

meninges =encloses the brain and spinal cord

3 layers of meninges =dura, arachnoid, pia

blood brain barriers =separates blood and the central nervous system. supplies the brain with oxygen and nutrients

cerebral cortex =covers each half of the cerebrum with an internal mass of white matter and thin outer layer of grey matter

cerebellum =controls coordination, body posture and movement

medulla oblongata =controls autonomic, involuntary responses such as heart rate, breathing etc

pons =infront of medulla oblongata, relays neurons from each half of the cerebrum

midbrain =relays visual and auditory information from the hindbrain and forebrain.

thalamus =provides connections between various parts of the brain; relays information from senses to parts of the brain

hypothalamus =helps regulate the internal environment

cerebrum =largest part of the brain, divided into right and left hemisphere, consist of sensory information such as intellect, memory, conscience, language

corpus callosum =connects the right half of the brain to the left half. lets the other half know what the other half is doing.

occipital lobe =receives and analyze visual information

temporal lobe =auditory reception

parietal lobe =receives and processes sensory information ex taste and touch

frontal lobe =associate with conscience thought, intelligence, memory and perosnality

somatic system =voluntary control. sensory neurons send information about the environment to the central nervous system

autonomic system =involuntary control. brings information about the internal environment to the cns and carry signals to maintain homeostasis

sympathetic system =(fight or flight) activated by stressful situations. releases norepinephrine which has an excitatory effect on its target muscles. triggers adrenal glands to release hormones to activate a stress response

parasympathetic system =(rest and digest) restores body's to a normal resting level

sensory receptors =nerve endings that detect sensory information

sensation =neural impulses reach cerebra cortex

perception =how an individual interprets sensory information from nerve impulses