Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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| **Activity 2.2.1: The Neuron**  |

Introduction

You are waiting to cross the street at a busy intersection. All of a sudden, two cars collide right in front of you. Your hands instantaneously fly up to shield your face. You hear the horrible crunch of metal. You smell the burning rubber of tires and you open your eyes to see the skid marks on the road. Reaching for your cell phone, you dial 911. Your heart races as you run out in the street to see if you can be of any help. So much is happening at one time, you feel like your brain is on overload.

Just how does your nervous system deal with so much information at one time? Did you realize that a big part of communication between and within human body systems is electrical in nature? Without it, body processes would shut down, starting with your heartbeat! You should remember from PBS that your heart beats when an electrical signal moves through the atria and ventricles. When a heart is failing and this electrical signal is weak or nonexistent, doctors can “shock” the heart back into rhythm with a blast of electricity.

But the heart is not the only organ of the body that communicates through electrical signals. Cells and tissues throughout the body “talk” to one another electrically. A superhighway of nerves moves impulses around the body allowing us to process stimuli and make an appropriate response. Electrical signals travel in paths that take information to and from the brain and spinal cord. These signals allow the nervous system to react quickly while at the same time processing a great deal of sensory information.

The nervous system interacts with all other systems in the body and reacts to thousands of different stimuli on a minute to minute basis. Specialized cells called *neurons* work together to respond to these stimuli, process the information and produce an appropriate response.

In your brain alone, you have as many as 100 billion neurons. But, don’t brag. An octopus has on average 300 billion neurons in its brain. Your neurons vary greatly in size, from as small as 4 microns to as large as nearly one meter. But, if you were to line up all the neurons in your body in a straight line, the line would be about 600 miles long. Communication within and between your systems is dependent upon these neurons. The structure of these specialized cells is uniquely linked to their function of moving information around the body.

In this activity, you will investigate the structure and function of neurons. There are three general types of neurons, distinguished by the direction they transmit impulses. You will create drawings of the three types of neurons: sensory neurons, motor neurons and association neurons (sometimes called interneurons). You will also investigate how they work together to send messages in the body. By writing job descriptions for each type of neuron, you will investigate the function of these cells. Using your knowledge of neuron communication, you will then create a flow chart that outlines what goes on in the body from an initial stimulus to a response. In later activities, you learn how the movement of ions in the membrane of these neurons generates and sends out a deliverable impulse.

Procedure

Part I: Basic Neuron Design

1. Work with your partner to investigate the structure and function of three different types of neurons. Refer to the handouts given to you by the teacher.
2. Vertically position a piece of white paper on the desk in front of you. Using a ruler or meter stick, draw a line through the middle of the paper horizontally. You now have a top half and a bottom half.
3. Make a heading for the drawing that says, “Design of a Neuron.”
4. Using the top half of the white paper, create a drawing of a motor neuron on the top portion. Label each of the following structures and provide a brief description of the structure next to the name. Color each structure a different color.
* Cell membrane
* Cell body
* Nucleus
* Dendrites
* Axon
* Axon terminals
* Myelin sheath
* Nodes of Ranvier
* Synapse
* Neurotransmitters
1. Draw an arrow under the neuron that follows the direction the impulse will travel.
2. Answer conclusion question 1.
3. Under the title, write a description of the overall function of a motor neuron.
4. In the bottom box, draw a sensory neuron. Label the following.
* Synaptic ending
* Axon
* Cell Body
* Dendrite
* Receptors in skin
* Node of Ranvier
* Myelin sheath
1. Write the title sensory neuron at the top of your drawing. Write a description of a sensory neuron beneath the title. Make sure this description explains how the structure and function of a sensory neuron differs from that of a motor neuron. Also include descriptions next to all of the structures you labeled.
2. On the back of the paper draw an association neuron or interneuron. Label the following:
* Dendrites
* Cell body
* Axon
* Synaptic endings
1. Write the title interneuron at the top of the page. Underneath the title include an overall description of an interneuron. Make sure this description explains how the structure and function of a this neuron differs from the other two types described on the poster. Also include functions of each of the structures on the drawing.
2. Define the terms: unipolar, bipolar or multipolar. Research the difference between these terms and take notes in your laboratory journal. Note if the neurons you created on your poster would be classified as unipolar, bipolar, multipolar or as a combination of types.
3. Answer conclusion questions 2 and 3.

Part II: Relaying the Message

Imagine that you just spotted a huge cockroach. Depending on your personal feelings about insects, your first thought might be to run away, to step on it, or to pick it up and set it free. Either way, you need to get the message to travel to your foot or your hand.

1. Use Inspiration software to create a flow chart showing what happens in the body and the nervous system from the moment you see this bug.
2. Using what you have learned about the structure and function of neurons, work with you partner to outline the order of events that get your desired result(s). How does information from the outside world cause a response from your body?
3. Include the terms listed below in your flow chart. You may wish to add additional items to show multiple responses of the body.
* Motor neurons
* Sensory neurons
* Association neurons
* An eye
* A cockroach
* A leg or an arm
* The brain or central nervous system
1. Include a picture for each item on your flow chart. Use the library of images in Inspiration and import relevant pictures into your chart.
2. Add linking words on each of the arrows between steps. Describe the connection between each item.
3. Create and add a title to your flow chart.
4. Print a copy of your diagram and attach the document in your laboratory journal. In words, write a paragraph that describes what is happening in your flow chart.
5. Be prepared to explain your thinking to the class.
6. Complete the remaining conclusion questions.

Conclusion

1. Describe the path of an electrical impulse as it moves through a neuron. You must use the words *axon, axon terminal, dendrites, myelin sheath, nodes of Ranvier, synapse* and *neurotransmitters* in your description.
2. Describe one way in which neurons are similar to other cells in the body and one way in which they are different.
3. In this activity, you read that there are billions of neurons in the human body that vary in size and somewhat in structure. Suggest and then support a reason why the body needs so many neurons.
4. How does the structure of each type of neuron relate to its function in the nervous system?
5. How do you think a person would be affected if myelin on his/her neurons was damaged or destroyed? Explain.
6. Reread the first paragraph of the Introduction. Describe the types of stimuli your body is reacting to as well as the decisions you have to make. Do you think about each of your responses or do they just seem to happen?