

Nervous System

an organ system that coordinates the activities of the muscles, monitors various organs, and processes information or impulses from the nerve cells of the sense organs

Brain

one of the two components of the central nervous system that is responsible for the coordination and control of bodily activities and the interpretation of information from the senses (sight, hearing, smell, etc.)

Spinal Cord

a major part of the central nervous system which conducts sensory and motor nerve impulses to and from the brain; a long tube-like structure extending from the base of the brain through the vertebral canal to the upper lumbar region

Sensory Organs

an organ or structure that has nerve endings capable of detecting and reacting to a stimulus

Eye

the organ of sight or vision; the visual sense; the sense of seeing

Skin

the role of the skin is vital as it protects the body (especially the underlying tissues) against pathogens and excessive water loss. It is also involved in providing insulation, temperature regulation and sensation

Nose

the organ of smelling; the smell sense; the sense of smelling

Tongue

the flexible muscular organ situated in the floor of the oral cavity; it is primarily used as the main organ of taste, for moving food, in swallowing, in sound modification in speech, and for capturing food

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Eardrum

the membrane in the ear that vibrates to sound

Electrical Impulse

at the end of the axon, the electrical signal of the nerve impulse must be converted into a chemical signal called neurotransmitters