Name:	Date:
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The Brain Throughout Life Timeline Worksheet

Instructions: Read the following articles on <u>BrainFacts.org</u> and fill in the blanks in the chart below.

- Chapter 6: The Developing Brain
- Chapter 7: Infant, Child & Adolescent Brain
- Chapter 8: Adult & Aging Brain

Embryo	
	During the very early stages of embryonic development, three layers of nerve cells emerge — the, outer-most layer,, middle layer, and, inner-most layer.
	The process permits rapid growth during early development of the brain, with billions of cells being produced in a matter of weeks.
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Baby / Childhood	By the time a child is 5 years old, the brain has reached about of its adult size. During early childhood, the brain begins to reduce the number of synapses through This process is shaped by toddlers' experiences as they grow and allows weaker connections to diminish while stronger synapses that are activated more often will grow and stabilize.
	During of development, inputs from sensory, motor, and even emotional aspects of life experiences affect how the brain develops and adapts to the given environment.
Adolescence (up to age 20)	During this time, more synaptic pruning occurs, with stronger connections beating out weaker ones in a process called
	Frequent drug use during adolescence is associated with damage to brain regions important for cognitive functions such as,, and
	Closer to 30, the frontal and parietal neocortices become more, which helps with working memory and higher cognitive functions.
	The late maturation of the might explain characteristics of a "typical teenager," such as a short attention span, blurting out whatever comes to mind, and forgetting to do homework.

After 20	
	Around age 40, the matter in the human brain has reached its peak volume.
	Intelligence also peaks during early to middle adulthood, roughly ages to
	Neuroscience research indicates that human brains continue to develop until we are about years old.
Elderly	
	Cortical thinning is especially pronounced in the lobes and parts of the lobes.
	With increasing age, theshrink, their branches become less complex, and they lose spines, the tiny protuberances that receive chemical signals.
	Several studies have reported that less is synthesized in the aged brain, and there are fewer receptors to bind the neurotransmitter.
	People who perform work or engage in stimulating activities such as reading, solving puzzles, or playing a musical instrument have lower rates of with aging