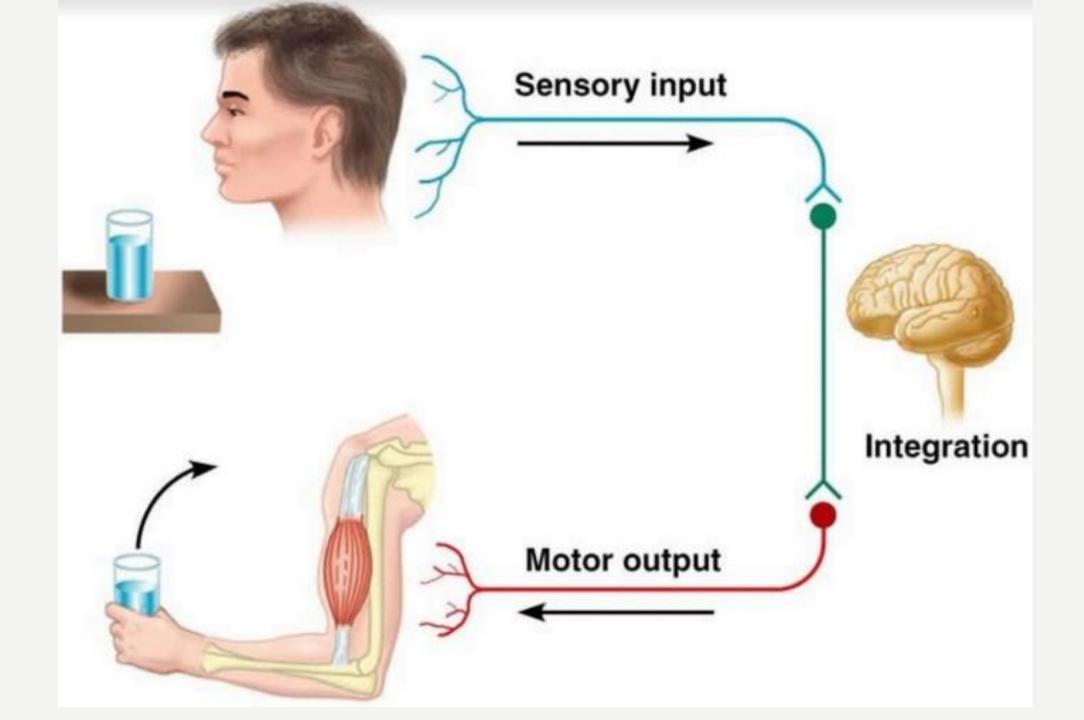


FUNCTIONS:

SENSORY - COLLECTING INFORMATION FROM SENSORY RECEPTORS

INTEGRATION - PROCESSING OF MANY SENSORY SIGNALS

MOTOR - ONCE SENSORY INFORMATION EVALUATED, DECIDES ON AN ACTION



CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (CNS)

 Coordinates incoming and outgoing information through the BRAIN and SPINAL CORD

Takes in all sensory information

• Language, creativity, emotions, breathing



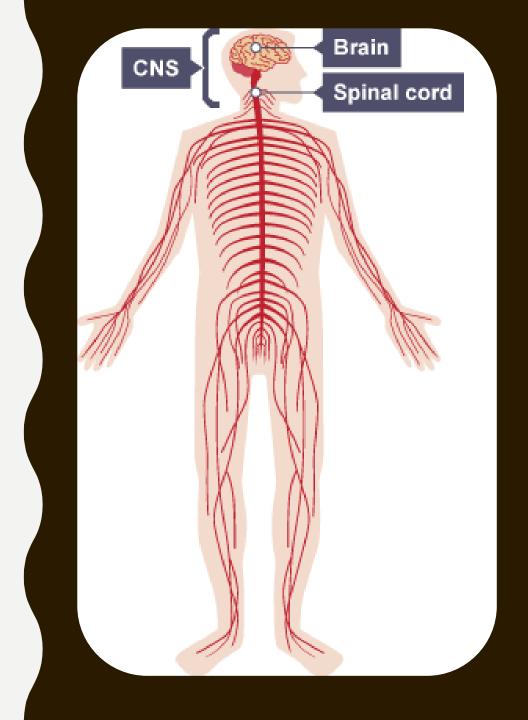
PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (PNS)

Everything outside the brain and spinal cord

2 PARTS = Somatic and Autonomic

Somatic Nervous System – consciously controlled, stimulates skeletal muscles

Autonomic Nervous System – controls subconscious, visceral muscle, cardiac muscle, and glandular



SOMATIC NERVES

AUTONOMIC NERVES

-Voluntary control

-Involuntary control

-Maintains homeostasis (ex. digestion)

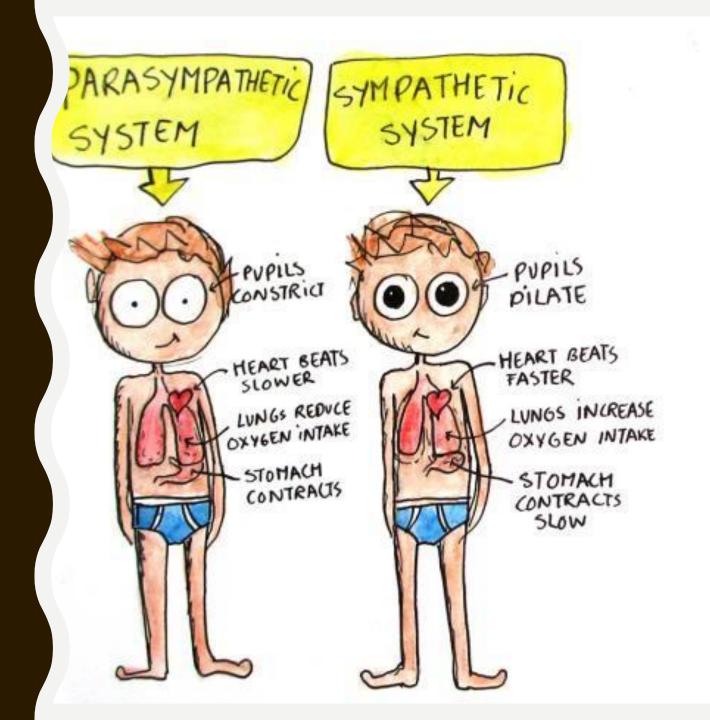
ENSORY MOTOR

SYMPATHETIC

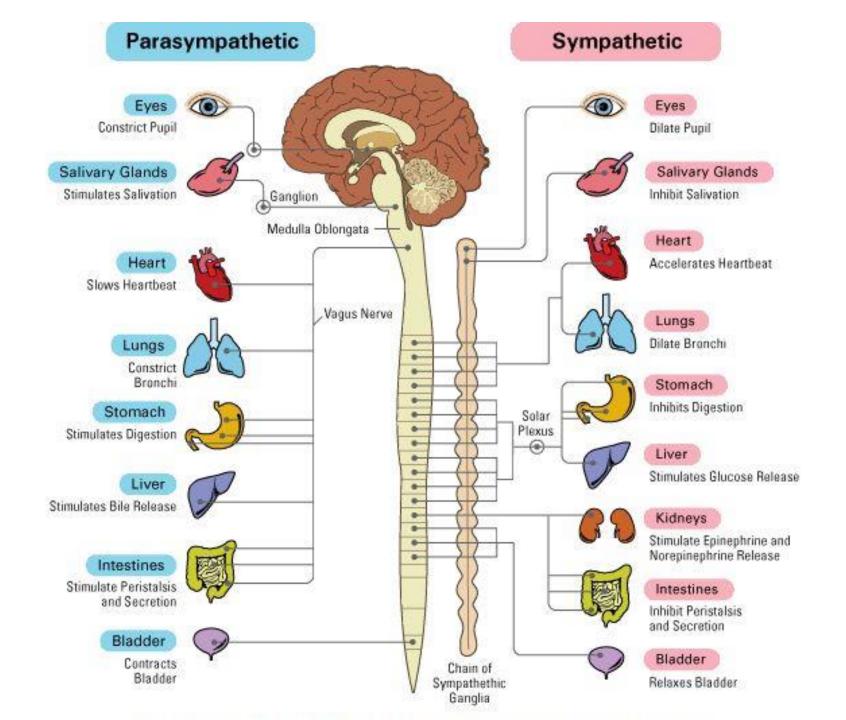
-Prepares body for stress

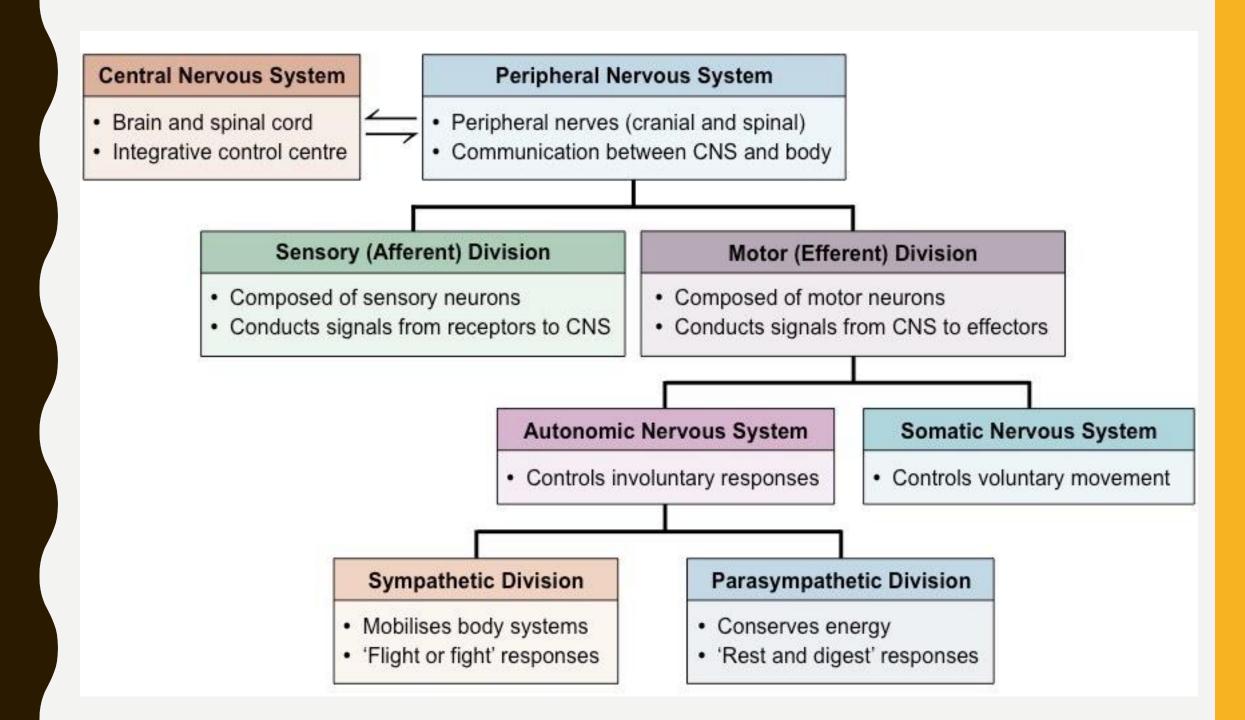
PARASYMPATHETI

-Restores normal balance

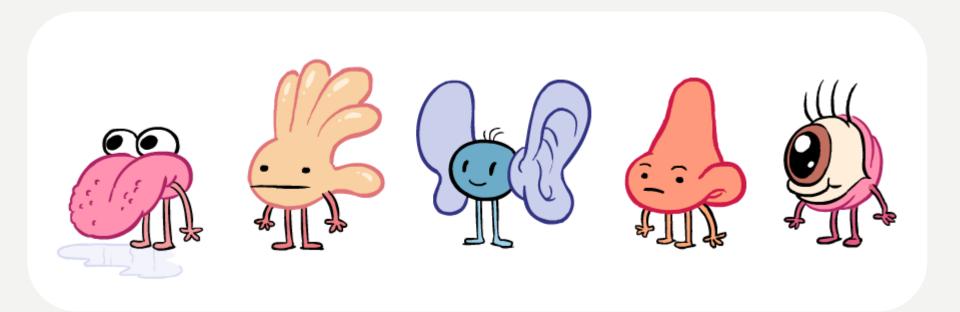


THE PARASYMPATHETIC SYSTEM IS ACTIVATED BY THE INHIBI-TORY NEUROTRANSMITTER ACETYLCHOLINE IN THE BRAIN. THIS SYSTEM RELAXES OUR BODY AND CALMS US DOWN. THE SYMPATHETIC SYSTEM IS ACTIVATED BY THE EXCITA-TORY NEUROTRANSMITTER DOPAMINE IN THE BRAIN THIS SYSTEM IS OFTEN CALLED "FIGHT, FRIGHT, OR FLIGHT" SYSTEM.









Vision, taste, smell, hearing, touch

Detected by specialized organs (ex. eyes)

Sensory receptors from the PNS send information to the CNS

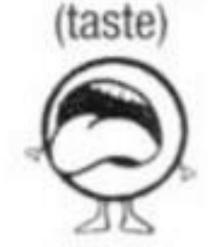
Visual (sight)



(smell)



Gustatory

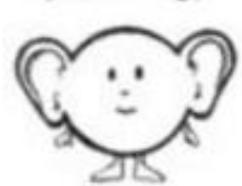


(balance)

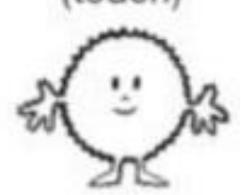


Auditory

(hearing)

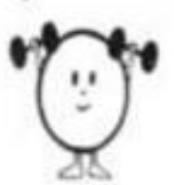


Tactile (touch)



Proprioception

(body awareness)



YELLOW BLUE GREEN RED PURPLE BLACK BLUE ORANGE RED PURPLE RED BROWN

YELLOW BLUE GREEN RED PURPLE BLACK BLUE ORANGE RED PURPLE RED BROWN



