Conclusion

1. The gyri and sulci on the brain greatly increase the brain’s surface area. How do you think this increase in surface area relates to improved brain function?

An increase in the surface are magnifies the size of the portions. The increase of each portion of the brain improves how well each region functions.

1. Can you think of another organ in the human body that is shaped specifically to increase surface area? How does this organ’s structure relate to its function in the body? (Hint: Think about those few bites of pancakes you ate in the opening paragraph.)

The parts of the digestive system are shaped specifically to the increase of the surface area. The organs structure relates to the process of parts of the digestive system breaking down food and it for energy.

1. Why do you think you created the frontal lobe of the cerebrum in the same color clay you used to create the three muscles of the face?

The frontal lobe connects to the three muscles on the face.

1. From the names alone, what do you think are the specific functions of the motor cortex and the sensory cortex of the brain?

The motor cortex controls the movement of the body and the sensory cortex controls the distribution of chemical messages.

1. What do you think the up and down arrows you carved into the spinal cord are meant to represent?

It represents the direction chemical messages and other signals are being distributed.

1. How do the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system work together to control the body?

The CNS and PNS work together by one system assisting the other system that can’t do a specific function. They utilize their system in order to properly control the body.

1. A man slips, falls and bangs the back of his head on the tile floor. The doctor tells him he has some minor swelling in the occipital lobe of his cerebrum. His doctor sends him home to rest and tells him that if there are any changes, he should come back in. What changes would be worrisome, given the area that was injured?

Occopital lobe deals with sight.

 The inability to see properly

 Color blindness

 Blurred vision

 Headache.