Sensory Organs

Instructions: Using the notes on Canvas, please fill in the blanks and visit the following websites.

Human Eye:

When looking at the human eye, the first this we usually notice is going to be color of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In the middle of the iris is the pupil. The pupil is an actual \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the center of the iris that allows \_\_\_\_\_\_ to enter into the eye. The light is filtered through the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which helps to focus images onto the retina. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is made up of photoreceptors named cones and rods and is located at the back of the eye. Cones interpret \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and rods interpret \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ intensity. All eyes have a portion of the eye that cannot detect light called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The eye has a protective clear layer called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which stays moist thanks to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a thing mucous membrane that helps keep the outside of the eye moist.

Some people cannot see things up close but can see far away objects. These people are said to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the opposite, people can see at short distances but cannot see things far away. If your lens or cornea is misshapen, you might be diagnosed with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Go to the following site. Follow it through and take quiz at the end.

<http://www.childrensuniversity.manchester.ac.uk/media/services/thechildrensuniversityofmanchester/flash/eye.swf>



Human Hearing:

The human ear is divided into 3 main sections. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ear is made up of the \_\_\_\_\_\_ or ear flap. The bigger the ear flap, the better you can hear. Sound then travels down the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ canal where it is funneled toward the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ initiating vibrations. Now we are in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ear. There are three tiny bones in the ear, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The last section of the middle ear is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tube. This tube connects the pharynx that equalizes pressure between the middle ear and the atmosphere. The inner ear has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ filled channels in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The cochlea has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that bend and send messages to the brain. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lie next to the cochlea and can detect changes in the heads rotation or movement due to gravity (balance).

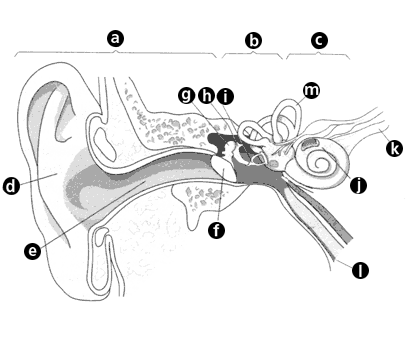
What causes motion sickness? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

List 5 reasons why we could be deaf according to the notes?

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Go to the following site. Follow it through and take the quiz at the end.

<http://www.childrensuniversity.manchester.ac.uk/media/services/thechildrensuniversityofmanchester/flash/ear.swf>

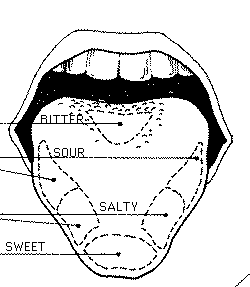


Taste and Smell

Both taste and smell are connected with the pharynx. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work in our nose to detect airborne molecules and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work on our tongue to detect molecules in solutions. In our nose we have \_\_\_\_\_\_ (little hairs) that airborne molecules bind to thus triggering an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ potential which our brain will interpret. Tasting molecules is very similar. On our tongue, we again have \_\_\_\_\_(little hairs) that allow particles to bind to them and then the action potential is sent to the brain to be interpreted.

Go to the following website and perform the tasks.

<http://www.childrensuniversity.manchester.ac.uk/media/services/thechildrensuniversityofmanchester/flash/taste.swf>



Skin – Touch

Skin can detect hot, cold, pain, and pressure. All animals have \_\_\_\_\_\_ receptors. Humans are covered in pain receptors except for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can detect hot or cold. Our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the body’s thermostat to help trigger temperature fluctuations and regulate them. If we are cold, are our pores open or closed? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Lastly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allow for us to feel touch and pressure.

Go to the following website and perform the tasks. <http://www.childrensuniversity.manchester.ac.uk/media/services/thechildrensuniversityofmanchester/flash/sensitivity.swf>