## **Flashcards B1.4 Nerves**

The nervous system enables humans to do this (2)	<ul><li>React to surroundings</li><li>Coordinate their behaviour</li></ul>
A change in the environment	Stimulus
Cells that detect changes in the environment	Receptors
Receptors in the eyes are sensitive to (1)	Light
Receptors in the ears are sensitive to (2)	Sound and changes in position
Receptors on the tongue and in the nose are sensitive to (1)	Chemicals
Receptors in the skin are sensitive to (4)	Touch, pressure, pain and temperature
Receptors in the ears enable us to (2)	Hear and keep our balance
Receptors on the tongue and in the nose enable us to (2)	Taste and smell
A B C Label the light receptor cell	A = Nucleus B = Cytoplasm C = Cell membrane
Information from receptors passes along neurones in nerves to the	Brain
The role of the brain in responding	Coordinates the response
Two defining features of reflex actions (2)	Rapid and automatic
Neurone that passes impulses from receptors to the brain/ CNS	Sensory neurone
Neurones that are inside the CNS	Relay neurones
Neurone that passes impulses out of the brain/ CNS and towards muscles and glands	Motor neurone
The role of effectors	Organs which bring about a response
The two effectors are (2)	Muscles (which contract) glands (which secrete chemical substances)
The junction between 2 neurones	Synapse
How the impulse is passes along a single neurone	Electrical impulse
How the impulse crosses the junction between two neurones (2)	A chemical is released that diffuses across the gap to the next neurone And initiates the next impulse in the next neurone