (PO1,4).

ASSESSMENT: Written examination (100%).
Reading/Learning Resources:


As this is an advanced sophister research-led taught module, state-of-the-art and up-to-date journal articles from the relevant research literature will be made available throughout the module.

PGU33009 NEUROPHYSIOLOGY I

Module coordinator: Dr Eva Jimenez-Mateos (23 lectures; 3 Practicals)

MODULE DESCRIPTION
The lectures in this module focus on how the nervous system works. Lectures will describe the structure and function of neurons, how they communicate and how they are arranged to form the nervous system. Topics include electrical properties of neurons, properties and physiological functions of ion channels, synaptic excitability, transmission and plasticity and the delivery and interpretation of sensory information into the central nervous system. Part of the course is also devoted to describing methods to record both cellular and brain activity. Practical classes focus on computer-simulated recordings of individual nerves to understand features of neuronal activity, recording brain function via electroencephalogram and sensory-evoked potentials. This module is designed to provide understanding of how the brain functions at a cellular and systems level.

DETAILS OF THE MODULE

Semester 1
Lectures: Practicals:
Membrane excitability Nerve stimulation
Neurophysiology I Electroencephalogram
Neurophysiology II Visual Evoked Potentials
Somatic Sense Organs
Proprioception, Taste and Olfaction
Hearing and Equilibrium

Semester 2
Lectures:
1. Neurotransmitters, ion channels and synaptic transmission I
2. Neurotransmitters, ion channels and synaptic transmission II
3. Neurotransmitters, ion channels and synaptic transmission III
4. Magnetic resonance Imaging
5. Electroencephalogram
6. Neurophysiology of Sleep
7. Somatosensation
8. Nociception
9. Visual System I
10. Visual System II
11. Visual System III
12. Motor System – primary motor areas
13. Motor System – Basal ganglia
14. Motor System – cerebellum
15. Electrophysiological techniques
16. Learning and memory
17. Reward circuits and addiction
LEARNING OUTCOMES
On completion of this module, the student will be able to:

- describe the neurophysiological activity of peripheral and central neurons involved in sensory information processing.
- define the physiological roles of the brain regions and pathways involved in the planning, initiation and control of movement.
- identify the brain activity patterns associated with distinct sleep states and describe the neurophysiological basis of sleep and wakefulness.
- relate cellular and synaptic neuronal activity to the coordinated brain oscillations recorded by electroencephalography (EEG).
- interpret neurophysiological activity recorded using in vitro and in vivo electrophysiological techniques and recognise the clinical uses of neurophysiological recordings including EEG and sensory-evoked potentials.
- relate how synaptic plasticity at cellular and network levels underlies long-term alterations in behaviour associated with learning and memory, addiction.

ASSESSMENT: Laboratory reports & in-class test (30%) and Examination (70%).

ZOU33050 DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY

*Module coordinator: Dr. Rebecca Rolfe (14 Lectures; 4 tutorials; 5 Practicals)*

MODULE DESCRIPTION
This module consists of a series of lectures, tutorials and practical sessions that deals with a range of topics in Developmental Biology emphasising a molecular approach to understanding the principles of animal development. A number of animal model systems will be dealt with and the contribution of each to our overall understanding of development discussed. Specific topics will include the following: Developmental genetics: the identification of genes that regulate development in Drosophila and vertebrates; Positional determination: how the body plan of the embryo is laid down including the role of homeo-box genes; Induction: the role of cell and tissue interactions and signalling cascades; Developmental neurobiology: positional determination within the vertebrate central nervous system, neuronal diversity and axonal guidance, neural crest cells and development of the peripheral nervous system. Other topics include limb development, organogenesis, and evolutionary developmental biology.
LEARNING OUTCOMES

On completion of this module, the student will be able to:

- Describe the key events in building a complex multicellular animal, the common and species specific features
- Describe features of the model animals that are used for developmental studies and why they have been important
- Integrate an understanding of molecular control of cell differentiation and the key molecules involved with morphological events in the embryo e.g. the molecules associated with an event like neural tube patterning
- Discuss the biomedical relevance of the molecular events involved in embryo patterning
- Observe and identify key features of vertebrate embryos and use morphological criteria to uncover the stage of embryonic development
- Confidently use internet resources that aid modern developmental research
- Present written and oral reports on group work.

ASSESSMENT: Practical work and tutorial assignments will be assessed through written submissions and a group project. Lecture material is assessed through examination. Examination (50%); laboratory submissions and tutorial assignments (50%).

Reading/Learning Resources:


Academic Matters

1. Attendance
All students are expected to attend lectures, workshops, practical classes, in-course assessments and examinations. Scheduled classes play an important role in supporting progress through the academic year in particular course assignment work. Students are therefore expected to keep up a consistent rate of good attendance so that performance later in the year will not be adversely affected. In the event of not being able to attend classes due to illness, please inform the Course Advisor. Medical certificates are required for absences of more than a few days OR if the absence means a deadline or an assessment will be missed. Details of medical certificates and other personal information will be treated confidentially. Students who miss classes are responsible for updating themselves on any information provided during those classes.

The Department operates the College procedure in relation to ‘Non-satisfactory attendance and course work’ (Calendar). That is, any student who misses more than a third of a course in any term or fails to complete assignments may be declared ‘non-satisfactory’. Non-satisfactory returns are made to the Senior Lecturer; such students may be refused permission to take the annual examination and may be required by the Senior Lecturer to repeat the year.


Non-satisfactory attendance and course work

§24 All students must fulfil the requirements of the school or department, as appropriate, with regard to attendance and course work. Where specific requirements are not stated, students may be deemed non-satisfactory if they miss more than a third of their course of study or fail to submit a third of the required course work in any term.

§25 At the end of the teaching term, students who have not satisfied the school or department requirements, as set out in §§18, 22 and 23 above, may be reported as non-satisfactory for that term. Students reported as non-satisfactory for the Michaelmas and Hilary terms of a given year may be refused permission to take their annual examinations and may be required by the Senior Lecturer to repeat their year.’

Please see https://www.tcd.ie/undergraduate-studies/academic-progress/attendance-course-work.php for regulations regarding student attendance.

The European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) is an academic credit system based on the estimated student workload required to achieve the objectives of a module or programme of study. It is designed to enable academic recognition for periods of study, to facilitate student mobility and credit accumulation and transfer. The ECTS is the recommended credit system for higher education in Ireland and across the European Higher Education Area.
The ECTS weighting for a module is a **measure of the student input or workload** required for that module, based on factors such as the number of contact hours, the number and length of written or verbally presented assessment exercises, class preparation and private study time, laboratory classes, examinations, clinical attendance, professional training placements, and so on as appropriate. There is no intrinsic relationship between the credit volume of a module and its level of difficulty.

The European **norm for full-time study over one academic year is 60 credits.** The Trinity academic year is 40 weeks from the start of Michaelmas Term to the end of the annual examination period 1 ECTS credit represents 20-25 hours estimated student input, so a 10-credit module will be designed to require 200-250 hours of student input including class contact time and assessments.

**ECTS credits are awarded to a student only upon successful completion of the course year.** Progression from one year to the next is determined by the course regulations. Students who fail a year of their course will not obtain credit for that year even if they have passed certain component courses. Exceptions to this rule are one-year and part-year visiting students, who are awarded credit for individual modules successfully completed.
2. **Assessment and examinations**

Courses are assessed by in-course assessment and/or by examination. Your grade at the end of the Junior Sophister year is compiled from the results of annual examinations and continuous assessment marks for the year. Ten marks are allocated per ECTS credit, towards the possible 600 marks for Junior Sophister year. Please note that, as per College Calendar, **student attendance at all examinations is mandatory**. Should a student miss an exam (without medical cert or appropriate supporting documentation submitted to College Tutor and Student Cases) they will be returned as ‘**ABSENT NO PERMISSION**’ which results in automatic exclusion from college. Please see [https://www.tcd.ie/Senior_Tutor/faq/](https://www.tcd.ie/Senior_Tutor/faq/) for further information regarding college regulations.

Please note that examination timetables are compiled by Academic Registry/Exams Office and all examination information is made available to students via [my.tcd.ie](http://my.tcd.ie). Course advisors and administrative staff **cannot** provide details of examination dates and venues.

Below are the exam paper structures for each module based on previous years. Please note that these may be subject to change and are **given as a guideline only**. Each module coordinator will provide definitive information about exam paper structure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exam</th>
<th>Question style</th>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AN3MN  A</td>
<td>Short answer and multiple choice questions</td>
<td>Answer all questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIU33415</td>
<td>3 essay questions</td>
<td>2 questions from Section I, and 1 question from Section II; choice of 4 questions in Section I and 2 questions in Section II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIU33425</td>
<td>3 essay questions</td>
<td>1 question each from Section I, II and III; choice of 2 questions per Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIU33445</td>
<td>2 essay questions</td>
<td>1 question each from Section I, and II; choice of 2 questions per Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIU33465</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEU33004</td>
<td>3 essay questions</td>
<td>1 question each from Section I, II and III; choice of 2 questions per Section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSU33PH1</td>
<td>2 essay questions</td>
<td>Choice of 3 questions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGU33009</td>
<td>3 essay questions</td>
<td>Choice 2 questions from 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In-Course Assessment**

The nature of the assessments will vary from one course to another. Individual members of teaching staff will give more details of assessment procedures at the beginning of each module. Students are encouraged to develop their word-processing skills and computer skills in general in the Junior Sophister year.

**Submission deadlines**
For each item of course work there will be a submission deadline. Meeting deadlines is regarded as an important part of the course and is valued by employers. Apart from maintaining equity between students, deadlines enable students to demonstrate their ability to schedule their work properly. Students are expected to meet all deadlines. **A case for special circumstances may be made via the College Tutor. Extension of deadlines will only be given in exceptional circumstances.**

*Word limitations*

All course assessments must comply with the stated word limit (± 10%). Students are required to write the number of words at the end of the assessment. Students may exceed the word limit only by 10% e.g. if the word limit is 2,500 words, a word count of 2,750 will be accepted.
**Class Descriptors:** These Science Faculty Descriptors are given as a guide to the qualities that assessors are seeking in relation to the grades usually awarded. A grade is the anticipated degree class based on consistent performance at the level indicated by an individual answer. In addition to the criteria, listed the Department's examiners will also give credit for evidence of critical discussion of facts or evidence.

**Guidelines on Grades for Sophists’ Essays and Examination Answers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>90-100</td>
<td>IDEAL ANSWER; showing insight and originality and wide knowledge. Logical, accurate and concise presentation. Evidence of reading and thought beyond course content. Contains particularly apt examples. Links materials from lectures, practicals and seminars where appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80-89</td>
<td>OUTSTANDING ANSWER; falls short of the 'ideal' answer either on aspects of presentation or on evidence of reading and thought beyond the course. Examples, layout and details are all sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70-79</td>
<td>MAINLY OUTSTANDING ANSWER; falls short on presentation and reading or thought beyond the course, but retains insight and originality typical of first class work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II-1</td>
<td>65-69</td>
<td>VERY COMPREHENSIVE ANSWER; good understanding of concepts supported by broad knowledge of subject. Notable for synthesis of information rather than originality. Sometimes with evidence of outside reading. Mostly accurate and logical with appropriate examples. Occasionally a lapse in detail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>LESS COMPREHENSIVE ANSWER; mostly confined to good recall of coursework. Some synthesis of information or ideas. Accurate and logical within a limited scope. Some lapses in detail tolerated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II-2</td>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>SOUND BUT INCOMPLETE ANSWER; based on coursework alone but suffers from a significant omission, error or misunderstanding. Usually lacks synthesis of information or ideas. Mainly logical and accurate within its limited scope and with lapses in detail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>INCOMPLETE ANSWER; suffers from significant omissions, errors and misunderstandings, but still with understanding of main concepts and showing sound knowledge. Several lapses in detail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>WEAK ANSWER; limited understanding and knowledge of subject. Serious omissions, errors and misunderstandings, so that answer is no more than adequate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>VERY WEAK ANSWER; a poor answer, lacking substance but giving some relevant information. Information given may not be in context or well explained, but will contain passages and words which indicate a marginally adequate understanding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-1</td>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>MARGINAL FAIL; inadequate answer, with no substance or understanding, but with a vague knowledge relevant to the question.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-2</td>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>CLEAR FAILURE; some attempt made to write something relevant to the question. Errors serious but not absurd. Could also be a sound answer to the misinterpretation of a question.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-3</td>
<td>0-29</td>
<td>UTTER FAILURE; with little hint of knowledge. Errors serious and absurd. Could also be a trivial response to the misinterpretation of a question.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. **Plagiarism**

Each student is responsible for ensuring that their work is actually the result of his/her own efforts, skills and knowledge, and has not been produced by means that will give an unfair advantage over other students. You are urged to read very carefully the following extract from the College Calendar 2006/07 on plagiarism — the improper use of others’ work. Plagiarism is a very serious offence and is against the spirit of proper academic and scientific enquiry. The risk of inadvertent plagiarism is greater in Sophister years because of the increasing use of primary sources (research papers). It is therefore essential to develop good practice immediately.

§53 Plagiarism is interpreted by the University as the act of presenting the work of others as one’s own work, without acknowledgement.

Plagiarism is considered as academically fraudulent, and an offence against University discipline. The University considers plagiarism to be a major offence, and subject to the disciplinary procedures of the University.

§54 Plagiarism can arise from deliberate actions and also through careless thinking and/or methodology. The offence lies not in the attitude or intention of the perpetrator, but in the action and in its consequences.

Plagiarism can arise from actions such as:

(a) copying another student’s work;

(b) enlisting another person or persons to complete an assignment on the student’s behalf.

(c) quoting directly, without acknowledgement, from books, articles or other sources, either in printed, recorded or electronic format;

(d) paraphrasing, without acknowledgement, the writings of other authors.

Examples (c) and (d) in particular can arise through careless thinking and/or methodology where students:

(i) fail to distinguish between their own ideas and those of others.

(ii) fail to take proper notes during preliminary research and therefore lose track of the sources from which the notes were drawn;

(iii) fail to distinguish between information which needs no acknowledgement because it is firmly in the public domain, and information which might be widely known, but which nevertheless requires some sort of acknowledgement;

(iv) come across a distinctive methodology or idea and fail to record its source.
All the above serve only as examples and are not exhaustive.

Students should submit work done in co-operation with other students only when it is done with the full knowledge and permission of the lecturer concerned. Without this, work submitted which is the product of collusion with other students may be considered to be plagiarism.

§55 It is clearly understood that all members of the academic community use and build on the work of others. It is commonly accepted also, however, that we build on the work of others in an open and explicit manner, and with due acknowledgement. Many cases of plagiarism that arise could be avoided by following some simple guidelines:

(i) Any material used in a piece of work, of any form, that is not the original thought of the author should be fully referenced in the work and attributed to its source. The material should either be quoted directly or paraphrased. Either way, an explicit citation of the work referred to should be provided, in the text, in a footnote, or both. Not to do so is to commit plagiarism.

(ii) When taking notes from any source it is very important to record the precise words or ideas that are being used and their precise sources.

(iii) While the Internet often offers a wider range of possibilities for researching particular themes, it also requires particular attention to be paid to the distinction between one’s own work and the work of others. Particular care should be taken to keep track of the source of the electronic information obtained from the Internet or other electronic sources and ensure that it is explicitly and correctly acknowledged.

§56 It is the responsibility of the author of any work to ensure that he/she does not commit plagiarism.

§57 Students should ensure the integrity of their work by seeking advice from their lecturers, tutor or supervisor on avoiding plagiarism. All departments should include, in their handbooks or other literature given to students, advice on the appropriate methodology for the kind of work that students will be expected to undertake.

§58 If plagiarism as referred to in §34 above is suspected, the Head of Department will arrange an informal meeting with the student, the student’s tutor*, and the lecturer concerned, to put their suspicions to the student and give the student the opportunity to respond.
§59 If the Head of Department forms the view that plagiarism has taken place, he/she must notify the Senior Lecturer in writing of the facts of the case and suggested remedies, who will then advise the Junior Dean. The Junior Dean will interview the student if the facts of the case are in dispute. Whether or not the facts of the case are in dispute, the Junior Dean may implement the procedures set out in Conduct and College Regulations §2.

*As an alternative, students nominate a representative from the Students’ Union to accompany them to the meeting.

Student Feedback

From time to time you may be asked to evaluate parts of the course. Your comments on all aspects of the Neuroscience program are welcome, and will be treated in confidence. Student feedback is extremely important particularly in the early years of a new course as it provides a means for us to assess the course, and will enable us to improve aspects of the course in the coming years.
Login. Only two steps - it's easy! Find us on tcd.ie/careers or MyDayApp

**STEP 1**
Login to MyCareer (using your Trinity username and password)

**STEP 2**
Update your profile with your email preferences, job and study areas of interest and your career readiness

Careers Advisory Service
MyCareer from Careers Advisory Service

An online service that you can use to:

- Apply for opportunities which match your preferences - vacancies including research options
- Search opportunities- postgraduate courses and funding
- View and book onto employer and CAS events
- Submit your career queries to the CAS team
- Book an appointment with your Careers Consultant

Simply login to MyCareer using your Trinity username and password and personalise your profile.

Careers Advisory Service
Trinity College Dublin, 7-9 South Leinster Street, Dublin 2
01 896 1705/1721 | Submit a career query through MyCareer

Opening Hours

During term: 9.30am - 5.00pm, Monday - Friday
Out of Term: 9.30am - 12.30pm & 2.15 - 5.00pm, Monday - Friday
Appendices

Appendix 1: Instructions for citing references

Referencing a book:

Name of author(s)/editor(s), give surname first followed by initial(s) as given on title page.

Year of publication, this should be placed in brackets.

Title of book this should be underlined or put in brackets.

Edition number, if not first edition.

Publisher

Place of publication.

The standard layout for citation is as follows:


Referencing a journal:

Example


Referencing authors

1. Single author

“Recent research (Jones, 1999) has demonstrated that…”
2. *Two authors*

(Connor and Leonard, 1998)


3. *Multi-authorship (2 or more authors)*

(Yoo et al., 1995)


*Dissertation or Thesis*

It is necessary to provide details of the level of degree etc. and awarding institution in the full details.

e.g. (Dredge, 1998)


The most important thing to remember when citing references is to be consistent.

**Appendix 2: Useful Neuroscience textbooks**


A good basic text


A good basic text
A very comprehensive reference text

A good reference text

A good reference text

Very detailed in parts, but contains some useful diagrams

Contains useful diagrams and will enhance understanding of neuroanatomy and neurophysiology.

Recommended text for Neuroanatomy

ISBN: 08654286
Contains useful diagrams and will enhance understanding of neuroanatomy and neurophysiology.

Deals with many aspects of neuroscience in a very user-friendly manner.

The Biochemical Basis of Neuropharmacology. (7th Ed) by J.R. Cooper, F.E. Bloom and R.H. Roth.
A useful textbook for basic neurochemistry and neuropharmacology
Appendix 3: Useful Websites

Pubmed
Pubmed is a database of journals kept in the National Library of Medicine in the USA. It contains journals from the 1960’s up to the present day. It gives abstracts for almost all articles, and it also contains links to many full text articles.
http://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/

Science Direct
Science direct is a web-based database of Elsevier Science journals. It contains 1200 scientific journals and access to full-text articles. You can download full text articles from 1995 onwards within TCD, however from outside the college only abstracts are available.
http://sciencedirect.com

Neuroscience Web Sites
A useful tour of the brain, and a description of brain disorders
http://www.brainexplorer.org

A useful site that deals with neurotransmitter function and drug action within the brain
http://www2.onu.edu/~ksehlhor/drugs.html

Neuroscience for kids, but well worth looking at.
http://faculty.washington.edu/chudler/neurok.html

Brain model tutorial – Useful for Neuroanatomy
http://pegasus.cc.ucf.edu/~Brainmd1/brain.html

Basic Biochemistry of neurotransmitters
http://web.indstate.edu/thcme/mwking/nerves.html

Neuroscience Web Search
http://www.acsiom.org/nsr/neuro.html

Neurological disorders resource - Lots of links to websites dealing with neurological disorders
http://www.univ.trieste.it/~brain/NeuroBiol/Neuroscienze%20per%20tutti/disorders.html

The whole brain atlas
http://www.med.harvard.edu/AANLIB/home.html
**Appendix 4: Useful information in the Laboratory**

**Multiplication Factors and their prefixes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multiplication factor</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 000 000 000 000 = 10^{12}</td>
<td>tera</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 000 000 000 = 10^9</td>
<td>giga</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 000 000 = 10^6</td>
<td>mega</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 000 = 10^3</td>
<td>kilo</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 = 10^2</td>
<td>hecto</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 = 10^1</td>
<td>deca</td>
<td>da</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1 = 10^{-1}</td>
<td>deci</td>
<td>d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.01 = 10^{-2}</td>
<td>centi</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.001 = 10^{-3}</td>
<td>milli</td>
<td>m</td>
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<tr>
<td>0.000 000 000 000 001 = 10^{-15}</td>
<td>femto</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000 000 000 000 000 001 = 10^{-18}</td>
<td>atto</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SI Units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Quantities</th>
<th>Symbols</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>metre (m) micrometre (μm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wavelength of light</td>
<td>λ</td>
<td>nanometre (nm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>square metre (m²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volume</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>cubic metre (m³)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>millilitre (ml)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>second (s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>hertz (Hz)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velocity</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>metre per sec (m/s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravitational acceleration</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>metre per sec squared (m/s²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>kilogramme (kg)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>ρ</td>
<td>kg per metre squared (kg/m²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressure</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>Newton per square metre (N/m²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermodynamic temperature</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Kelvin (K)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Preparation of solutions

1. Percent solutions

   Example 1 (w/v)

   How much of a 0.9% NaCl solution can be made with 2.5g NaCl?

   0.9% NaCl solution = 0.9g NaCl in 100mls solution

   Thus 2.5g = $\frac{100}{0.9} \times 2.5 = 278$ml.
Example 2 (v/v)

How much ethanol is in 50 ml of a 5% solution of ethanol in water?

5% ethanol solution = 5 mls ethanol in 100 mls of final solution

Hence 50 mls = 5/2 = 2.5 mls ethanol

2. Molarity

Mole: The number grams equal to the atomic or molecular weight of the substance.

Molecular weight of NaCl = Na(23) + Cl(35.5) = 58.5 g

A 1 Molar (1M) solution contains 1 mole of solute per litre of solution.

Molarity (M) number that expresses the number of moles of substance in 1 litre of solution.

3. Normality

Normality and molarity are based on the same principles, with one major change. Molarity is based on molecular weight (mol wt.); normality is based on equivalent weight.

A gram equivalent weight of an element or compound is the mass that will combine with or replace 1 mole of hydrogen.

Example: KOH dissociates into one K⁺ ion and one OH⁻ ion. One mole of K⁺ will replace one mole of H⁺ in a chemical reaction; hence KOH has an equivalent weight equal to one mole KOH

Example: H₂SO₄ dissociates into two H⁺ ions and one SO₄²⁻ ion. One mole of this ion will combine with 2 moles of hydrogen. Hence 1 gram equivalent weight of H₂SO₄ equals 0.5 mol, because two H⁺ ions will combine with one SO₄²⁻ ion
Example 1

Make 1000 ml 0.5 M NaCl. Molecular weight of NaCl is 58.5

\[ \text{Mol wt. x M} = g/L \]

\[ 58.5 \times 0.5 = 29.25 \text{ g/L} \]

- 29.25 g NaCl made up to 1000 ml gives 1000 ml 0.5 M NaCl

Example 2

Density \times \text{Purity} = g/ml \quad \text{molecular weight} = \text{no. of ml required to make up 1L}

\[
\begin{array}{crl}
100 & \quad g/ml \\
- & \\
\end{array}
\]

Given that for H₂SO₄: Specific gravity = 1.84, purity = 98%, MW = 98.07

(a) How would you prepare a 3.4 M solution?

\[
\begin{array}{crl}
1.84 \times 98 & = 1.8 \\
98.07 & = 54.5 \\
100 & \quad 1.8
\end{array}
\]

54.5 = 1M solution hence 3.4 M solution requires 185.24 ml in 1L of solution.

(b) How would you prepare a 2 N solution?

1 gram equivalent weight of H₂SO₄ equals 0.5 mol, thus \( \frac{54.5}{2} = 27.25 \times 2N = 54.5\text{ml} \) in 1L solution.

Example 3

How would you prepare a 0.02 M solution of Acetic Acid from a stock solution of concentration 1.7 M?

\[
\begin{array}{crl}
1.7 & = 85 \\
0.02
\end{array}
\]

Hence use a 1 in 85 dilution – 1ml of Acetic Acid solution and add 84ml distilled water.