

L11 Your Senses Study Guide

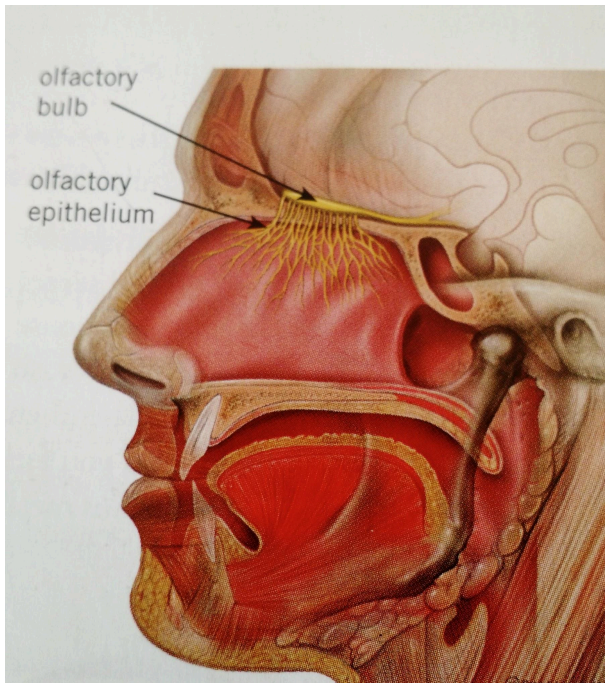
Name: _____ Date: _____

The traditional five senses are:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

6. However, the sense of touch is better classified as a general sense so now we have five special senses which include smell, sight, hearing, taste, and

7. What types of neurons in the peripheral nervous system are involved in collecting information for the senses? _____



8. Your sense of smell is accomplished by the _____

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9. What is the olfactory epithelium? _____

10. Olfactory cells have tiny hairs called _____ that increase the surface area so that even faint odors can be detected.

11. What are olfactory glands? _____

12. How are odors received and transferred to the brain? _____

Taste

13. What part of the mouth does the tasting? _____

14. What are papillae? _____

15. Name the 5 specific taste sensations:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

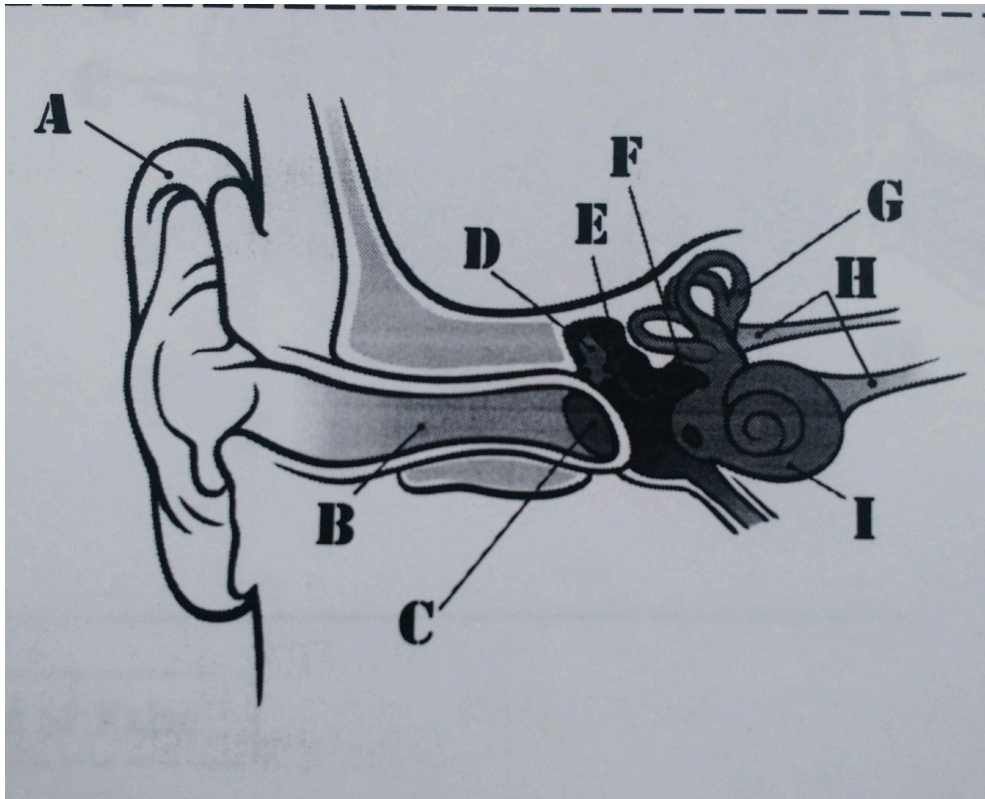
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16. Taste requires a moist environment so the food molecules dissolve in the _____ .

17. The papillae are raised bumps on tongue. Why did God create the tongue with papillae?

18. Do warm foods or cold foods stimulate your taste buds better? _____ .

Hearing



19. The ear divides into 3 parts:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

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20. What is the outer part of the ear (the part that is visible) called? _____

Or _____

21. The pinna guides sounds into the _____

22. What 3 structures make up the external ear? 1. _____

2. _____ 3. _____

23. The middle ear is made up of air and 3 bones called 1. _____

2. _____ 3. _____

24. The inner ear contains the _____ and three

25. Why do ears make wax? _____

26. The cochlea allows us to _____.

27. The semicircular canals help control _____.

Balance

28. There are 2 types of balance: 1. _____ and 2. _____.

29. What is static balance? _____

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30. What is dynamic balance? _____

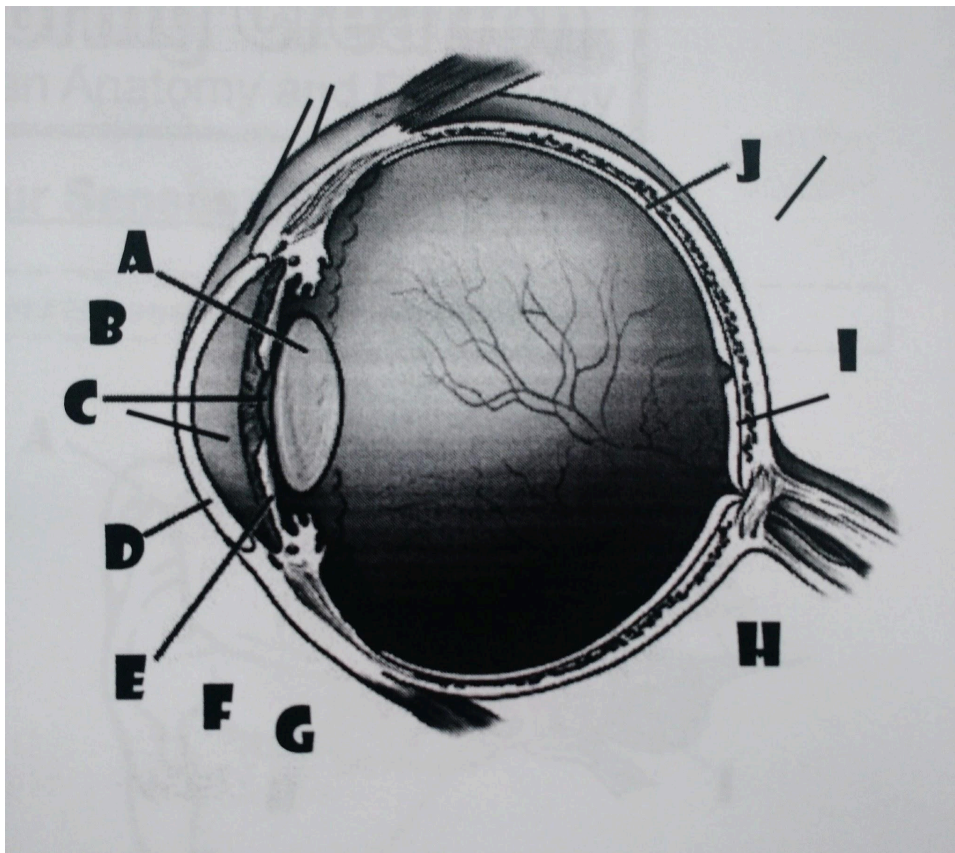
31. Static sense is detected in the _____.

32. The _____ is a small spot made of a thick, gel-like fluid, and inside the fluid are teeny tiny stones, called _____.

33. Where is dynamic sense detected? _____

34. What is the tiny sail-like structure called that is located in the widened part of each semicircular canal? _____

Vision



35. Use the figure on page 186 to identify the following structures.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. Omit
- g. Omit
- h. Omit
- i. _____
- j. _____

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36. The white outer part of your eyeball is called the _____ .

37. The _____ is the clear “window” in the front of your eye and is attached to the sclera. Light passes through the cornea and into your eye.

38. What is one of the functions of the sclera and the cornea? _____

39. The colored circle part of the eye is the _____

40. What is the pupil? _____

41. What is the clear, watery fluid that moistens the back of the cornea and the iris? _____

42. The aqueous humor also moistens a clear, oval structure behind the pupil called the _____

43. What is the function of the lens? _____

44. The retina has specialized cells called rods and cones. Rods enable you to see

_____ and cones enable you to see _____

45. What is the fovea? _____

46.

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