Lesson 1

Video Description

Grade Level: 3rd-6th

Time Frame: 60 minutes

Content Areas: Science, Reading, Math

What are we learning?
The brain has around 100 billion neurons.

Why are we learning this?
To understand that the brain is very complex.

Introduction (5 minutes)

- -Share what students will be learning and why.
- -Go through slides 1, 2, and 3 on the presentation.

Reading (25 minutes)

<u>Before Reading:</u>

- -Review 'Words Worth Knowing' from the PowerPoint. (optional)
- -Pass out Complexity of the Brain paper.
- -Decide if you want students to read in partners, groups, or independently.

During Reading:

-Encourage students to use reading strategies as they read. (Asking questions, making connections, close reading, etc.)

<u>After Reading:</u>

-Review the text (slide 11, 12, 13, and 14) and allow students to ask clarifying questions. Slide 13 and 14 show a visual of the comparison of vehicle:neuron and package:neurotransmitter.

Materials

-Presentation for class -Complexity of the Brain worksheet printed -Bookmarks printed

Helpful Hints

-Show students how to use online calculator and check their answers -Bookmarks can be printed on card stock

Activity (15-20 minutes)

- -Complete Step 1 and 2 on the back side of Complexity of the Brain paper.
- -Before Step 3 and 4, model to students how to type the numbers into the calculator, use commas, and decimals.
- -Students can work independently or with partners, but before moving to Step 4, they **must stop** and get their answer checked.
- -Walk around the room to monitor their work for Step 4. When they finish, you can check their work and hand them a bookmark to fill out.

Closure

- -Ask students to come to the carpet with their bookmark. Allow students to share how many years it would take them.
- -"Show me on your hands how big your brain is. Now think, what is the only way it's possible to fit all those neurons inside the brain?" (The neurons have to be really, really, really tiny)

COMPLEXITY OF THE BRAIN

Name:	Date:

Words Worth Knowing

Brain: Organ that controls all body functions of a human being.

Nervous system: System that helps all the parts of your body communicate with each other.

Neurotransmitter: Special chemicals that carry information around the brain and body.

Neuron: A nerve cell or basic unit of the nervous system

Imagine ordering a new pair of sneakers. Easy, right? You click a button, and soon they're at your door. But have you ever thought about what happens in between? Once you click 'order,' a warehouse gets a message to find, pack, and send a pair of size 7 Air Jordans to you. Someone hops on a forklift to grab your shoes from a shelf and put them in a shipping container. Then, they load the container onto a truck. The truck takes it to the airport, where a team unloads it and loads it onto a plane. The plane flies across the country to a nearby city. Another team unloads the plane and loads it onto a truck to bring it to your local post office. From there, it goes into a van and heads to your house. When you see the delivery person, you jump on your scooter to get your package. You quickly put on your new Air Jordans and scoot back home. That's a lot of steps, right? It takes a ton of planning, teamwork, and coordination.

Now, what if we told you that your brain works kind of like this? Not with sneakers, of course, but with messages. Your **brain** is always sending messages to different parts of your brain and body. This lets you do everything, from breathing to kicking a soccer ball, eating your favorite candy, dancing to your favorite song, laughing at a funny movie, learning multiplication, and saying "I love you." This communication system is called your **nervous system**, and it's controlled by your brain. Now, make a fist with your right hand and cover it with your left hand. That's about the size of your brain. It's sending lots of messages all the time. In fact, there are so many messages that it's hard for us humans to understand just how much is going on.

Thinking back to ordering your new sneakers, we can think of them as packages. These packages are passed between different vehicles, like a forklift, truck, plane, van, and scooter. In the brain, we call these packages **neurotransmitters**, and they're passed between different vehicles called **neurons**. We can imagine the packages moving between vehicles in a city, just like neurotransmitters moving between neurons in the brain. How many vehicles, or neurons, does our brain have? Ten? Not quite. One thousand? Think bigger! One million? Bigger! One billion? Getting closer... Scientists estimate that the human brain has around 100 billion neurons. Let's try to wrap our heads around just how many neurons are packed into our three-pound brain.

COMPLEXITY OF THE BRAIN

IName:		Date:		
Step 1:				
•		timer starts, begin making tiny dots with your can make in the circle before the timer goes off		
	# of dot	# of dots in one minute:		
itep 2:				
	ndred billion neurons. T	Translate that number from words to number		
igits. Estim	nated # of neurons:			
itep 3:				
•	s it would take to make	one hundred billion dots. Round to the nearest		
hole number. BOX 1		BOX 2		
Write down your nu below from Step 1 & # of dots in		Divide the total number of neurons in the brain by the number of neurons you drew in one minute. You can use a calculator!		
one minute:		Estimated # of neurons		
Estimated #		Number date in one minute		
Estimated # of neurons:		Number dots in one minute		
of neurons:				
of neurons:	e you to draw the neur			
of neurons: many minutes would it tak	e you to draw the neur			
of neurons: many minutes would it tak tep 4: lse your answer from Step 3	•			
of neurons: many minutes would it tak step 4: Use your answer from Step 3 whole number. How many hours	3 (# of minutes) to solve How many	rons in the brain? e the questions below. Round to the nearest y days How many years		
of neurons: w many minutes would it tak Step 4: Use your answer from Step 3 whole number.	3 (# of minutes) to solve	rons in the brain? e the questions below. Round to the nearest y days How many years		

day?

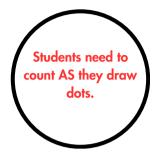
year?

COMPLEXITY OF THE BRAIN

TEACHER COPY

Step 1:

Grab a pencil. Set a timer for 1 minute. When the timer starts, begin making tiny dots with your pencil inside the circle. Count how many dots you can make in the circle before the timer goes off.



of dots in one minute: _ between 50-300.

Will most likely be

Step 2:

Our brain has about one hundred billion neurons. Translate that number from words to number digits. You can have a student

Estimated # of neurons:	100,000,000,000	volunteer to write this on
Lannaled # of fleurons		the board, and the class
		can then copy the number.

Step 3:

Calculate how many minutes it would take to make one hundred billion dots. Round to the nearest whole number.

I highly recommend modeling the first division problem with students on the online calculator. Show students that they can take the decimal off, but must CAREFULLY write down the number. If the first number is incorrect, it will cause all the questions to be incorrect. After you model an example, have students do it using their own number and check their answer before they can move on.

# of Neurons	# of Minutes	# of Hours	# of Days	# of Years
50	2,000,000,000	33,333,333	1,388,889	3,805
100	1,000,000,000	16,666,667	694,444	1,903
150	666,666,667	11,111,111	462,963	1,268
200	500,000,000	8,333,333	347,222	951
250	400,000,000	6,666,667	277,778	761
300	333,333,333	5,555,556	231,481	634
350	285,714,286	4,761,905	198,413	544
400	250,000,000	4,166,667	173,611	476
450	222,222,222	3,703,704	154,321	423
500	200,000,000	3,333,333	138,889	381

The Amazing

BRAIN

If I drew dots
to represent
how many
neurons are in
my brain, it
would take me
_____ years
to complete!

The Amazing BRAIN

If I drew dots
to represent
how many
neurons are in
my brain, it
would take me
_____ years
to complete!

The Amazing

BRAIN

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Your brain makes

swallowing balancing thinking speaking breathing listening smelling planning watching learning reading laughing writing sleeping touching singing dancing standing hearing eating jumping tasting seeing

possible

It can be easy or natural to point out the things our brain may get 'wrong', but can we focus our attention to what our brain is doing 'right'?

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swallowing balancing thinking listening reading smelling planning speaking breathing watching sleeping singing laughing writing jumping touching standing dancing tasting seeing hearing eating learning

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