

also mingled together somewhat. How do scientists know who we are and where we live? Well, they listen to us chattering and firing. [Spotlight comes on center area showing an adult female, simply dressed, preferably a member of a minority group (native American, hispanic, black or etc.), with a sign on her back that reads 'Scientists are people too!'.] Hey, who is that? Oh, its our friendly scientist. Good. She has come to play."

- Scientist walks back to a position behind the neurons picking up a long (car) antenna as she goes. As she walks, she turns her back so the sign can be read. She holds one end of the antenna to her ear and the other end is advanced until it hovers over the neurons. Spotlight now comes on the center area with the child. She is standing quietly facing the audiance with her eyes closed. In the following critical sequences she must move only the right side of her body (whihc must be opposite to the glittery left side of the neurons). Timing here is crucial.

- Child comes to attention by opening her eyes. (Each of the neurons has a hand held clicker (preferably electronic) hidden in the right hand.) The scientist moves the antenna over the arm neuron. The arm neuron shakes slightly, making his or her dendrites quiver. She makes the clicker sound slowly at first. Very shortly after the clicker begins, the child moves her right hand out from her side and back as the clicker slows down and stops. Then the clicker is sounded again, quicker this time and the child moves her right arm more quickly from her side and back again. Then the neuron gives a double burst on the clicker and the arm moves out, slows and moves again, and then back to the side. All the time the scientist is listening to this chatter with the antenna. The clicker must sound before the arm begins to move, must continue to sound as the arm is moving and must stop just before the arm stops.

The scientist says:

"So, the neurons fire as movements are made. The quicker the firing, the faster the movement. The movement lasts about as long as the firing of the neuron. Umm. Interesting."

- Next, the scientist moves the antenna over the leg neuron who starts to quiver and his or her clicker sounds slowly at first as the child kicks out her right leg slowly. Then the clicker sounds more quickly as the leg moves more quickly and back again to rest.

- Finally, the scientist moves the antenna over the face neuron who starts to quiver and his or her clicker sounds. The child grimaces with the right side of her face. This is repeated quicker than before.

- The sequence is repeated twice with the arm neuron, while the child tenses her arm muscles without moving the arm. The second