

Chapter
36
The Nervous System, continued
Reinforcement and Study Guide
Section 36.2 The Senses

In your textbook, read about sensing chemicals and sensing light.

Determine if each statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. Impulses coming from sensory receptors in your nose and mouth are interpreted as odors and tastes by the cerebrum.
- _____ 2. All of your tongue's tastebuds respond equally well to all taste sensations.
- _____ 3. The lens in the eye controls the amount of light that strikes the retina.
- _____ 4. On a bright sunny day, the cones in your eyes play a greater role in your sense of sight than the rods.
- _____ 5. Only the left hemisphere of the brain is involved in the sense of sight.
- _____ 6. When you are looking at an object, each of your eyes sees the object from the same perspective.
- _____ 7. Much of what you taste depends on your sense of smell.

In your textbook, read about sensing mechanical stimulation.

Circle the letter of the response that best completes each statement.

8. Sound waves are converted into nerve impulses inside the
a. ear canal. **b.** cochlea. **c.** malleus. **d.** optic nerve.
9. If the semicircular canals in one of your ears were damaged, you might
a. lose your ability to hear low-frequency sounds.
b. lose your ability to coordinate your neck muscles.
c. lose your sense of balance.
d. lose your sense of rhythm.
10. The malleus, incus, and stapes are found in the
a. outer ear. **b.** eardrum. **c.** middle ear. **d.** inner ear.
11. Your senses of hearing and touch *both* depend on nerve impulses being generated by
a. electrical stimulation. **b.** sound waves.
c. a change in temperature. **d.** mechanical stimulation.
12. In the skin of your fingertips, you might expect to find receptors for
a. touch. **b.** pressure. **c.** pain. **d.** all of these