

UPDAAN



2025

Control and Coordination

Biology

Lecture - 02

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Topics to be covered

- 1 Neuron and its parts
- 2 Types of neuron
- 3 Conduction of Nerve Impulse
- 3 MCQ practice and Homework



CONTROL AND COORDINATION

COORDINATION IN ANIMALS

COORDINATION IN PLANTS

(1) NERVOUS SYSTEM

(Associated with
Neurons)

(2) ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

(Associated with
hormones)

PLANT MOVEMENTS

PLANT HORMONES

Q. Think and answer

Which receptors give us the sense of sight ?

- ☒ A Photoreceptors → Eye To able to See things
- ☐ B Thermoreceptors
- ☐ C Gustatory receptors
- ☐ D None of these



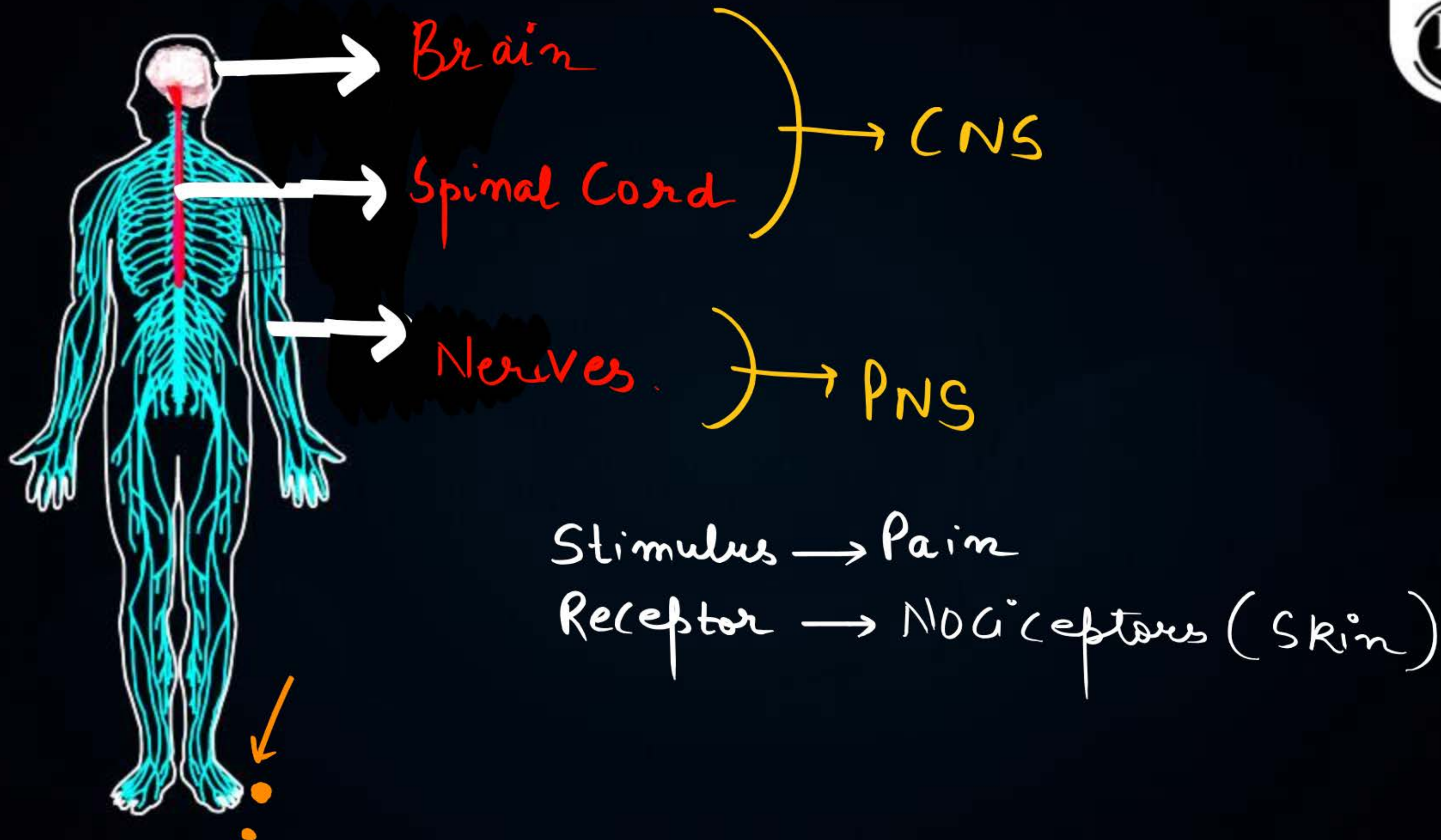
Q. Think and answer

Which of the following statement is not true ?

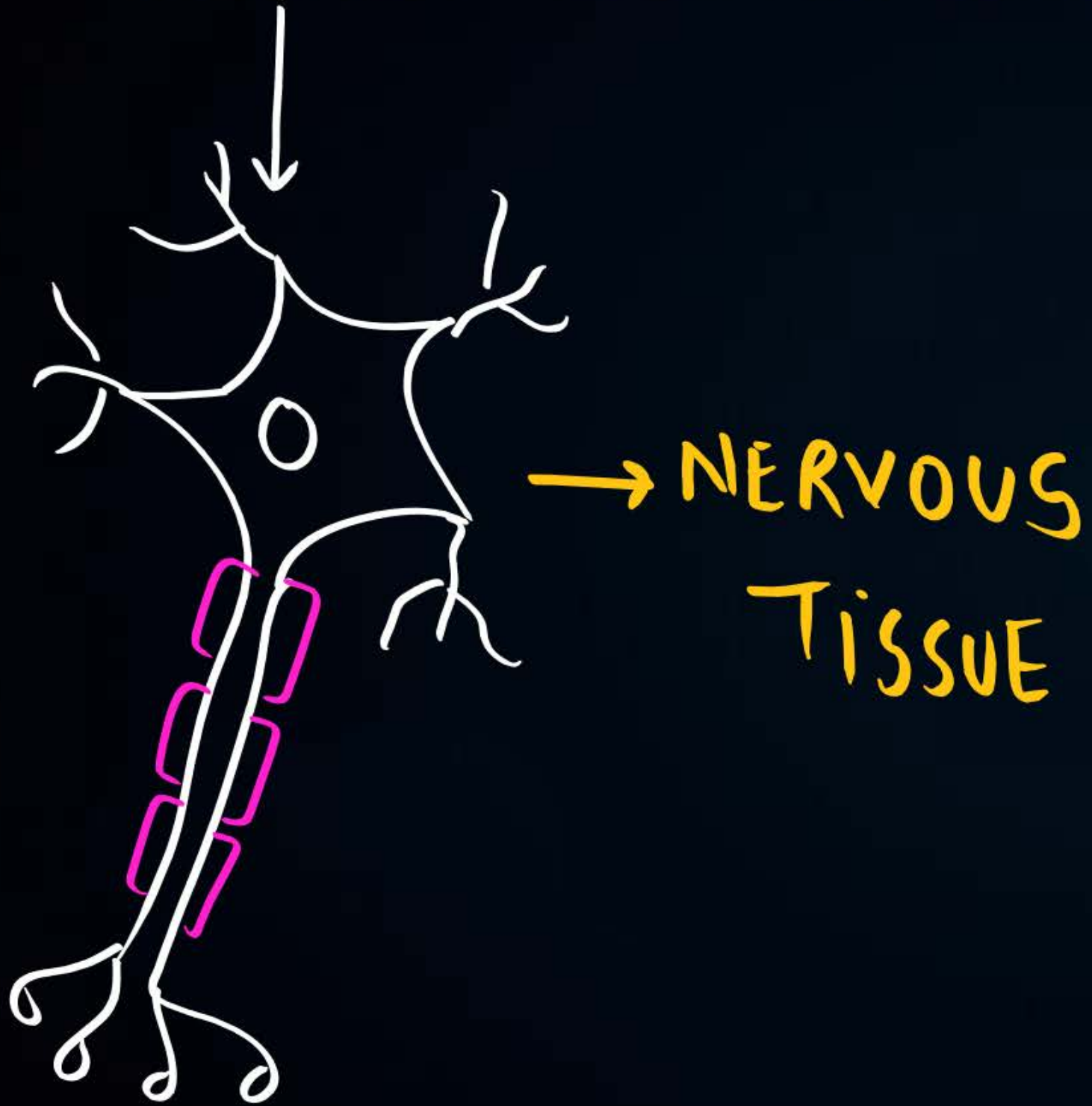
False

- A Spinal cord is part of CNS ✓
- B Nervous system helps in control and coordination ✓
- C There are 23 pairs of spinal nerves
- D There are 12 pairs of cranial nerves ✓





Neuron - Nervous tissue - Nervous system

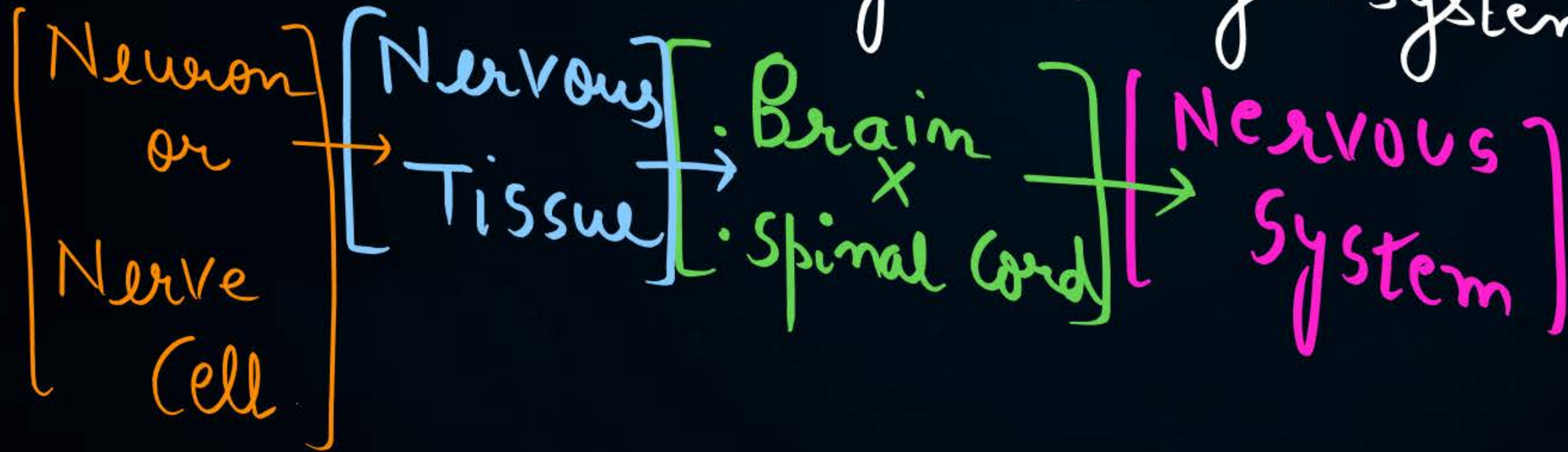




Nervous Tissue.

Single Cell of nervous Tissue
is called "Neuron / Nerve Cell"

Cell → Tissue → Organ → Organ System → Organism



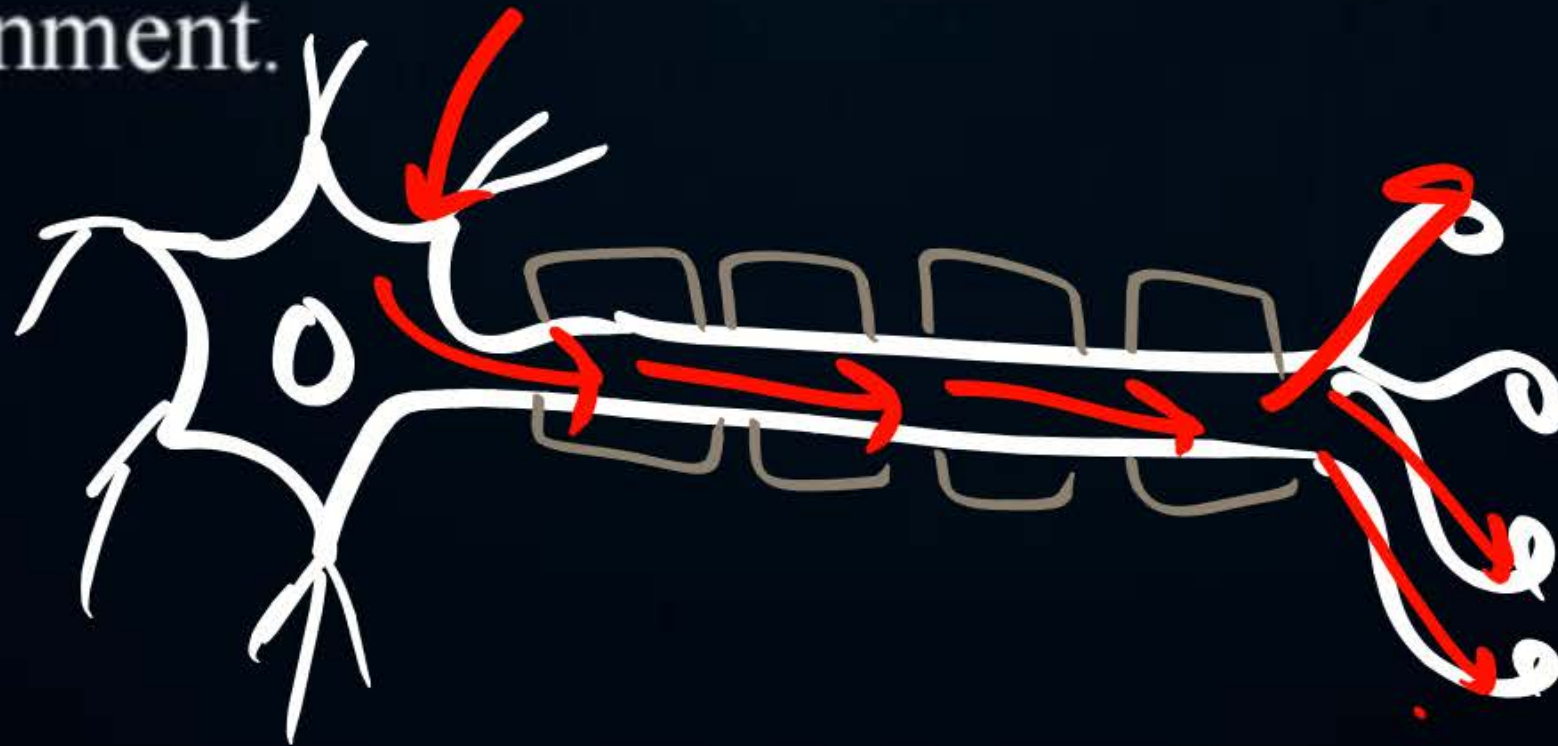


Neuron / Nerve cell

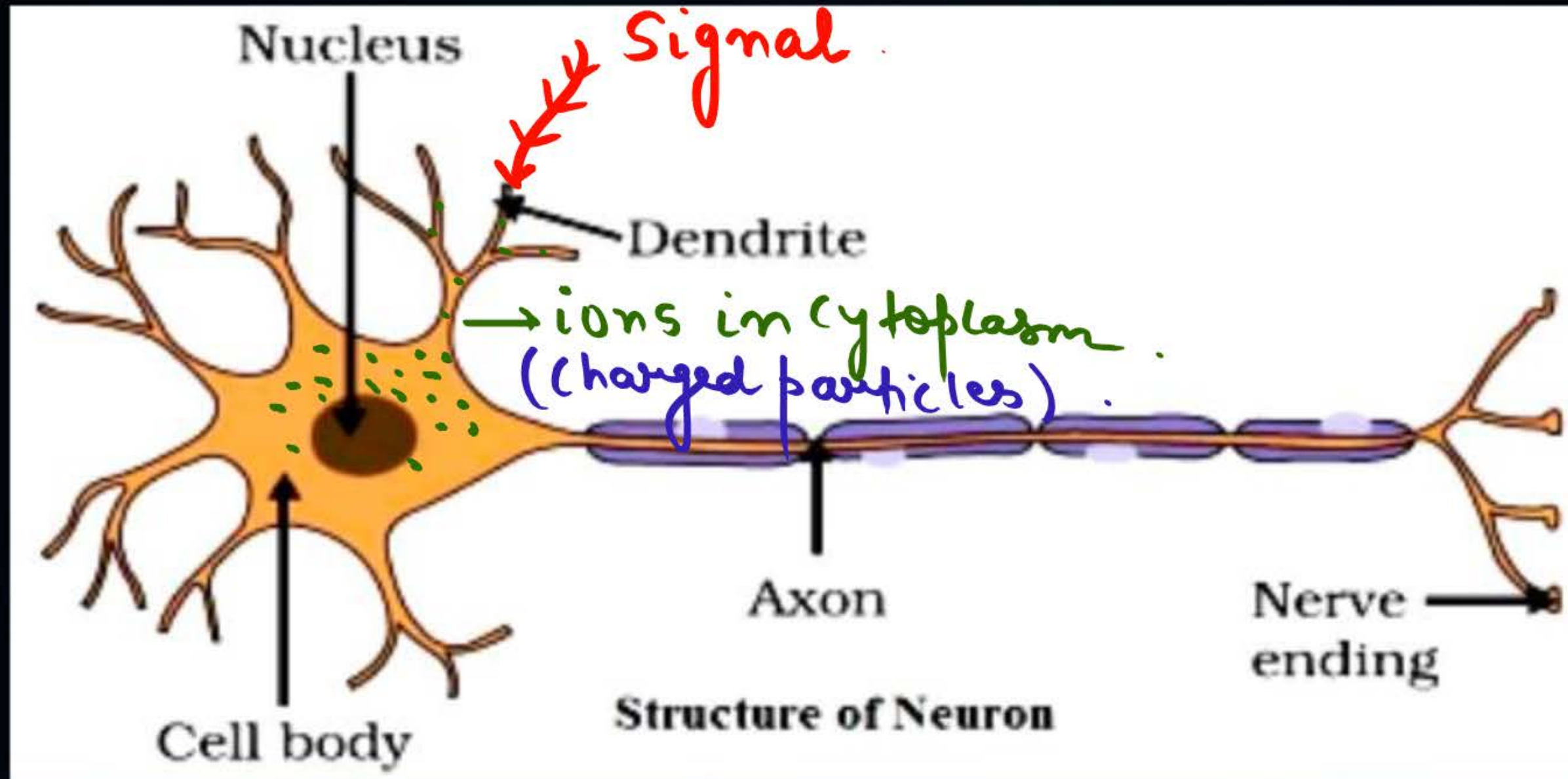
- Neuron is a highly specialized cell which is responsible for the transmission of signals to and from the different parts of the body
- *Structural & functional*
~~Functional~~ unit of nervous system
- Longest cell in human body ~ upto 1m long

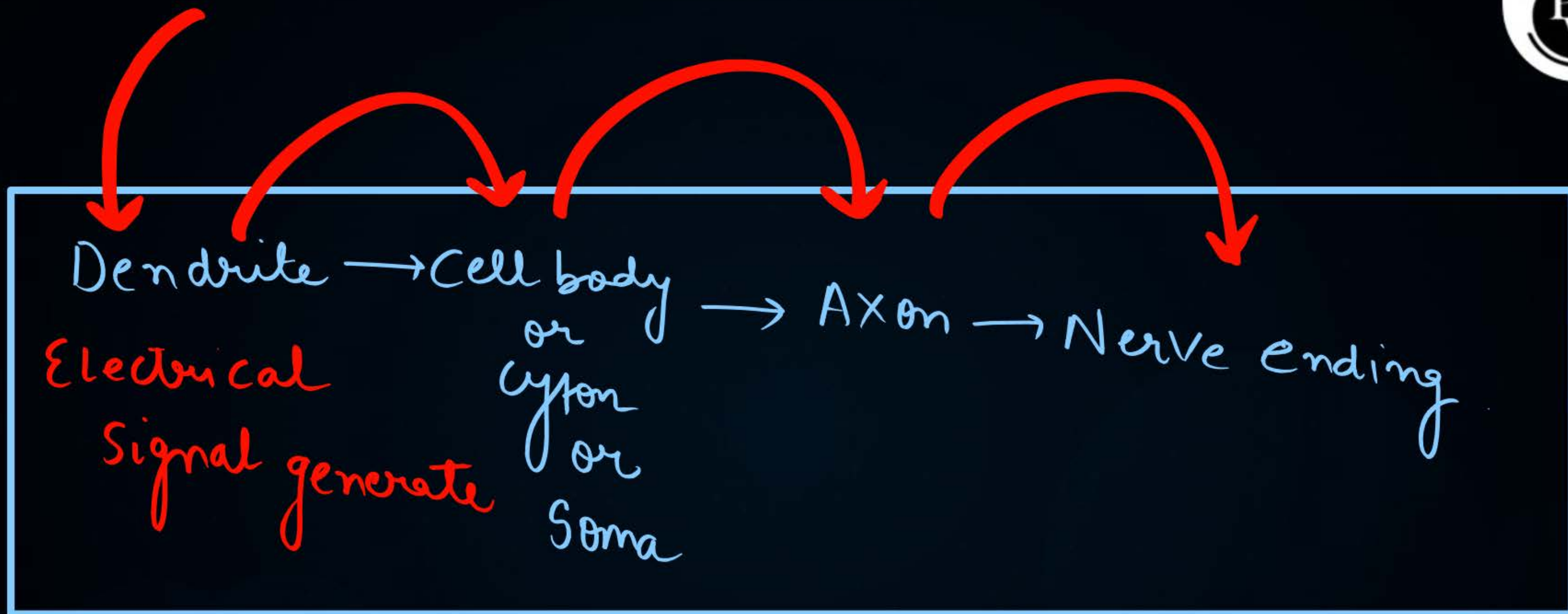
Nerve impulse

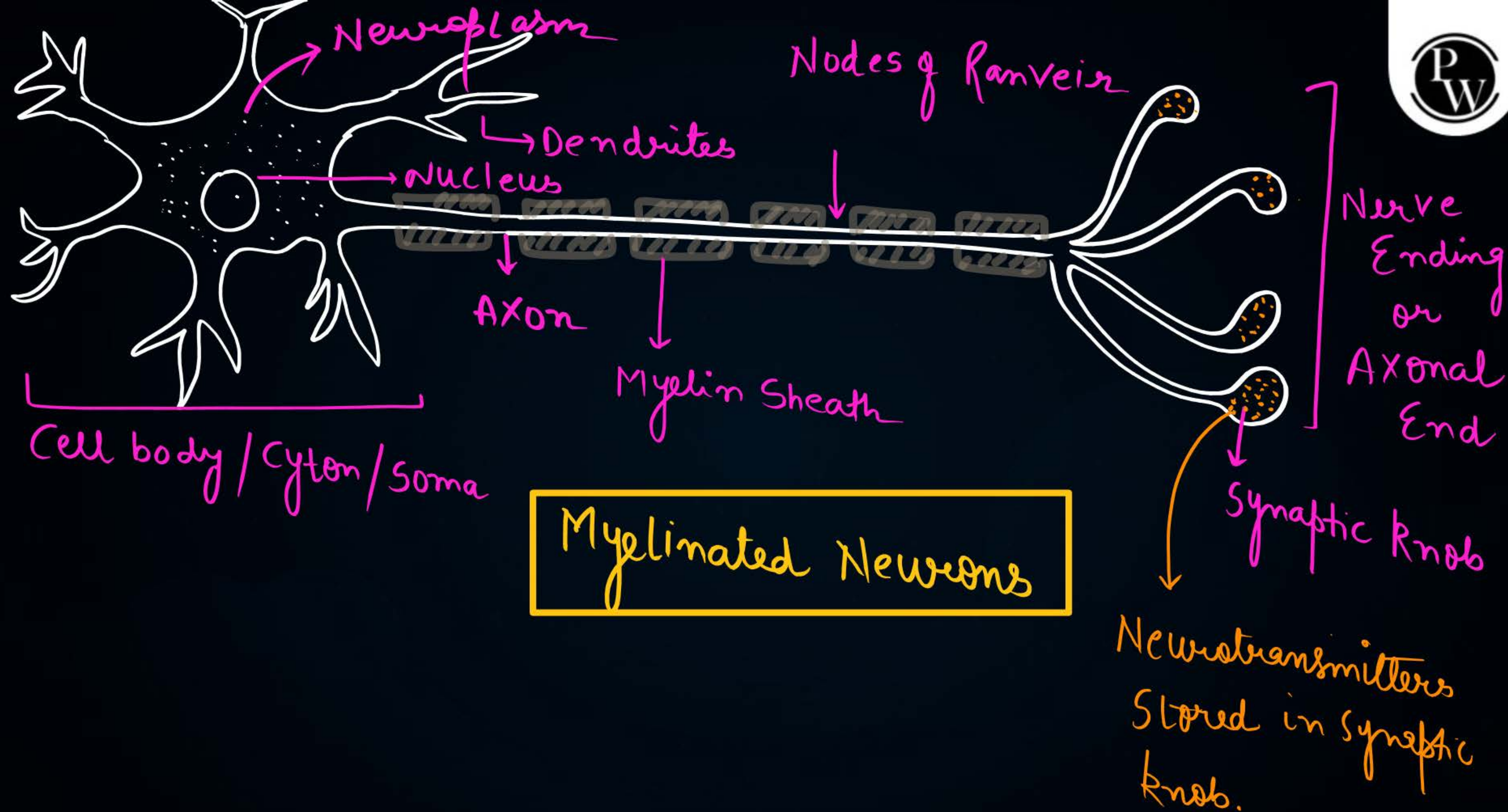
- Nerve impulses are wave of electrical and chemical signals carried along nerves or neurons.
- **Nerve impulses** are initiated at receptor cells as a result of stimuli from the environment.

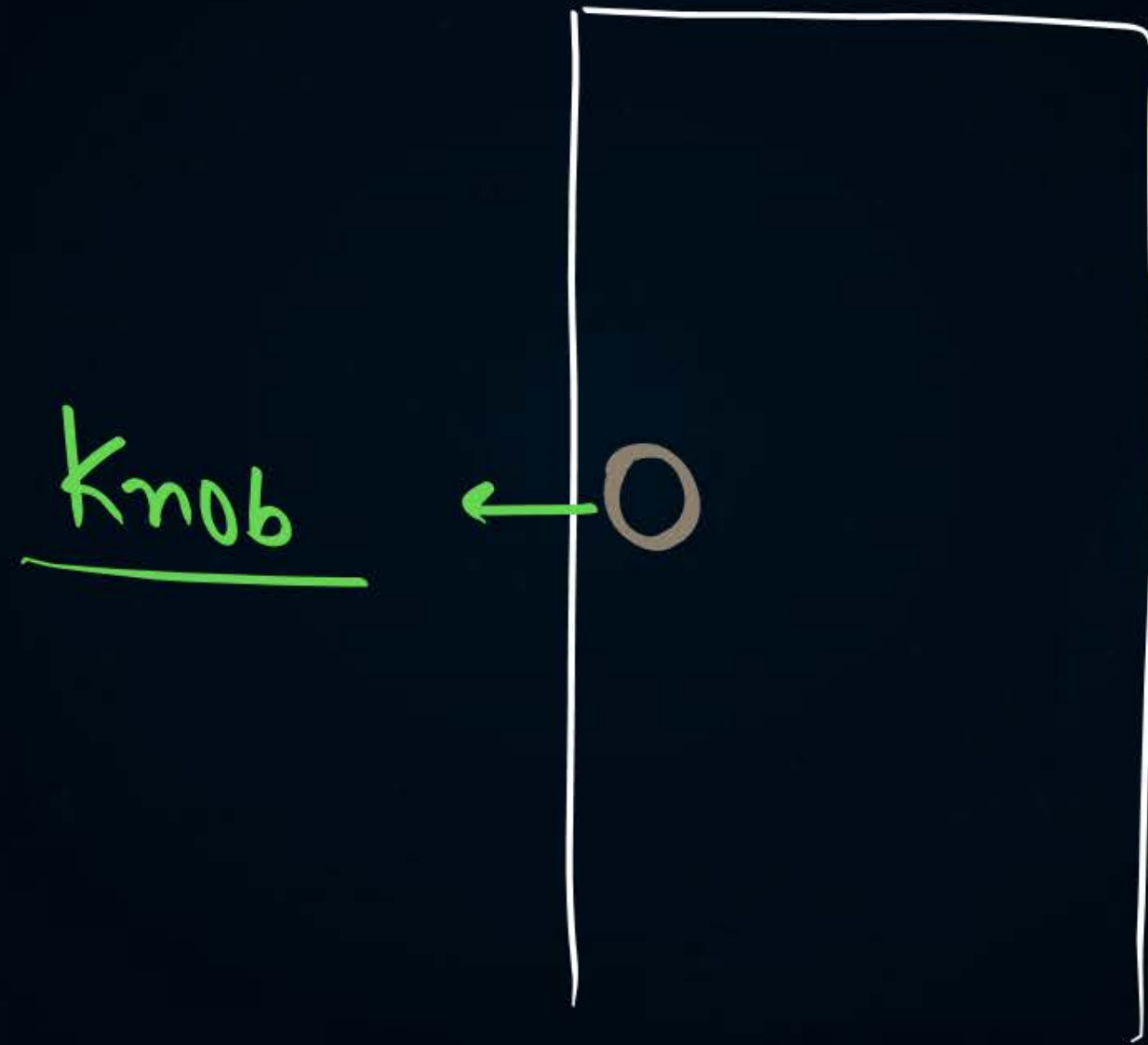


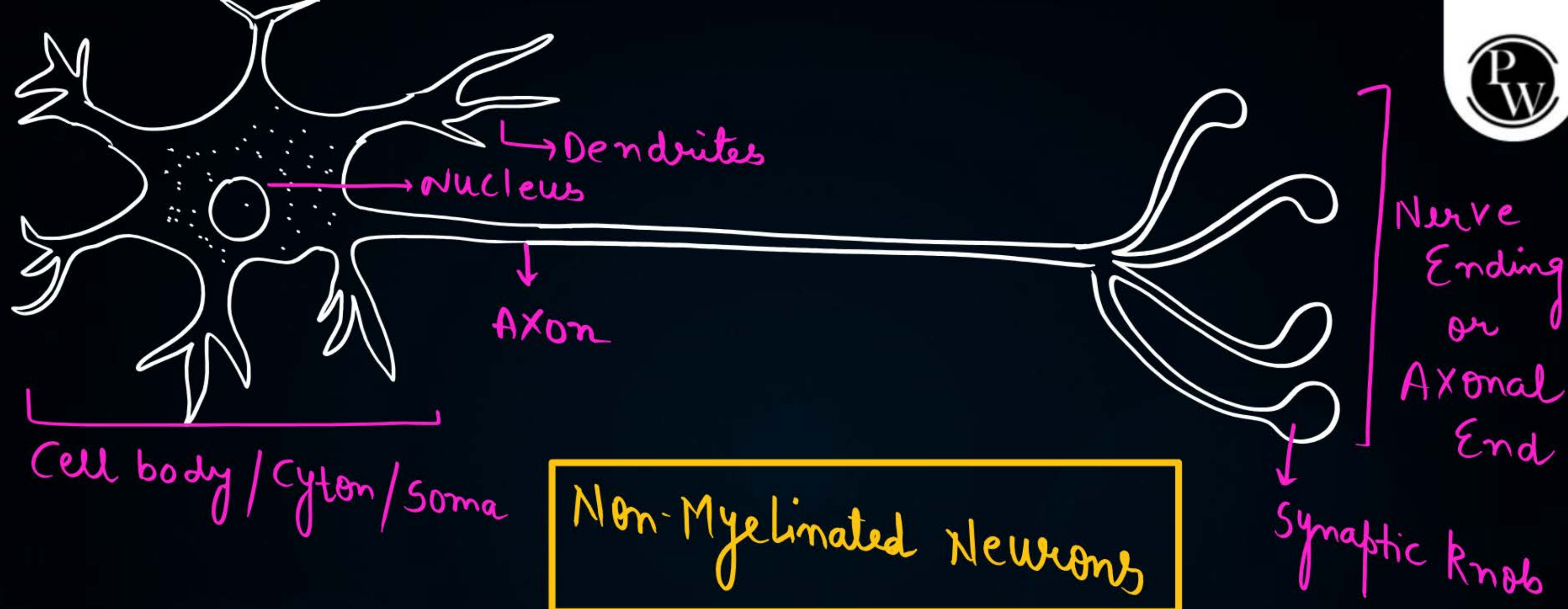
Parts of Neuron





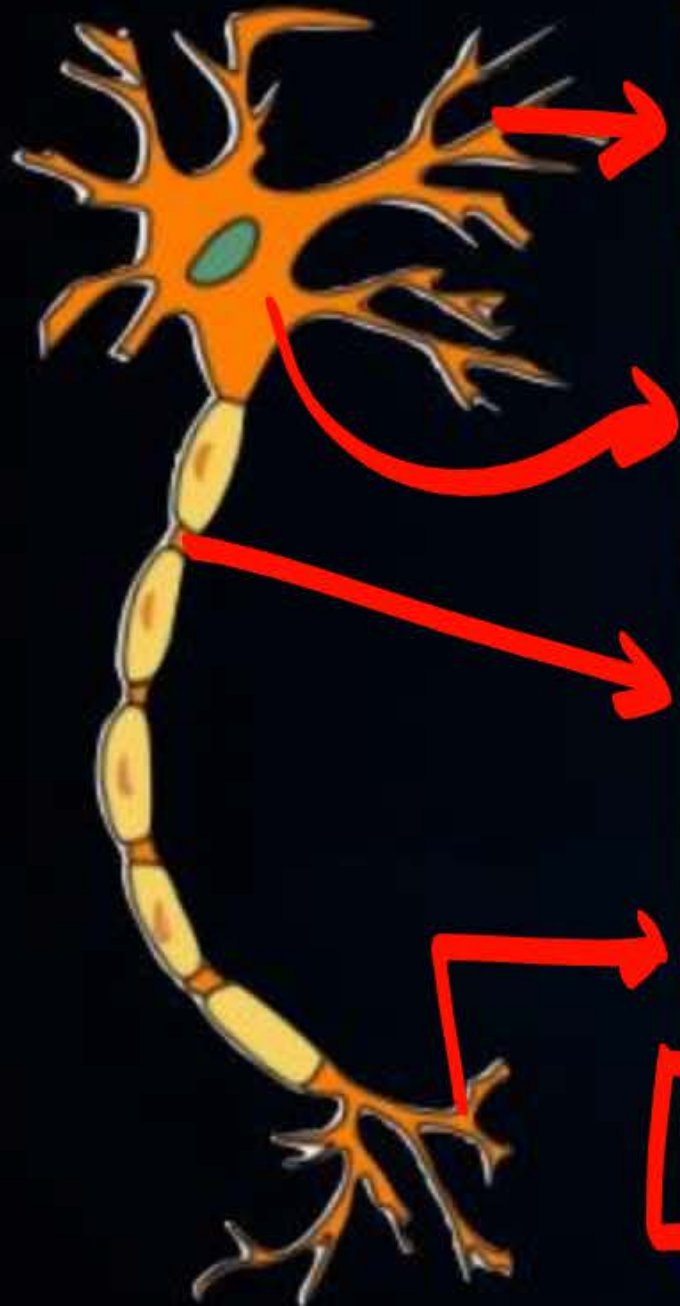




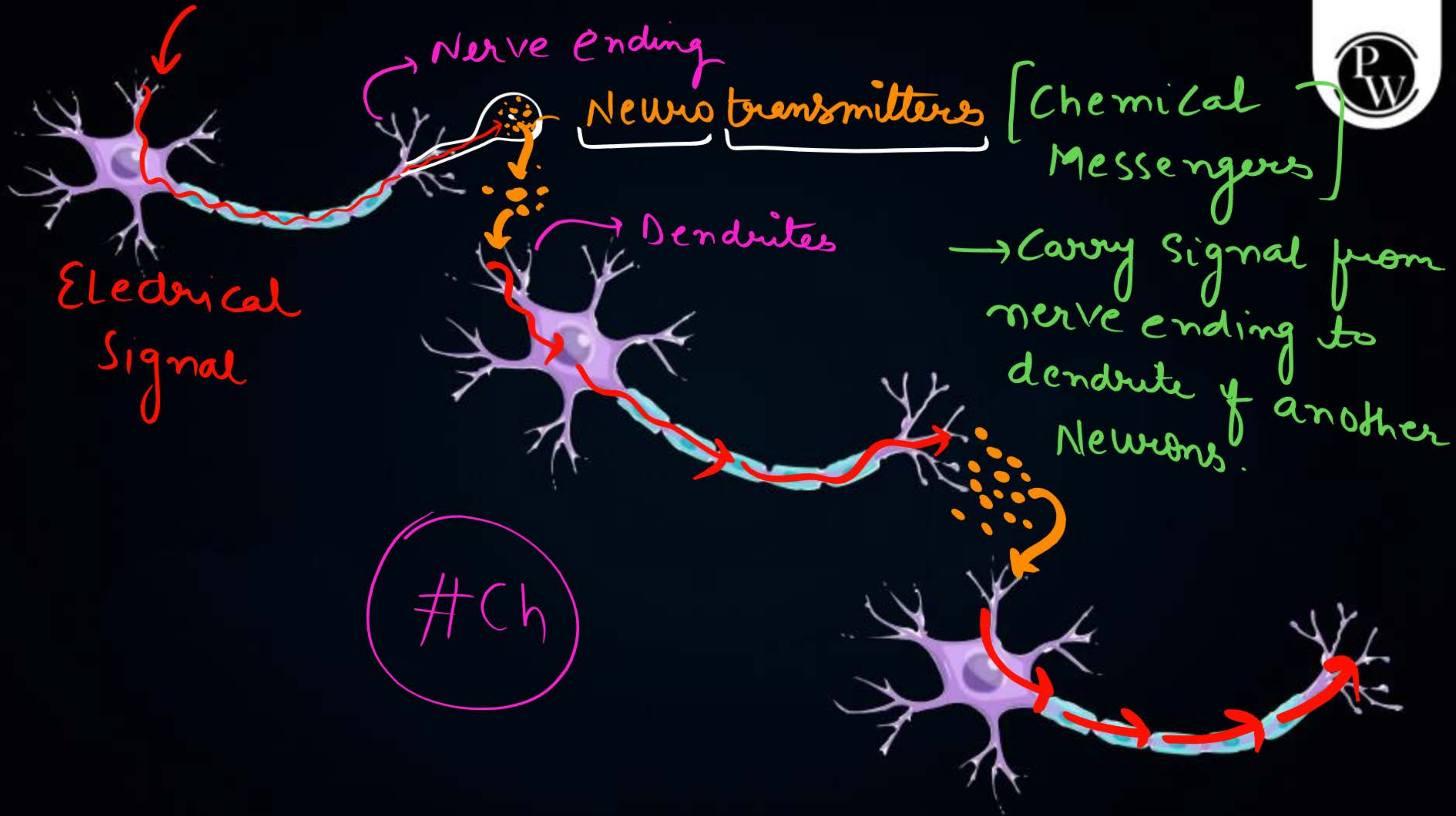


NEURON

notes



Part	Details
Dendrites	Branched structure that collects information from previous neuron and passes on to the cell body.
Cell body	It is the broad, rounded part of the neuron that contains the nucleus, abundant cytoplasm (<u>neuroplasm</u>) and other organelles like mitochondria, endoplasmic reticulum, Golgi body etc.
Axon	It is a long tube-like structure that carries information from the cell body to the nerve endings .
Nerve ending	Terminal branched part of axon
Synapse	There is a gap between the nerve endings of one neuron and dendrite of the following neuron where signals are transmitted as chemical signals called neurotransmitters.

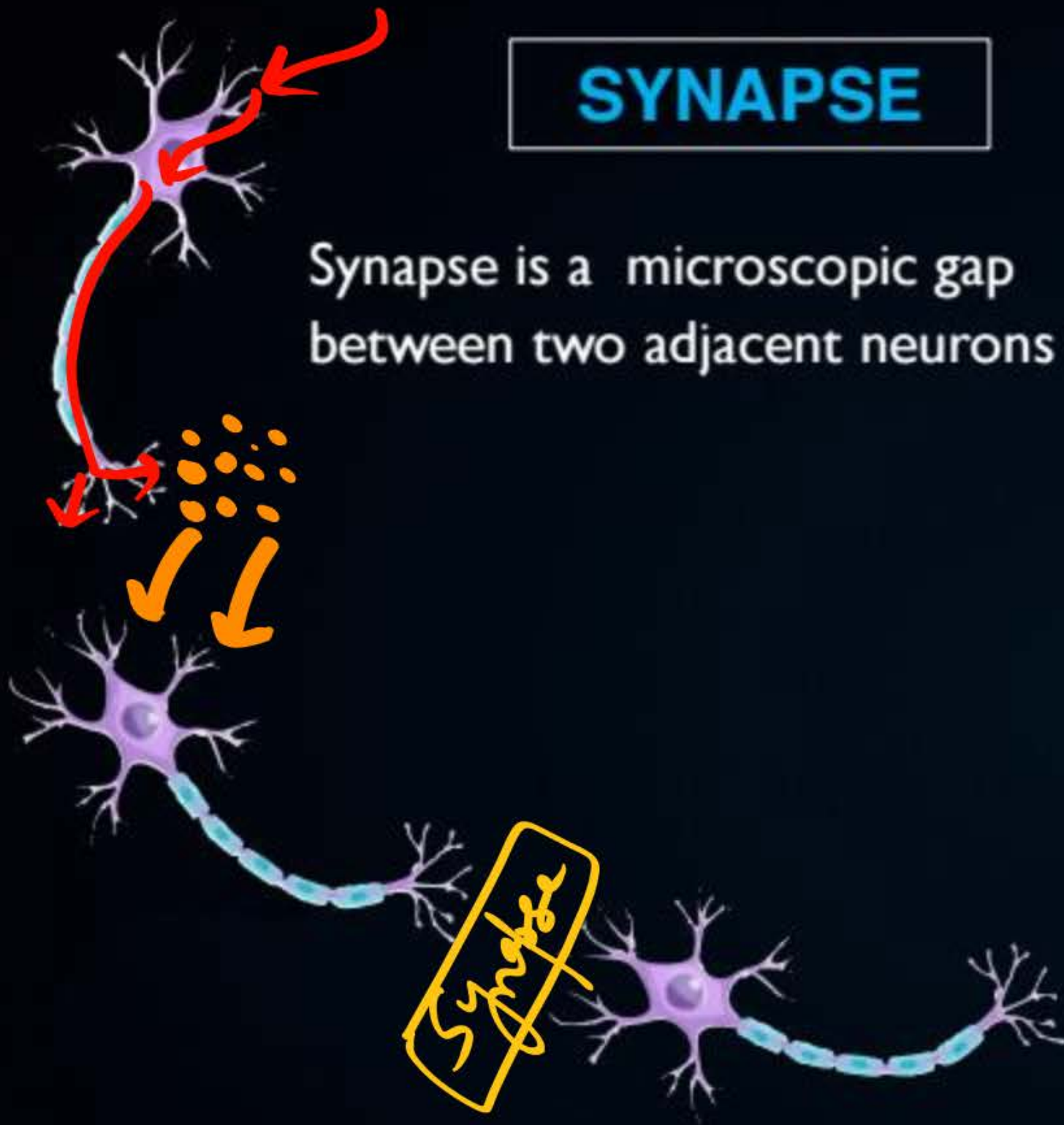






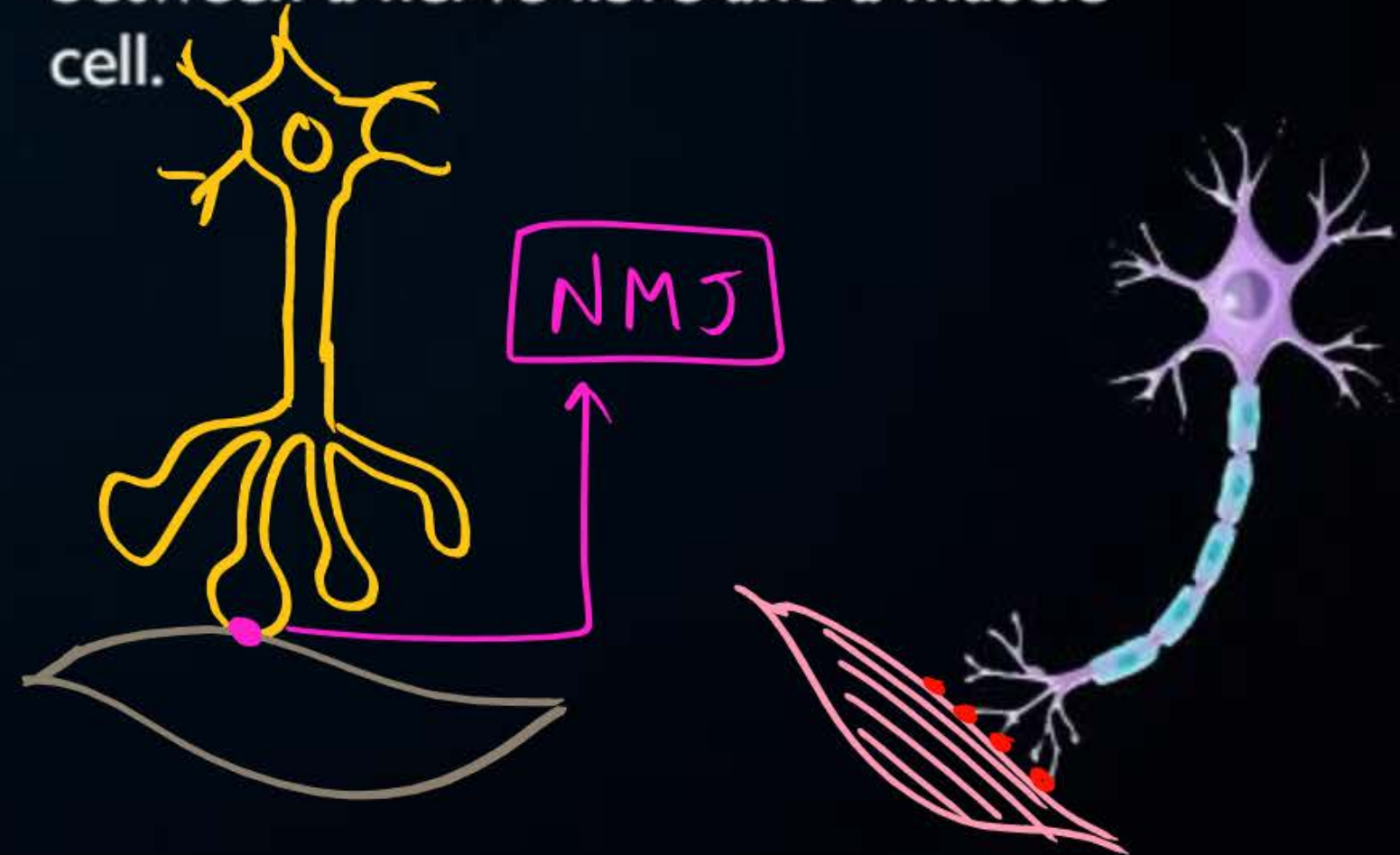
SYNAPSE

Synapse is a microscopic gap between two adjacent neurons

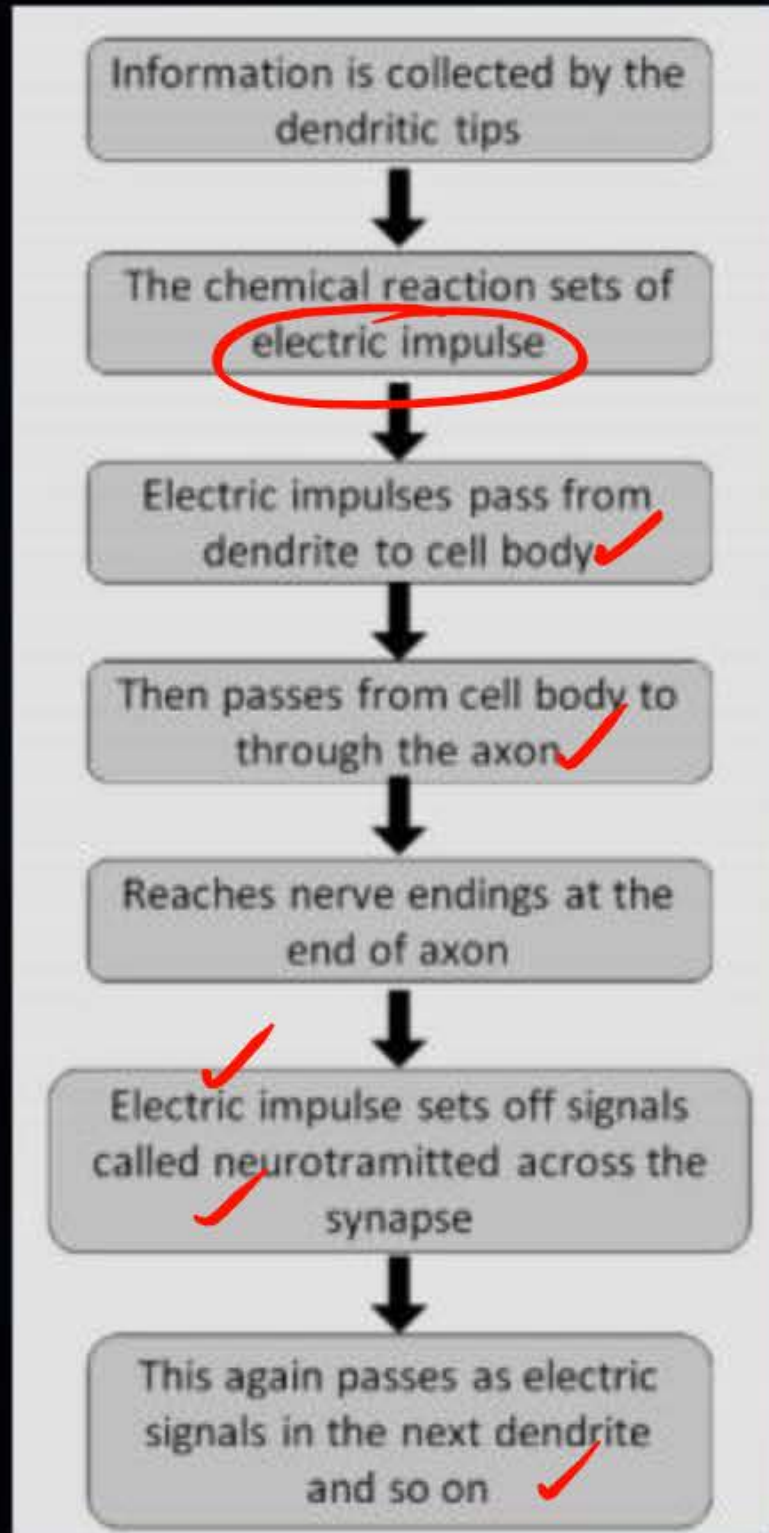


NEUROMUSCULAR JUNCTION [NMJ]

- A point of connection between the nerve ending of a neuron and a muscle.
- It site of chemical communication between a nerve fibre and a muscle cell.



How exactly do these signals pass through and between neurons?

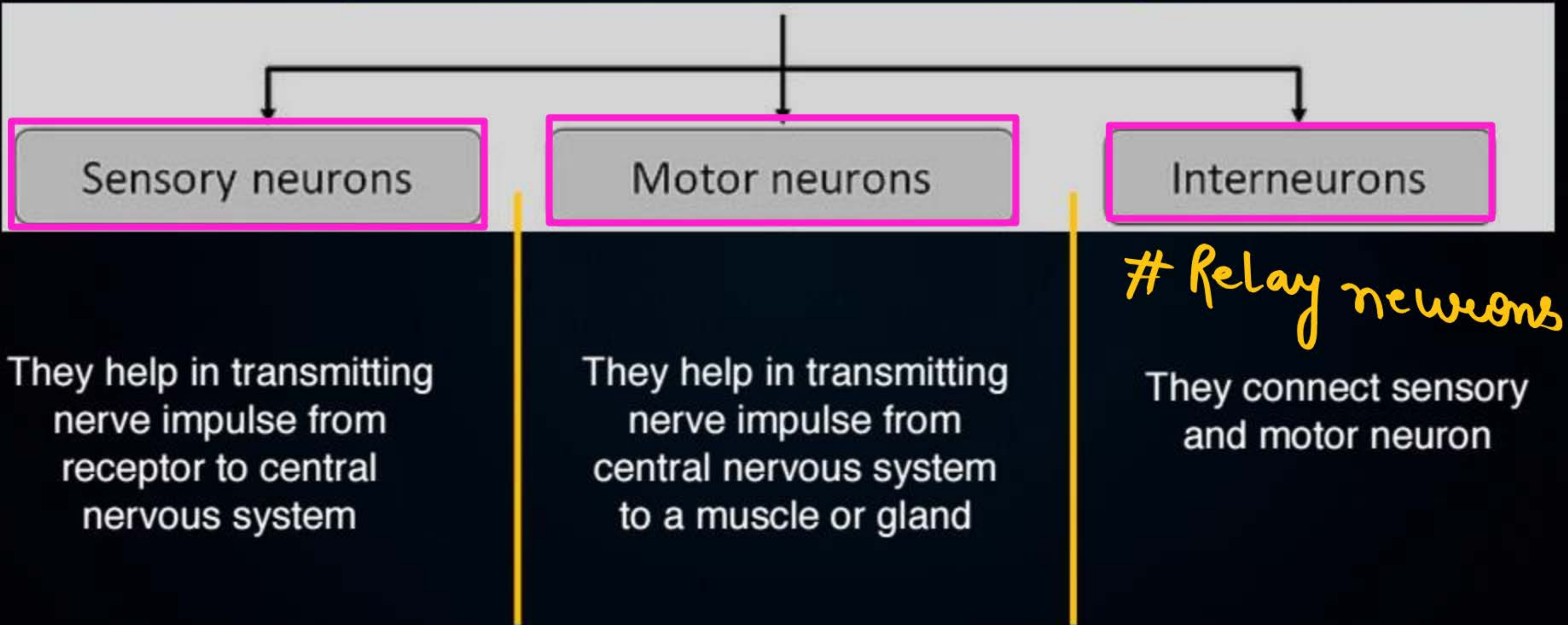


notes

_____ is a microscopic gap between a pair of adjacent neurons.

- ☐ A Neurotransmitter
- ☐ B Dendrites
- ☐ C Axon
- ☒ D Synapse ✓

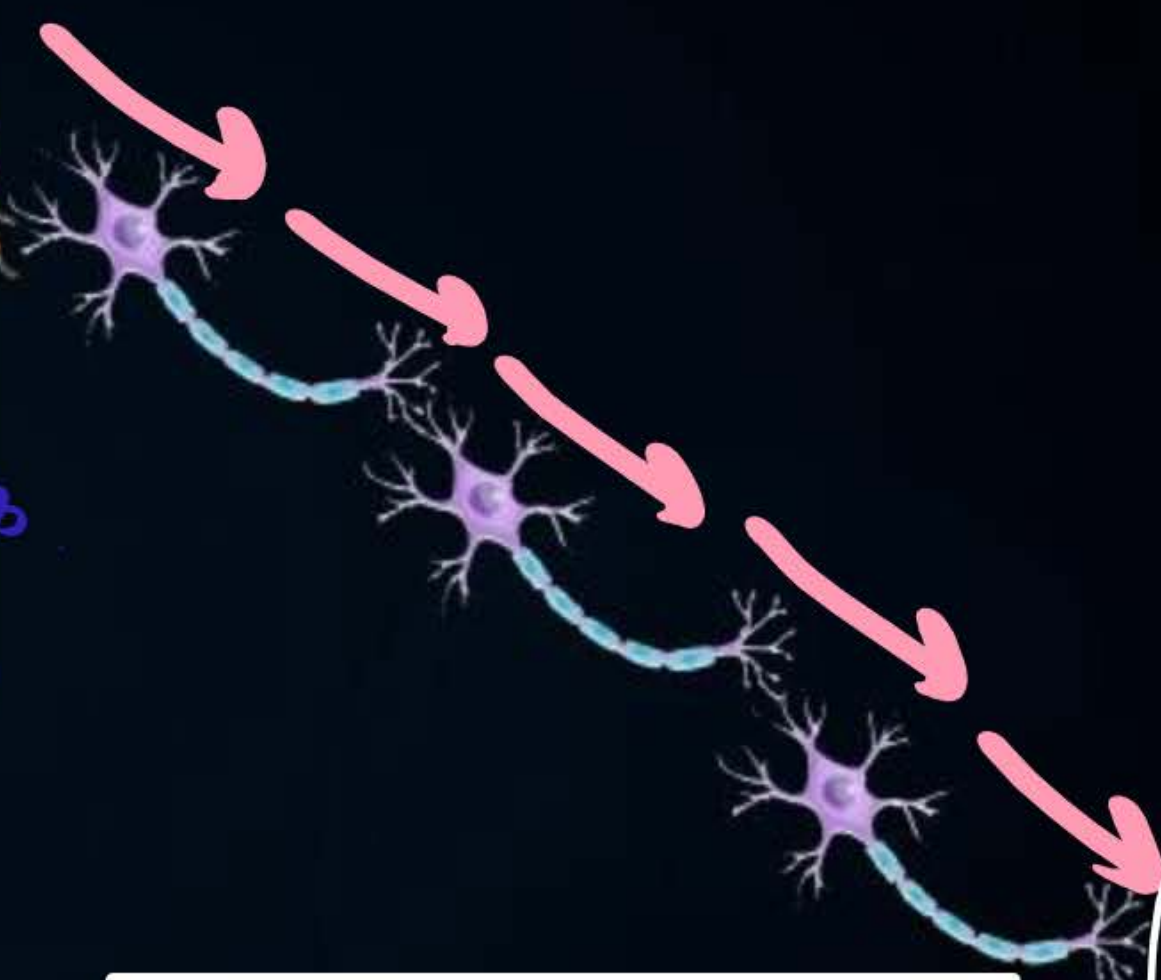
Types of neurons



Stimulus
↓
Receptor



Sensory Neuron



Motor Neurons

Effector
• Muscle
• Organ

Which of the following is the functional unit of nervous system ?

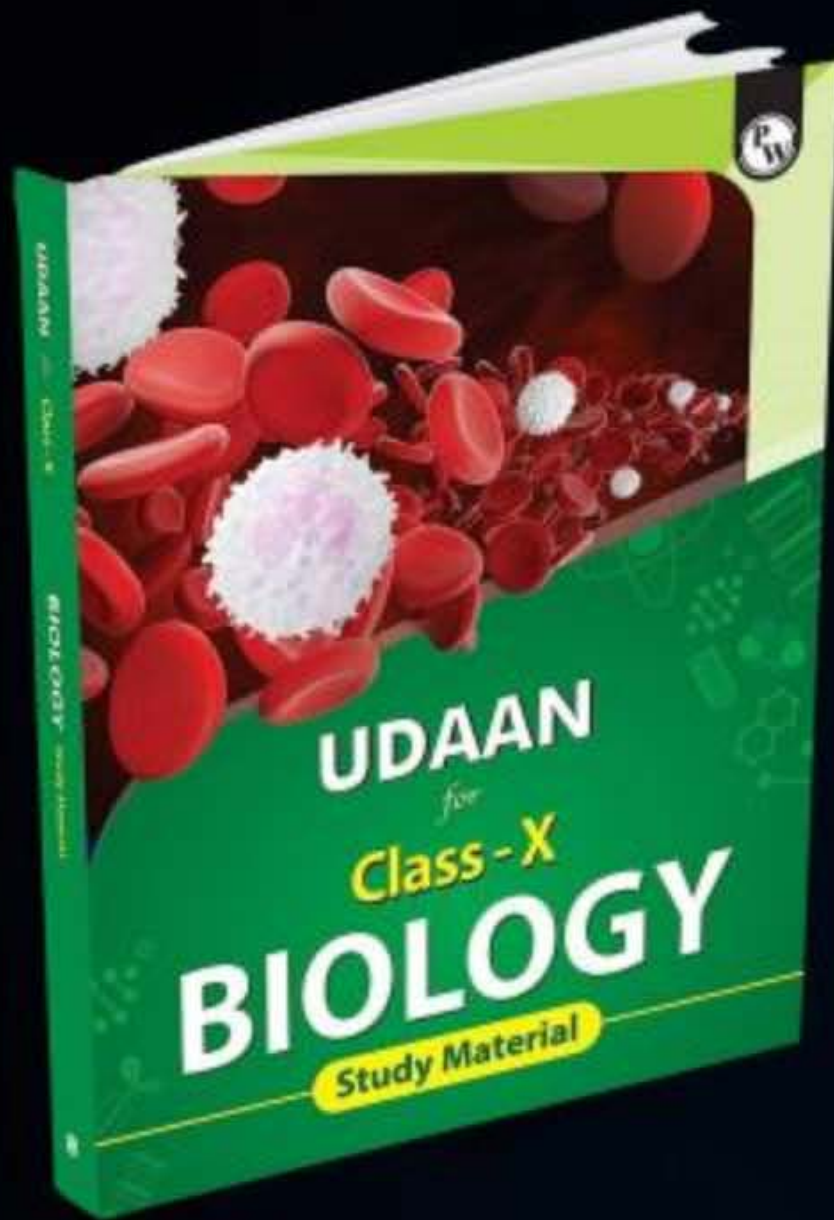
- ☐ A Nephron
- ☒ B Neuron ✓
- ☐ C Nephridia
- ☐ D None of these

Which of the following part of neuron receives the signal ?

- ☐ A Axon
- ☐ B Cyton
- ☒ C Dendrites
- ☐ D Neurotransmitters

Which neuron links sensory and motor neurons ?

- A NMJ
- B Neurotransmitters
- C Relay neuron ✓
- D None of these



Homework



FROM PW MODULE
(Udaan - CLASS 10)

PAGE : 100 - Q-10 , Q-11



Question of the Day



EXamples of Neurotransmitters



THANK
YOU

