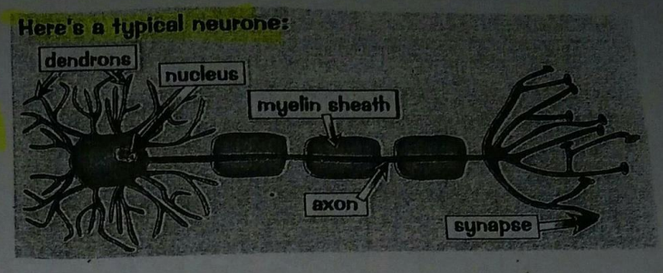
Neurones. — Lots of Nerves

rember THIS

Neurones (nerve cells) **transmit** or send information as **very fast** electrical impulses (messages) around the body Their effect lasts for a **very short** time.

At one end neurons have **branched endings** called **dendrons**, so thy can **connect** with other neurones.

The electrical impulses pass along the **axon**.



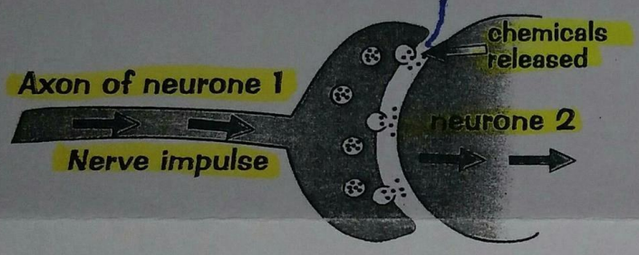
How Neurones are Adapted to their Function.

1. The myelin sheath acts as an electrical insulator, which stops the impulse from getting lost. The sheath also speeds up the impulse by allowing the impulse to be carried faster.

2. Neurones are long which speeds up the impulse. Having lots of small neurones connected together would slow down the impulse.

Synapses.

new impulse.



The synapse is the **connection** between **two neurones** – basically it's a small gap.

The nerve impulse is transmitted across the synapse by **chemicals** called **neurotransmitters**. The chemicals are only released from the **axon** endings so the impulses can only flow in **one direction**.

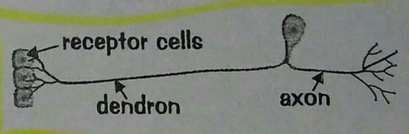
The neurotransmitters **diffuse** (spread) across the synapse to set off a **new electrical impulse** in the **next neurone**. — 1 new neurone

Types of Neurones

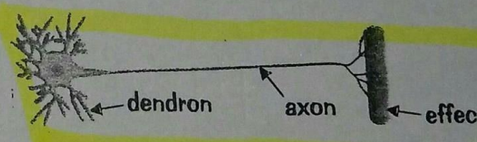
REMEMBER

There are **three** different types of neurones called **sensory**, **motor** and **relay** neurones.

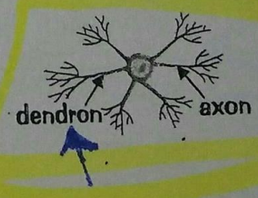
Sensory neurones – these carry nerve impulses from receptors in the sense organs to the central nervous system (CNS). They have **long** dendrons and **short** axons.



Motor neurons – these carry nerve impulses from the CNS to effectors (muscles and glands). They have **many short dendrons** and **one long** axon.



Relay neurones – these carry nerve impulses from **sensory neurones** to **motor neurones**. They have **many short dendrons and axons.**



Find them only in the Spinal Cord.

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