

# HOW NEURONS COMMUNICATE

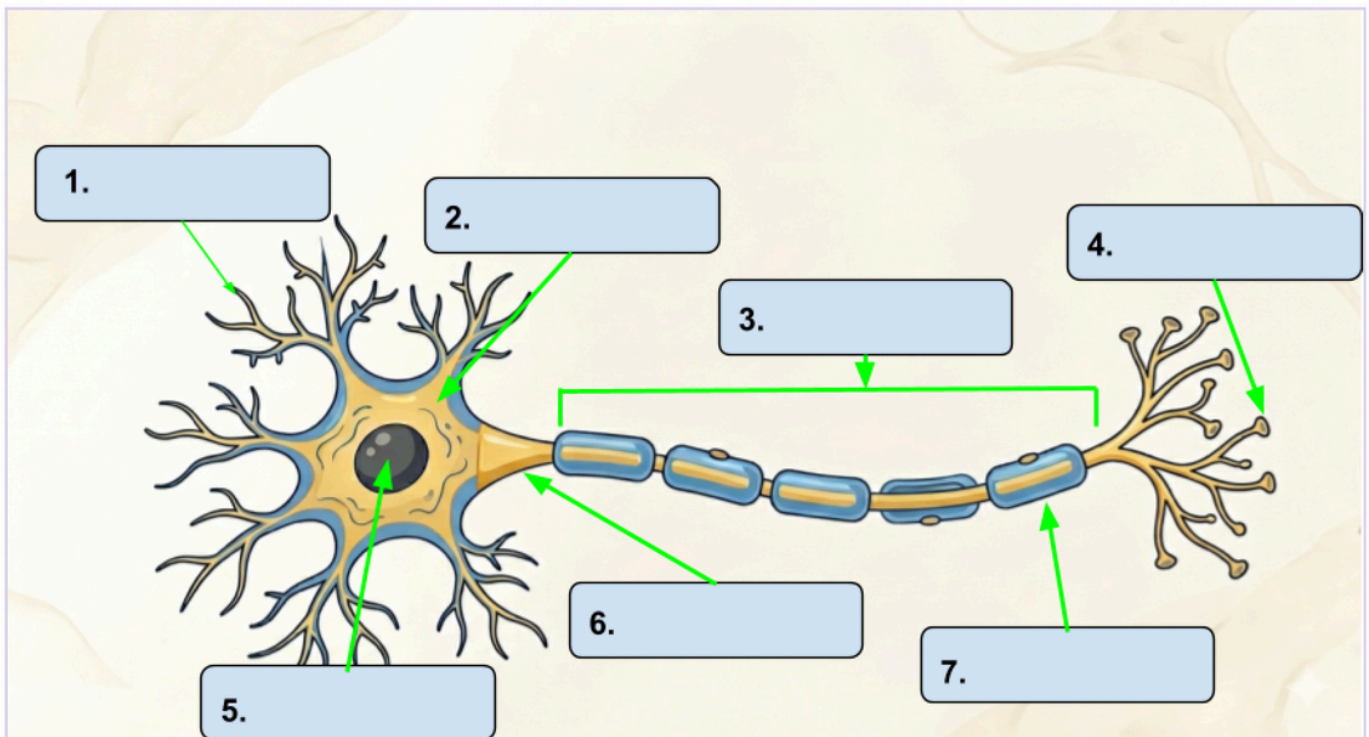
## LABEL THE NEURON

Use the word bank to label the diagram.

# A

### Word Bank

1. Dendrites
2. Axon
3. Soma (Cell Body)
4. Nucleus
3. Axon Hillock
4. Myelin
5. Axon Terminals



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## MATCH THE STRUCTURE TO THE FUNCTION

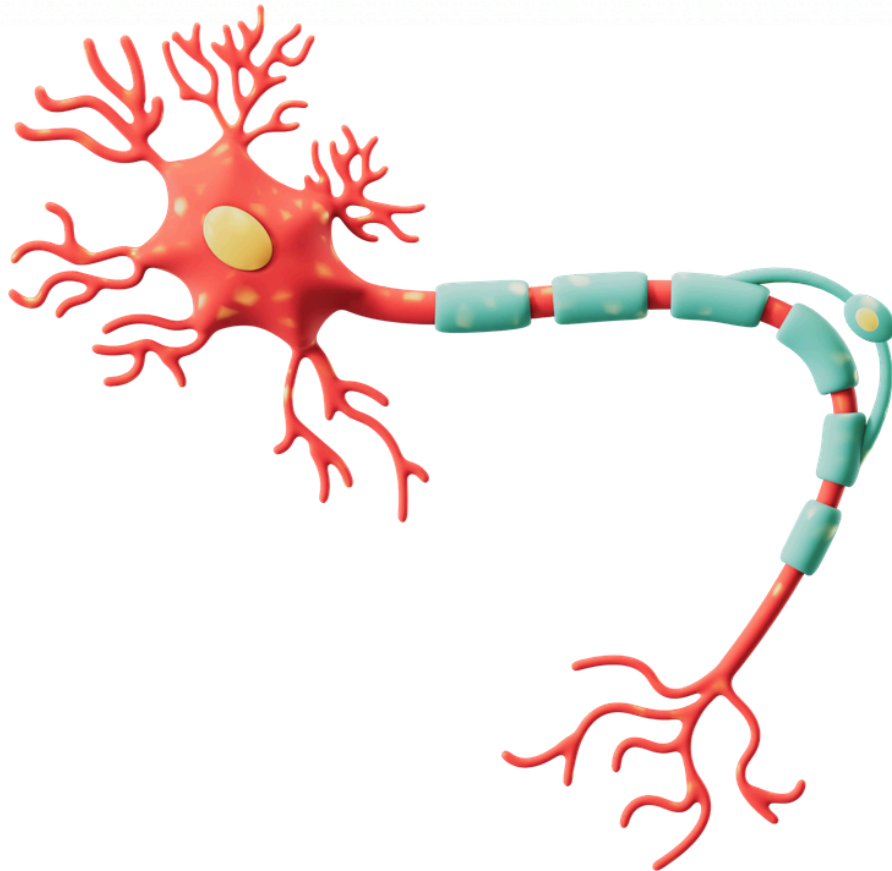
Write the correct letter beside each neuron structure.

### Structure

- \_\_\_ Dendrites
- \_\_\_ Soma (cell body)
- \_\_\_ Nucleus
- \_\_\_ Axon
- \_\_\_ Myelin
- \_\_\_ Axon Terminals

### Function

- A. Contains the DNA/genetic material
- B. Helps protect signals from degrading
- C. Releases neurotransmitters
- D. Receives information from other neurons
- E. Carries electrical signals through the neuron
- F. Combines and processes incoming information

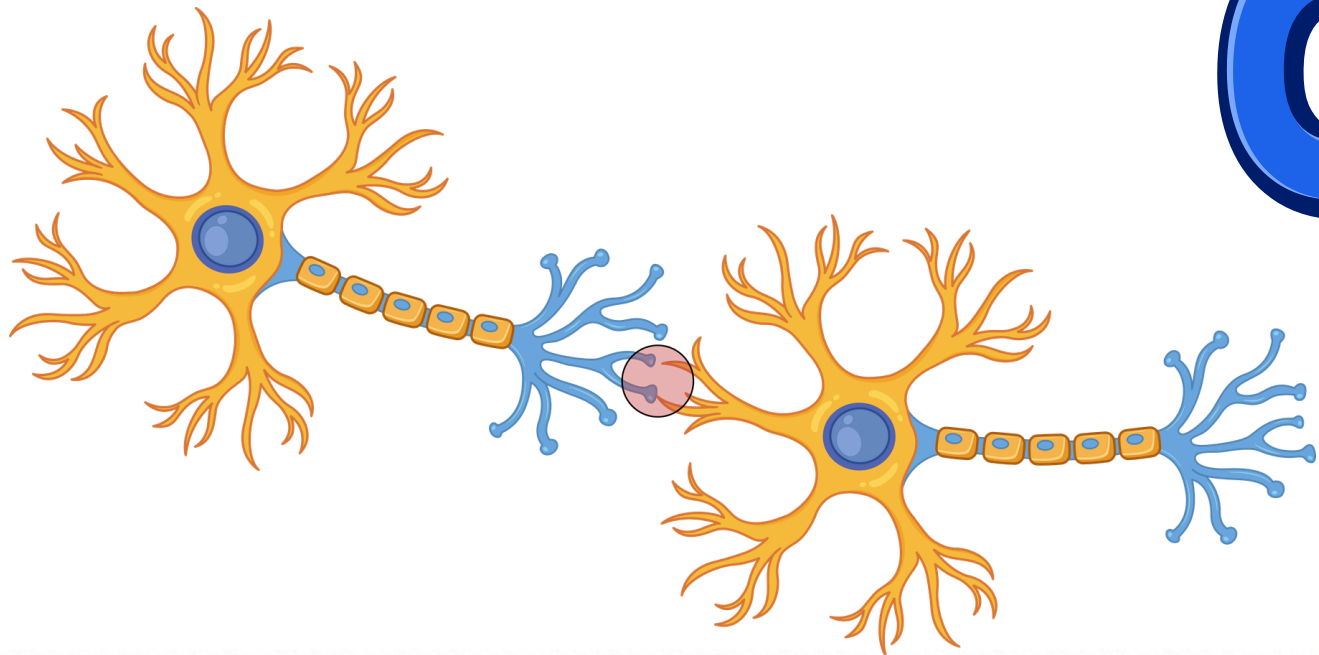


**B**

# HOW NEURONS COMMUNICATE

## FOLLOW THE SIGNAL!

Number the steps from 1-6 to show how information moves through a neuron.

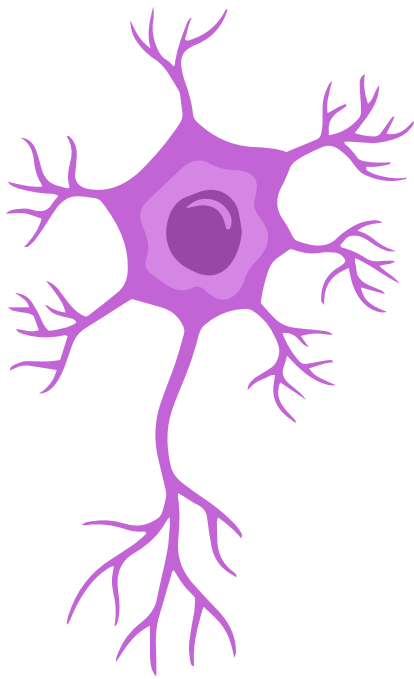


- \_\_\_ The signal travels down the axon.
- \_\_\_ Neurotransmitters are released from the axon terminals.
- \_\_\_ The soma combines incoming information.
- \_\_\_ Neurotransmitters bind to receptors on dendrites.
- \_\_\_ An action potential is created.
- \_\_\_ The next neuron receives the signal.

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## FILL IN THE BLANKS

Use the word bank to complete the sentences.



### Word Bank

- neurotransmitters
- axon
- dendrites
- myelin
- action potential
- nucleus

1. Neurons receive most information through structures called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Chemical signals between neurons are called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ contains the cell's DNA.
4. Electrical signals travel down the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ helps keep signals from weakening as they travel.
6. A strong enough signal creates an \_\_\_\_\_.

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Scan me!



## ANSWER KEY