Unit 3. What should you [redacted]?

Interaction and coordination

Animal coordination and interaction.

Stimuli.

Stimuli are all the [redacted] which a living [redacted] receives. They provoke a response. [redacted] are received through interaction.

Receptors.

Receptors are [redacted] which detect external and internal stimuli.

- In animals, they are found in the sense [redacted]
- In plants, they are found in the [redacted]

The nervous system.

The nervous system regulates and [redacted] the body's activities and [redacted] It consists of the [redacted] nervous system, made up of the [redacted] and the spinal cord, and the peripheral nervous [redacted] made up of the nerves.

- The nervous system produces [redacted] which are sent to the responsive organs, called effectors.
- [redacted] carry nervous impulses from the nerve centres to all other parts of the [redacted]
- Less-developed animals have a simpler nervous system.

Effectors.

Effectors are organs which [redacted] response. There are two [redacted] of response to stimuli:

- Motor. The response is [redacted]. It is carried out by the motor system.
- Endocrine. The response is the release of hormones. It is [redacted] out by glands.

Unit 3. What should you [redacted]?

Interaction and coordination

Animal coordination and interaction.

Stimuli.

Stimuli are all the [redacted] which a living [redacted] receives. They provoke a response. [redacted] are received through interaction.

Receptors.

Receptors are [redacted] which detect external and internal stimuli.

- In animals, they are found in the sense [redacted]
- In plants, they are found in the [redacted]

The nervous system.

The nervous system regulates and [redacted] the body's activities and [redacted] It consists of the [redacted] nervous system, made up of the [redacted] and the spinal cord, and the peripheral nervous [redacted] made up of the nerves.

- The nervous system produces [redacted] which are sent to the responsive organs, called effectors.
- [redacted] carry nervous impulses from the nerve centres to all other parts of the [redacted]
- Less-developed animals have a simpler nervous system.

Effectors.

Effectors are organs which [redacted] response. There are two [redacted] of response to stimuli:

- Motor. The response is [redacted]. It is carried out by the motor system.
- Endocrine. The response is the release of hormones. It is [redacted] out by glands.

Unit 3. What should you know?

Interaction and coordination

Animal coordination and interaction.

Stimuli.

Stimuli are all the information which a living being receives. They provoke a response. Stimuli are received through interaction.

Receptors.

Receptors are structures which detect external and internal stimuli.

- In animals, they are found in the sense organs.
- In plants, they are found in the cells.

The nervous system.

The nervous system regulates and coordinates the body's activities and functions. It consists of the central nervous system, made up of the brain and the spinal cord, and the peripheral nervous system made up of the nerves.

- The nervous system produces responses which are sent to the responsive organs, called effectors.
- Nerves carry nervous impulses from the nerve centres to all other parts of the body.
- Less-developed animals have a simpler nervous system.

Effectors.

Effectors are organs which produce a response. There are two types of response to stimuli:

- Motor. The response is movement. It is carried out by the motor system.
- Endocrine. The response is the release of hormones. It is carried out by glands.