Chapter 3

Nonmotor Activity in Sense Organs and Its Functional Significance

The Principle of Centrifugal Control

1. Introduction: The peripheral mechanism

The sense organs of the animal body are the receptive fields for external stimuli. In order to receive, the organs must be free to react to the stimuli. In regular, the sense organs are movable, and the movements are controlled by the central nervous system. Thus the central nervous system controls the receptive mechanism. The sense organs are the receptive fields for external stimuli. In order to receive, the organs must be free to react to the stimuli. In regular, the sense organs are movable, and the movements are controlled by the central nervous system. Thus the central nervous system controls the receptive mechanism.

FIGURE 1. A diagram of the sensory and motor mechanisms of the body.

The sense organs are movable, and the movements are controlled by the central nervous system. Thus the central nervous system controls the receptive mechanism. The sense organs are movable, and the movements are controlled by the central nervous system. Thus the central nervous system controls the receptive mechanism.

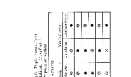

FIGURE 2. A diagram of the sensory and motor mechanisms of the body.

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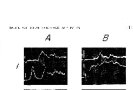

FIGURE 3. A diagram of the sensory and motor mechanisms of the body.

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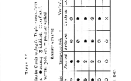

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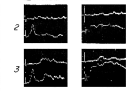

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