

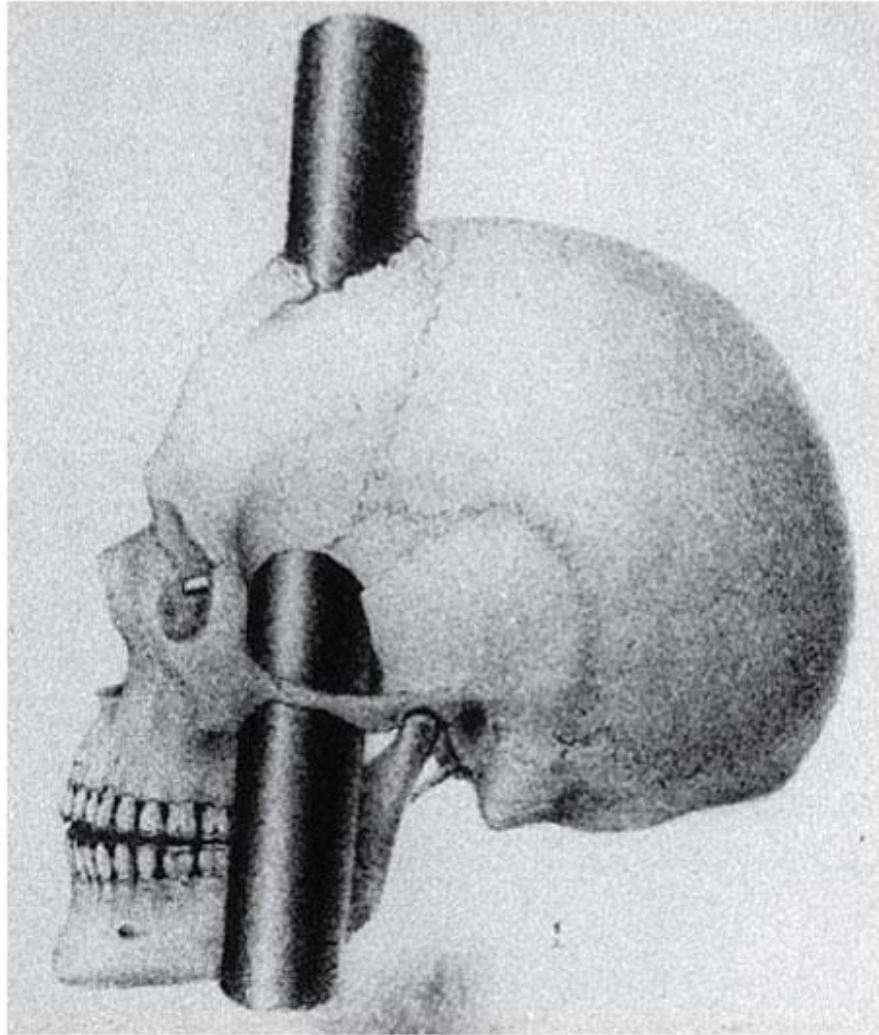


Nervous System: Part IV

The Central Nervous System

The Brain

Can you survive when part of your brain is destroyed?



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Essential Knowledge 3.D.2

2. Cells communicate with each other through direct contact with other cells *or* from a distance via chemical signaling.





Sensory receptor

Sensory input

Integration

Motor output



Effector

Brain and spinal cord

**Peripheral nervous
system (PNS)**

**Central nervous
system (CNS)**

Central nervous system (CNS)

Peripheral nervous system (PNS)

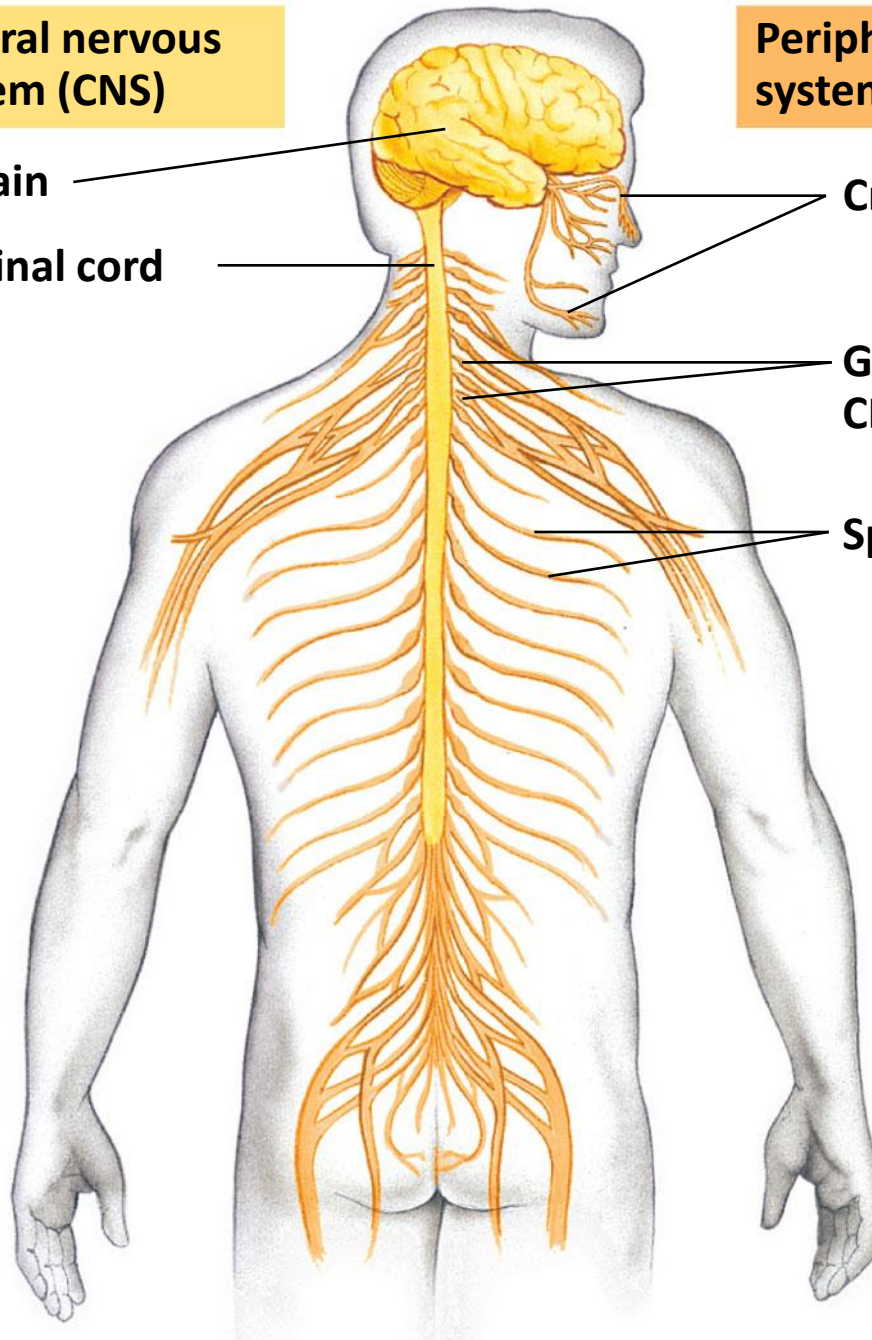
Brain

Spinal cord

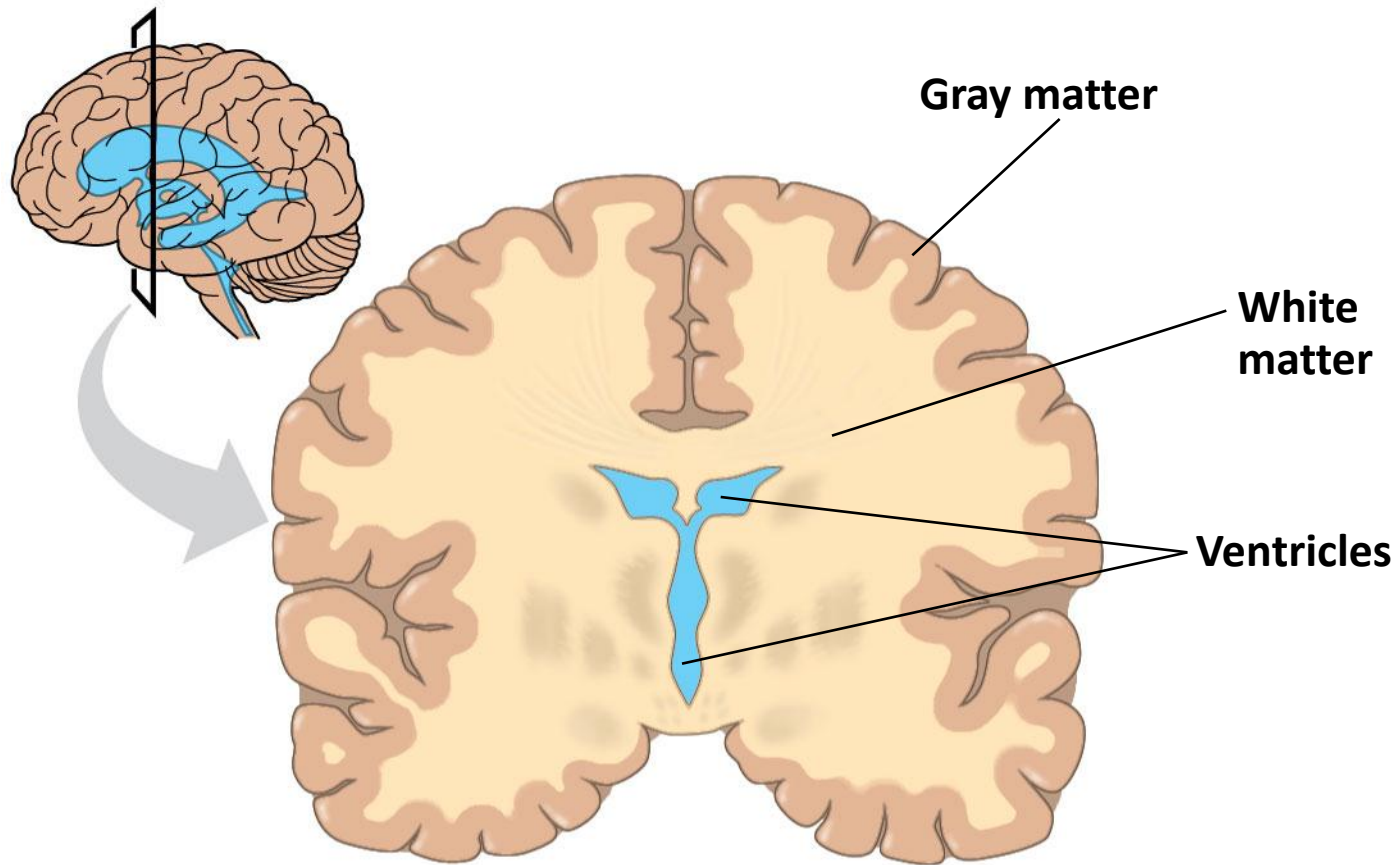
Cranial nerves

Ganglia outside CNS

Spinal nerves



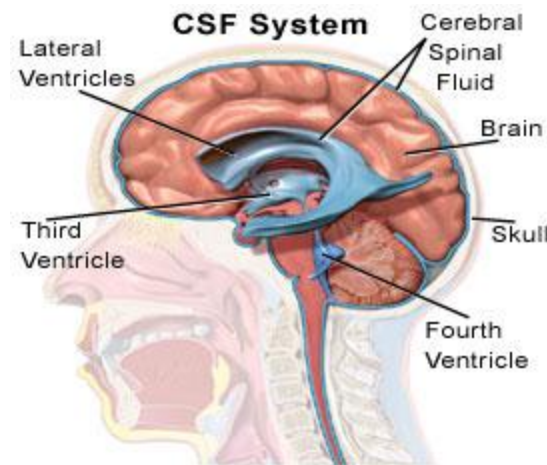
What accounts for the difference between white and gray matter?



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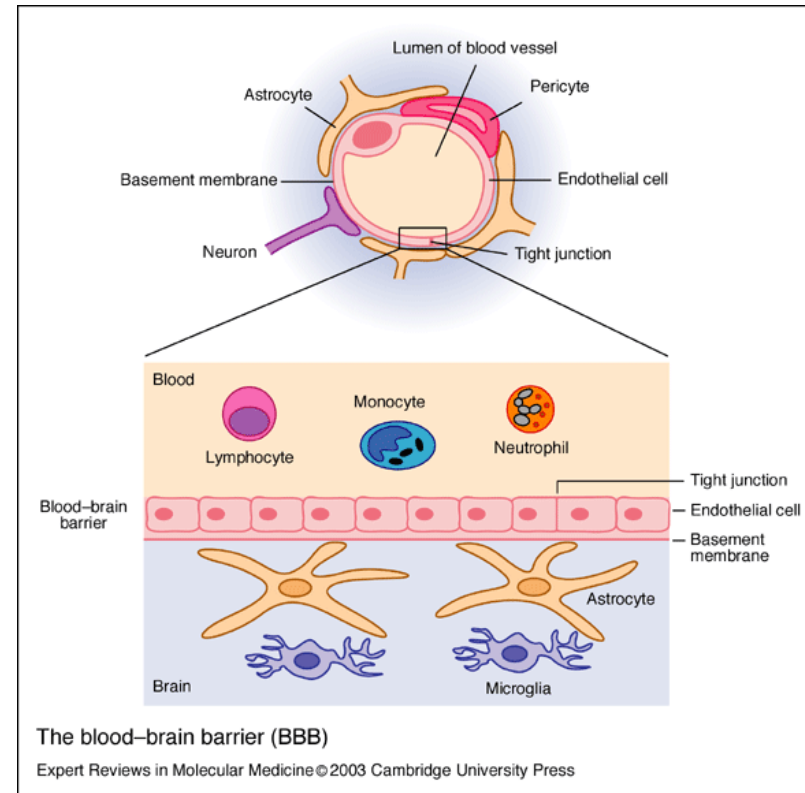
Cerebrospinal Fluid

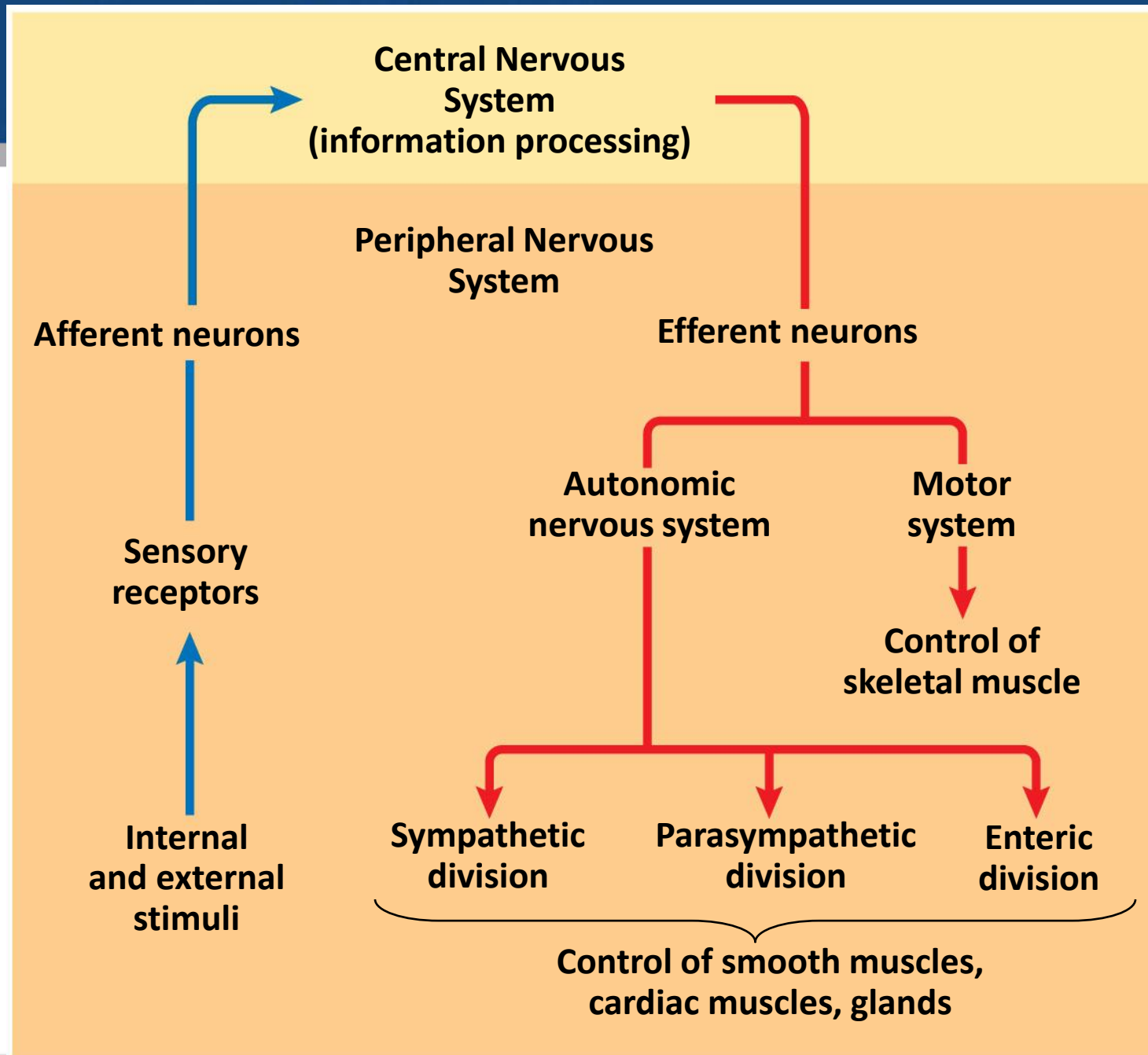
- The central canal of the spinal cord and the ventricles of the brain are hollow and filled with **cerebrospinal fluid**
- The cerebrospinal fluid is filtered from blood and functions to cushion the brain and spinal cord as well as to provide nutrients and remove wastes



Glia

- Glia have numerous functions including to nourish, support, and regulate neurons
 - Embryonic radial glia form tracks along which newly formed neurons migrate
 - Astrocytes induce cells lining capillaries in the CNS to form tight junctions, resulting in a blood-brain barrier and restricting the entry of most substances into the brain







Sensory receptor

Sensory input

Integration

Motor output

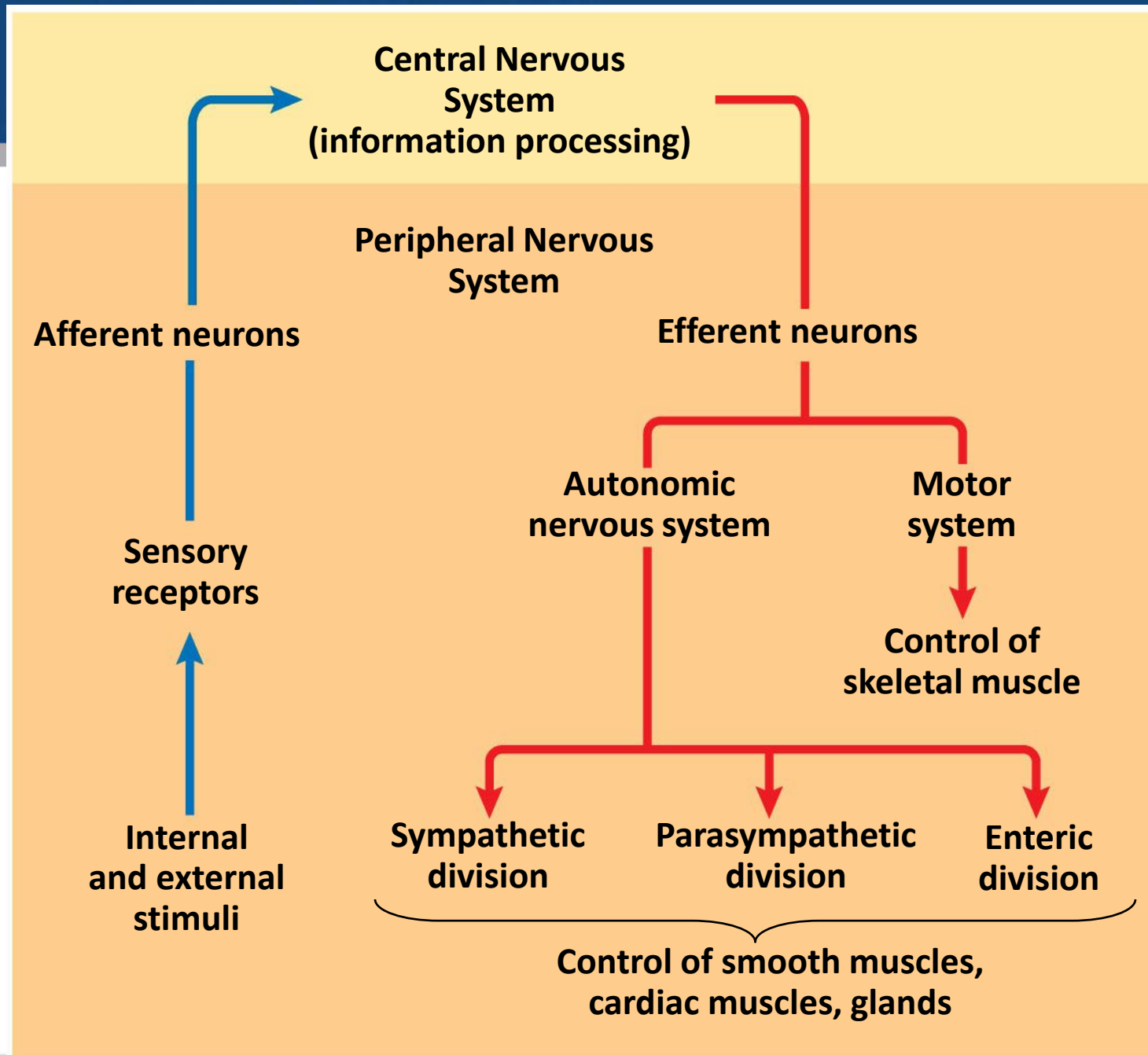


Effector

Brain and spinal cord

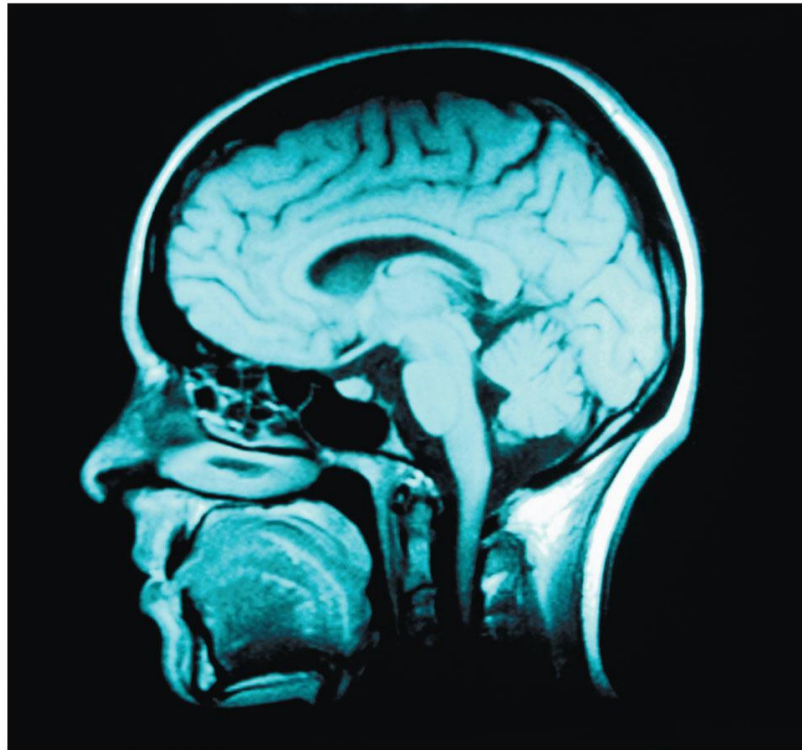
**Peripheral nervous
system (PNS)**

**Central nervous
system (CNS)**



The Vertebrate Brain Is Regionally Specialized

- Specific brain structures are particularly specialized for diverse functions
- These structures arise during embryonic development



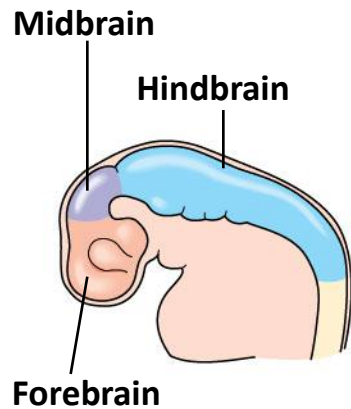
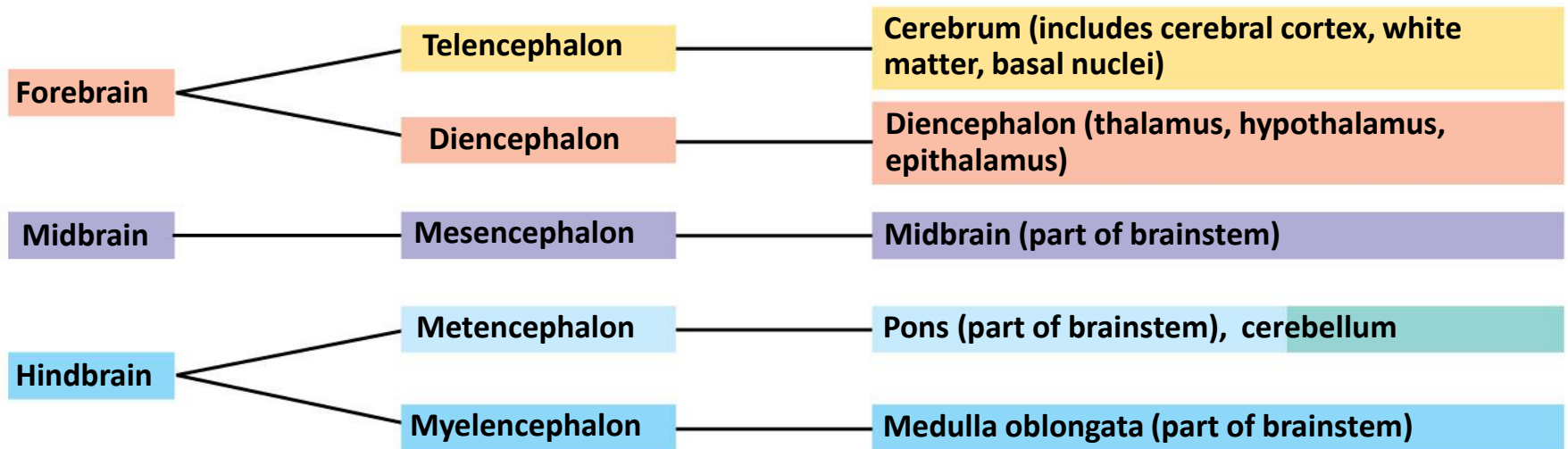
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Human Embryonic Brain Development

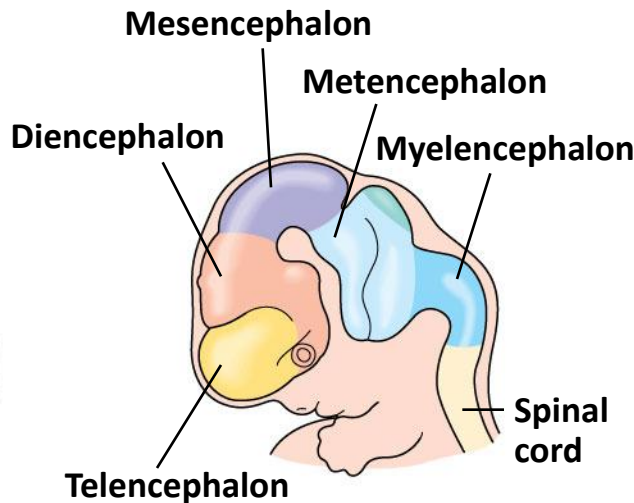


Embryonic brain regions

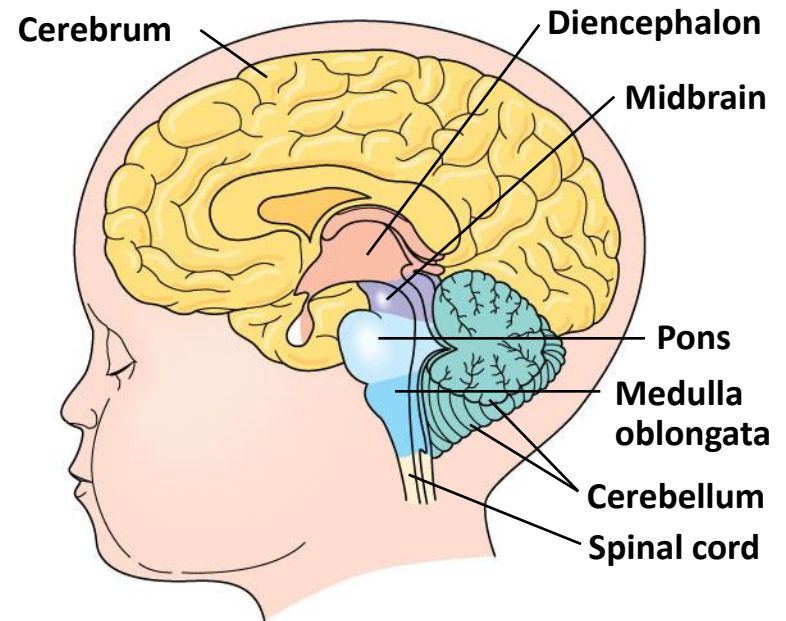
Brain structures in child and adult



Embryo at 1 month

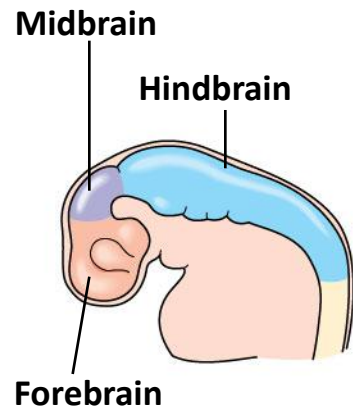
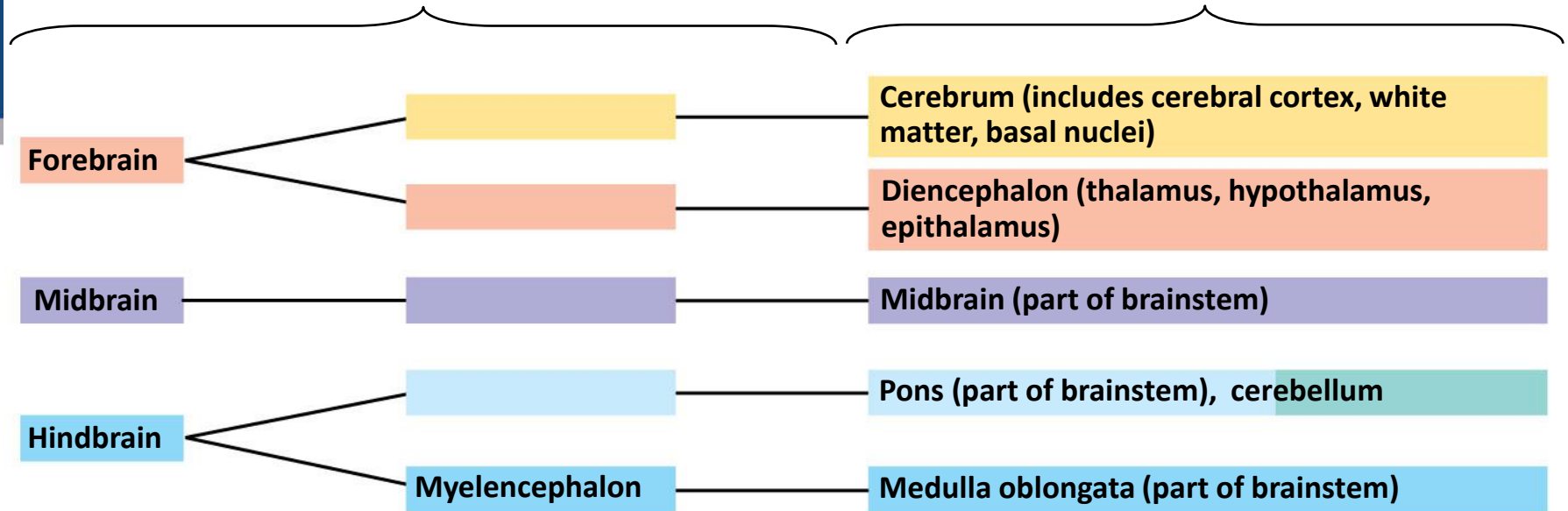


Embryo at 5 weeks

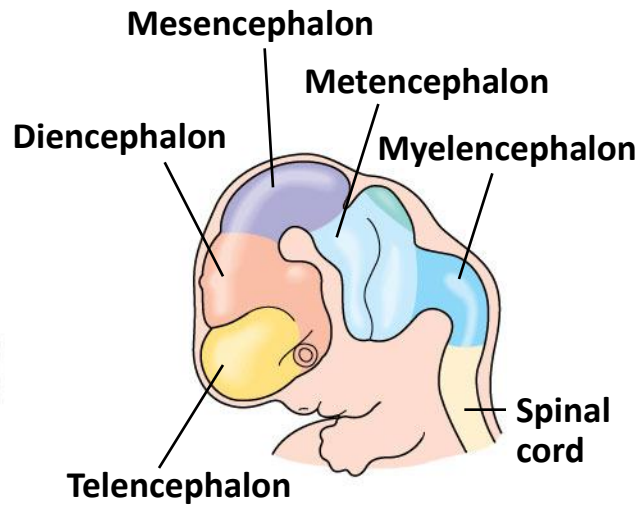


Child

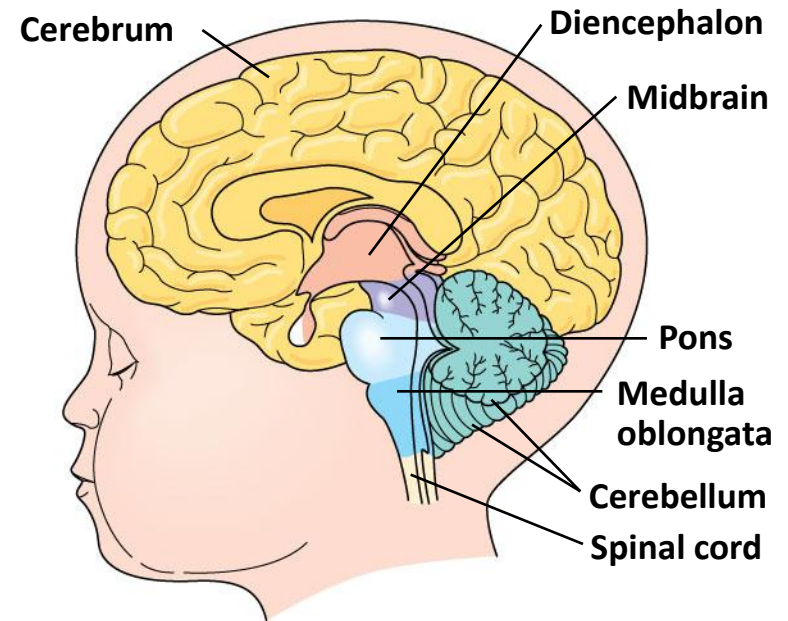
Brain structures in child and adult



Embryo at 1 month



Embryo at 5 weeks



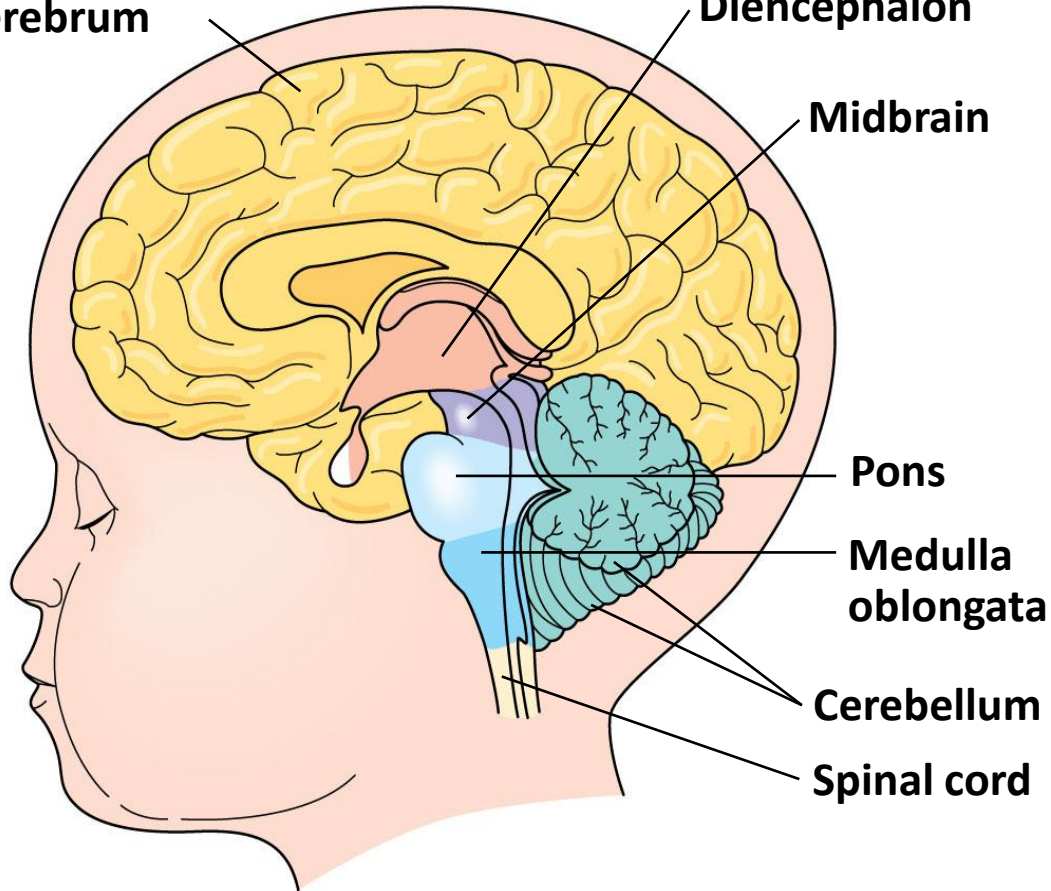
Child

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$
$$\sin \theta = \frac{y}{r}$$
$$\cos \theta = \frac{x}{r}$$

Cerebrum

Diencephalon

Midbrain



Pons

Medulla oblongata

Cerebellum

Spinal cord

Brain structures in child and adult

Cerebrum (includes cerebral cortex, white matter, basal nuclei)

Diencephalon (thalamus, hypothalamus, epithalamus)

Midbrain (part of brainstem)

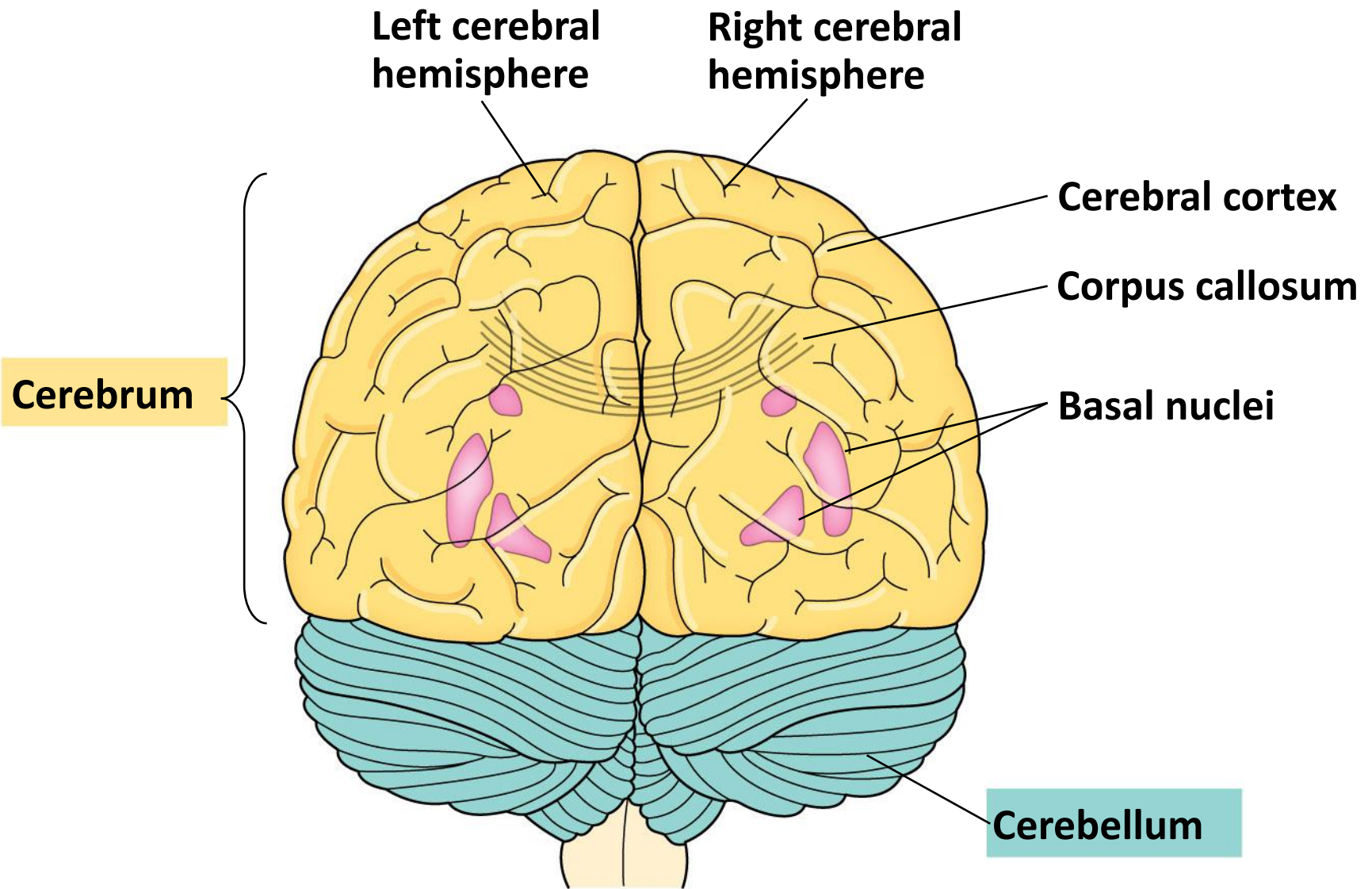
Pons (part of brainstem), cerebellum

Medulla oblongata (part of brainstem)

Child

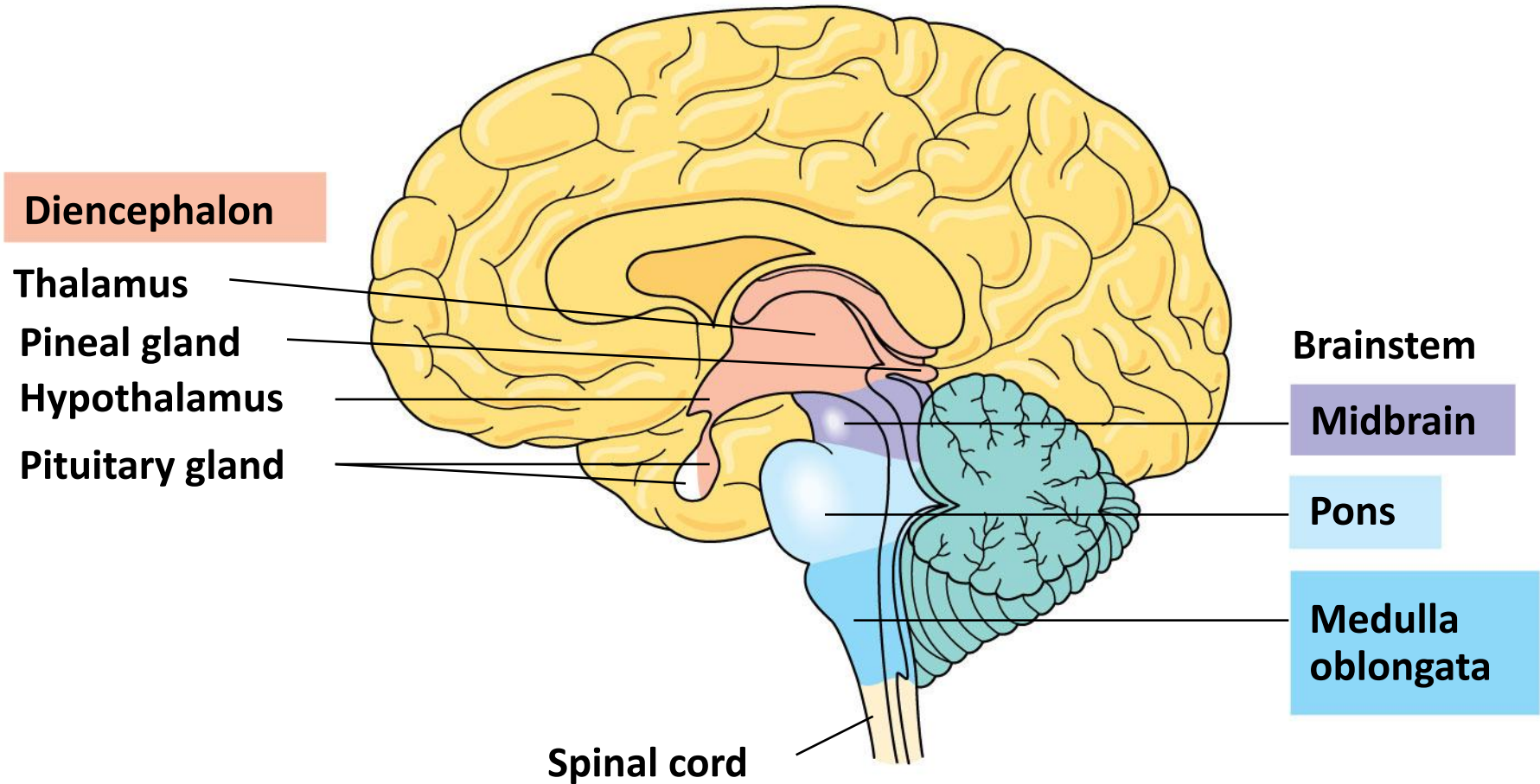
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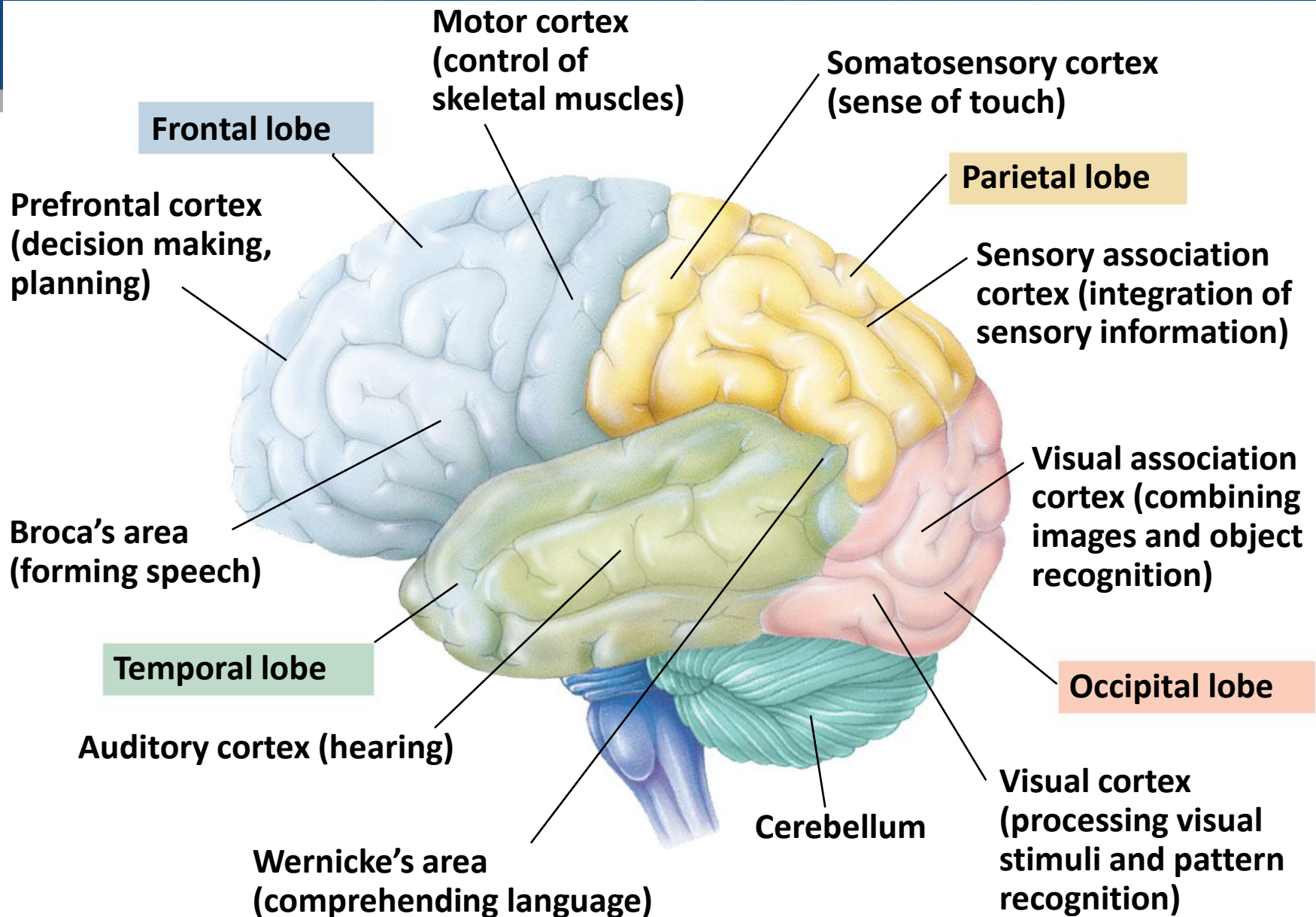
Adult brain viewed from the rear

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$
$$\sin \alpha$$
$$\cos \alpha$$



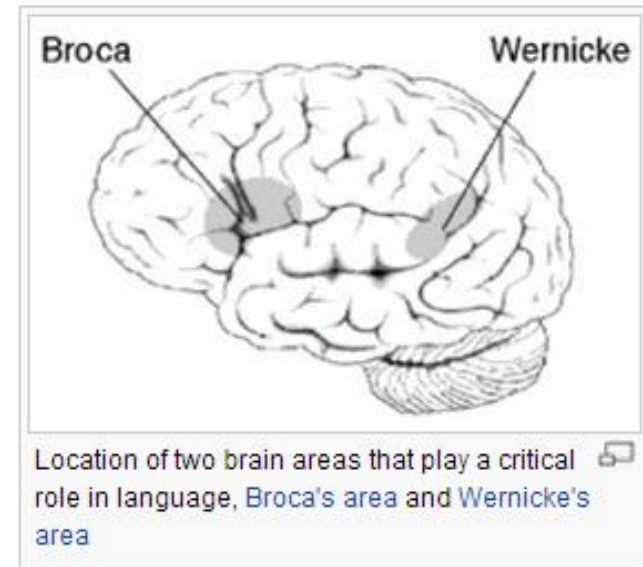
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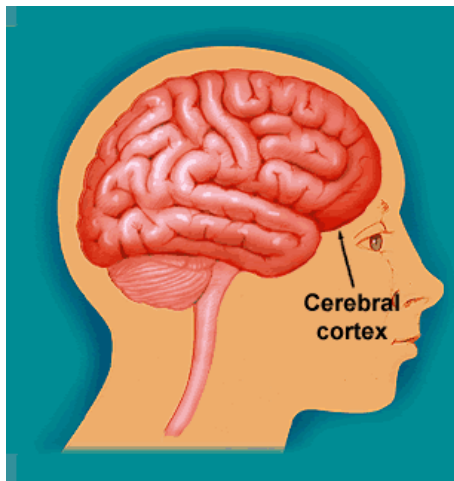
Language and Speech

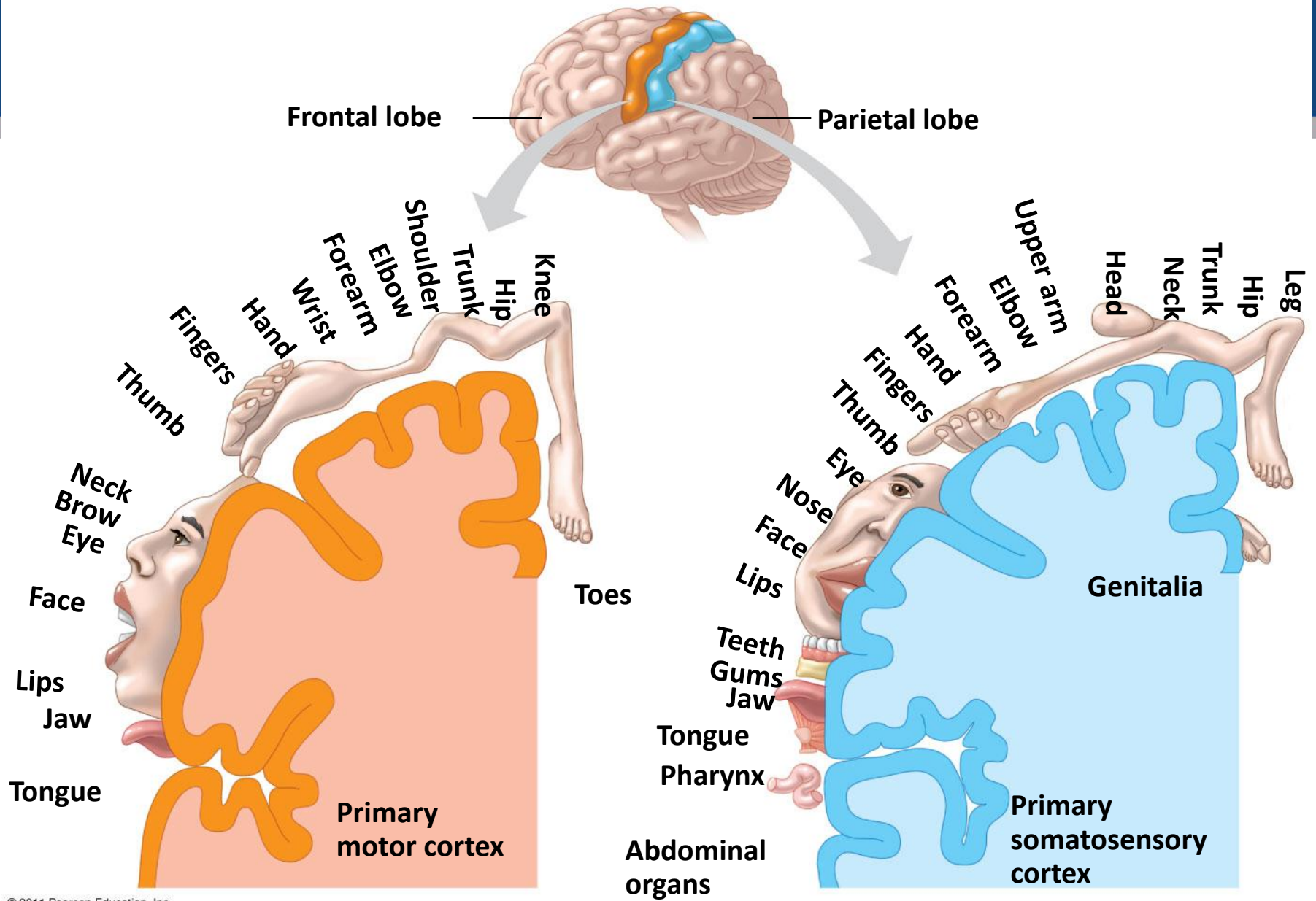
- Studies of brain activity have mapped areas responsible for language and speech
- Broca's area in the frontal lobe is active when speech is generated
- Wernicke's area in the temporal lobe is active when speech is heard
- These areas belong to a larger network of regions involved in language

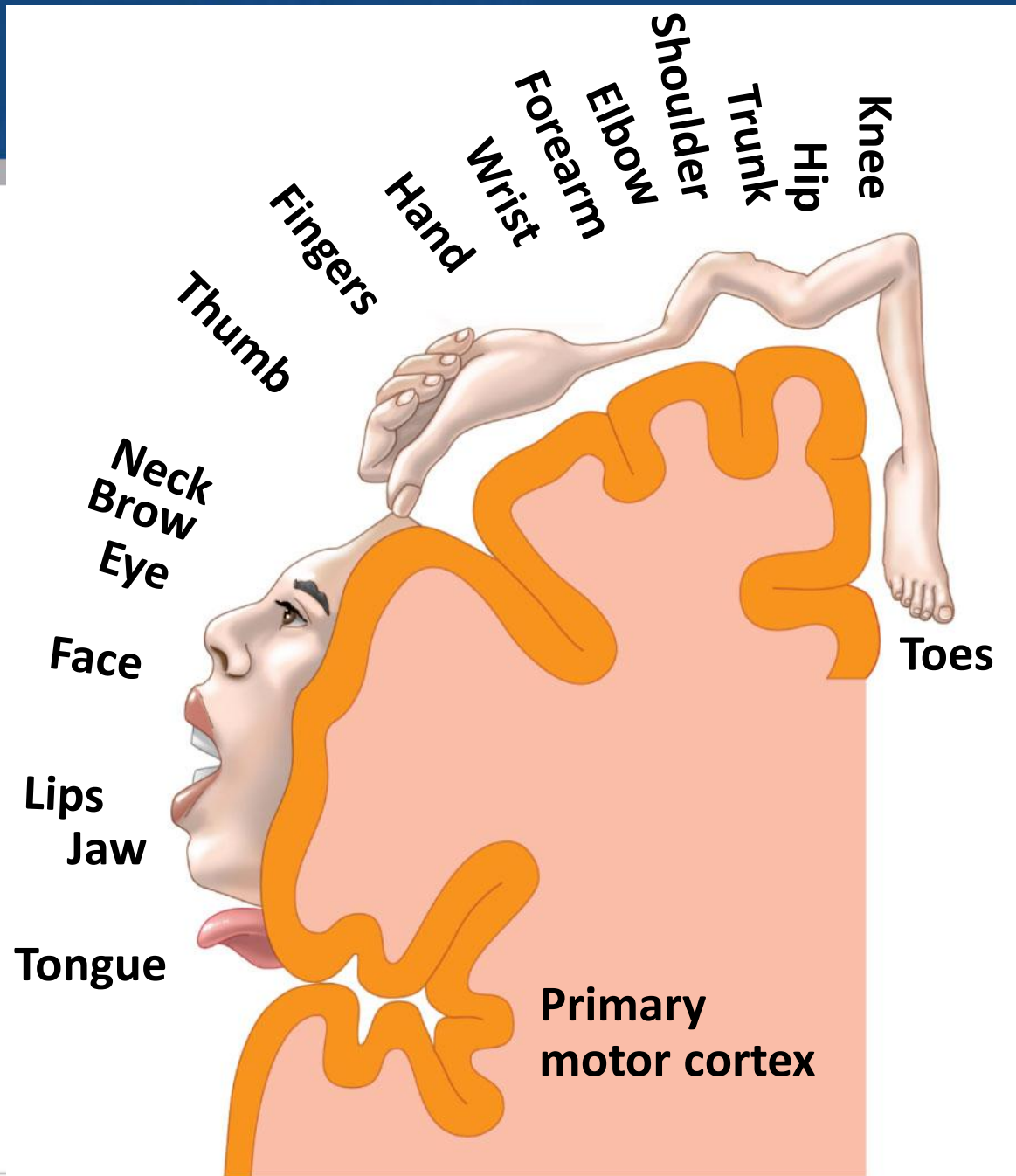


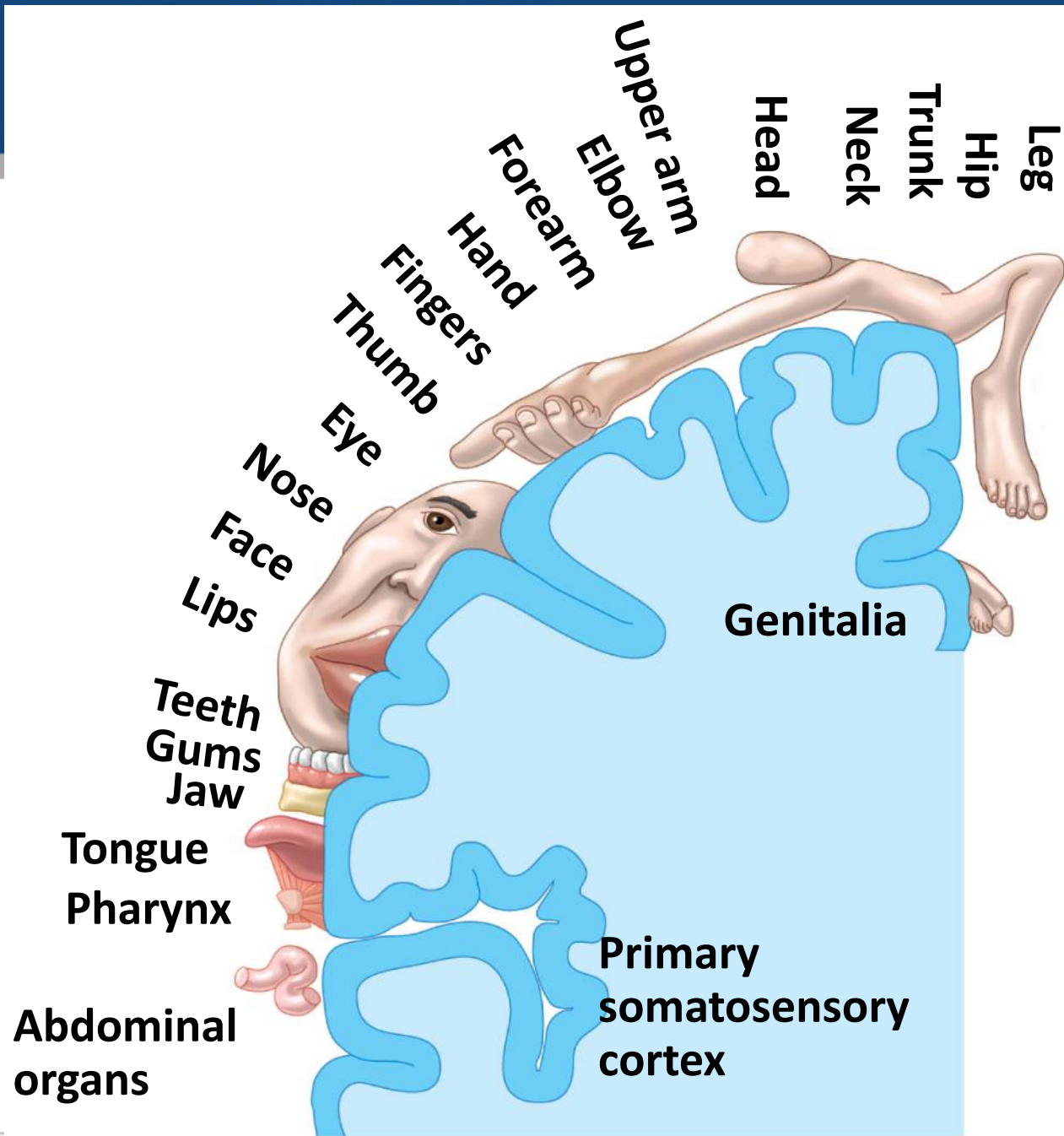
Information Processing

- The cerebral cortex receives input from sensory organs and somatosensory receptors
- Somatosensory receptors provide information about touch, pain, pressure, temperature, and the position of muscles and limbs
- The thalamus directs different types of input to distinct locations



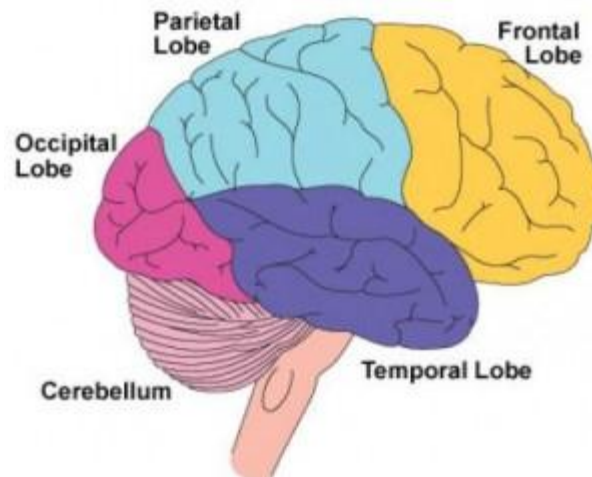






Frontal Lobe Function

- Frontal lobe damage may impair decision making and emotional responses but leave intellect and memory intact
- The frontal lobes have a substantial effect on “executive functions” of thinking making decisions.





Created by:

Debra Richards

Coordinator of Secondary Science Programs

Bryan ISD

Bryan, TX