

# **SPECIAL SENSES REVIEW SHEET**

## **EXERCISE 17 ANSWERS**

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**Question 1: What is the primary function of the chemoreceptors? Answer:**  
Detect chemical stimuli and convert them into electrical signals.

**Question 2: Describe the two types of taste papillae and their locations. Answer:**

- Fungiform papillae: Located on the tip and edges of the tongue, responsible for sweet, sour, salty, and savory tastes.
- Circumvallate papillae: Located at the base of the tongue, responsible for bitter tastes.

**Question 3: Explain the mechanism of olfaction and the role of the olfactory bulb. Answer:**

- Odorant molecules bind to receptors in the olfactory epithelium.
- Receptors transmit signals to the olfactory bulb, where they are processed and sent to the brain.
- The olfactory bulb plays a role in odor discrimination and memory formation.

**Question 4: Describe the anatomy of the eye and its function in vision. Answer:**

- The eye contains the cornea, iris, pupil, lens, and retina.

- Light enters the eye through the cornea and pupil, where it is focused onto the retina.
- The retina contains photoreceptor cells (rods and cones) that convert light into electrical signals.

**Question 5: Explain the difference between rods and cones in the retina.**

**Answer:**

- Rods: Sensitive to low light levels and perceive black and white vision.
- Cones: Sensitive to higher light levels and perceive colors.

**What is the human brain?** What is the brain? The brain is a complex organ that controls thought, memory, emotion, touch, motor skills, vision, breathing, temperature, hunger and every process that regulates our body. Together, the brain and spinal cord that extends from it make up the central nervous system, or CNS.

**What are 5 facts about the human brain?**

**What is the main function of the human brain?** The brain is the most complex part of the human body. This three-pound organ is the seat of intelligence, interpreter of the senses, initiator of body movement, and controller of behavior.

**What is brain in human anatomy?** (brayn) The organ inside the head that controls all body functions of a human being. Made up of billions of nerve cells, the brain is protected by the cranium (the bones that form the head). It is made up of three major parts: the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the brain stem.

**What happens if humans use 100% of the brain?** In debunking the ten percent myth, Knowing Neurons editor Gabrielle-Ann Torre writes that using all of one's brain would not be desirable either. Such unfettered activity would almost certainly trigger an epileptic seizure.

**Why is the human brain so powerful?** Neuroscientists have become used to a number of “facts” about the human brain: It has 100 billion neurons and 10- to 50-fold more glial cells; it is the largest-than-expected for its body among primates and mammals in general, and therefore the most cognitively able; it consumes an outstanding 20% of the total body ...

**What is the most important thing in the human brain?** The Brainstem: Middle of the Brain It is the body's main control panel and is responsible for conveying messages between the brain and other parts of the body. The cerebrum, the cerebellum and the spinal cord are all connected to the brainstem.

**What is the power of the human brain?** From enabling you to think, learn, create, and feel emotions to controlling every blink, breath, and heartbeat—this fantastic control center is your brain. It is a structure so amazing that a famous scientist once called it "the most complex thing we have yet discovered in our universe."

**What are the top 3 brain diseases?** Neurodegenerative brain diseases They include Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and ALS (amyotrophic lateral sclerosis), among many others. They're most often slowly progressive and interfere with thought, memory, movement or some combination of these things. They're more common in the elderly.

**What protects the brain?** The brain is protected by the bones of the skull and by a covering of three thin membranes called meninges. The brain is also cushioned and protected by cerebrospinal fluid. This watery fluid is produced by special cells in the four hollow spaces in the brain, called ventricles.

**What part of the brain controls emotions?** Emotions originate from the limbic system of our brain, which is a region that controls emotions and behavior that we rely on for survival. The hypothalamus, hippocampus, amygdala, and limbic cortex work together to control emotions.

**What part of the brain controls thinking?** The frontal lobe, located behind the forehead, does much of the work of complex thinking, like planning, imagining, making decisions, and reasoning.

**What part of the brain controls memory?** Most available evidence suggests that the functions of memory are carried out by the hippocampus and other related structures in the temporal lobe. (The hippocampus and the amygdala, nearby, also form part of the limbic system, a pathway in the brain (more...))

**What is the biggest part of the brain?** Your cerebrum is the largest part of your brain, and it handles a wide range of responsibilities. Located at the front and top of

your skull, it gets its name from the Latin word meaning “brain.” Your cerebrum is instrumental in everything you do in day-to-day life, ranging from thoughts to actions.

**What color is the brain?** Most of the outer brain is made of tissue called grey matter, which, in fact, is gray in color. However, the brain also contains white matter (filaments and nerve fibers between cells) and parts that are black (notably, the substantia nigra, which literally means "black substance").

**How to increase brain power?** Any mentally stimulating activity should help to build up your brain. Read, take courses, try "mental gymnastics," such as word puzzles or math problems. Experiment with things that require manual dexterity as well as mental effort, such as drawing, painting, and other crafts.

**How to unlock your full brain potential?**

**What did Einstein's brain look like?** Dean Falk, an evolutionary anthropologist at Florida State University, led the study - which analyzed 14 recently discovered photographs - and described the brain: "Although the overall size and asymmetrical shape of Einstein's brain were normal, the prefrontal, somatosensory, primary motor, parietal, temporal and ...

**What is more powerful than the brain?** The heart is the most powerful source of electromagnetic energy in the human body, producing the largest rhythmic electromagnetic field of any of the body's organs. The heart's electrical field is about 60 times greater in amplitude than the electrical activity generated by the brain.

**What is a fun fact about the brain?**

**What powers your brain?** “The brain is powered by the glucose and oxygen which are provided to it in the blood. Because nerve cells use lots of energy, when they are active they signal to nearby blood vessels, telling the vessels to dilate, in order to deliver more substrates for energy production.

**Which is the most protected organ in the body?** The brain is a unique organ in the human body. In addition to the central role it plays in the nervous system, it is one of the few organs to be protected by “barriers” that can be compared to the walls of a fortress. They protect it from any substance that may alter brain activity.

### **What does the brain need the most?**

**What is the most powerful organ in the body?** The brain is arguably the most important organ in the human body. It controls and coordinates actions and reactions, allows us to think and feel, and enables us to have memories and feelings – all the things that make us human.

**Why do we forget?** Forgetting can happen for a number of reasons. Three common explanations include depression, lack of sleep, and stress. 10 However, it can also occur due to medical conditions, brain disorders, substance use, and other reasons.

**Do our thoughts have power?** Your thoughts are immensely powerful. They determine how you feel, your decisions and your actions – every part of your life that you can control. Your thoughts are one of the most powerful tools you will ever have in changing your life.

### **Which part of brain is strongest?**

**Is the human brain made out of cholesterol?** The brain contains the highest level of cholesterol in the body; it contains approximately 20% of whole body cholesterol [34]. Cholesterol in the brain is present mostly in the unesterified form, and the concentration of unesterified cholesterol in the brain is higher than that in any other tissues (~23 mg/g) [35].

**Is the brain an organ or a muscle?** [1] The brain is an organ composed of nervous tissue that commands task-evoked responses, movement, senses, emotions, language, communication, thinking, and memory. The three main parts of the human brain are the cerebrum, cerebellum, and brainstem.

**How many thoughts does the human brain have a day?** According to research, the average person has approximately 60,000 thoughts per day. But what is truly concerning is that 75% of these thoughts are negative, and 95% are repetitive. Many of our negative thoughts are driven by the flight or fight part of our brain.

**Is the human mind the brain?** The brain is composed of neurons and blood vessels; on the other hand, the mind is abstract and is not made up of any neurons or blood vessels. While the brain controls a person's movements, emotions, and

various bodily functions; the mind alludes to a person's morality, reasoning, and understanding.

**Is the brain technically meat?** Our brain is composed of nervous tissue, some very specialized cells. Meat as you call it is muscle and is not specialized as tissue that can carry impulses as the neurons can.

**Is the brain 70% cholesterol?** The brain is the most cholesterol-rich organ in the body and contains almost 25% of the total amount. The majority (70–80%) of this cholesterol is present in myelin, where it fulfils a critical insulating role.

**What is your brain made of?** The brain is made up of two types of cells: neurons and glial cells, also known as neuroglia or glia. The neuron is responsible for sending and receiving nerve impulses or signals.

**What is the fattest organ in the body?** The fattiest organ in the human body is the brain, which is typically composed of 60% fat. By weight, water accounts for c. 77% of the brain, with lipids (fats) accounting for 10–12%. The brain is composed of neurons and glial cells and is the largest part of the central nervous system.

**Can you exercise your brain?** Any activity that challenges your mind and requires you to learn new information or skills is considered an exercise. Here are some good exercises to challenge your brain: Learn a new language. Socialize with others.

**How much of the brain is water?** 3. About 75% of the brain is made up of water. This means that dehydration, even as small as 2%, can have a negative effect on brain functions. Dehydration and a loss of sodium and electrolytes can cause acute changes in memory and attention.

**How do thoughts come into mind?** Emotions can activate spontaneous thoughts through several brain circuits centred on a hub called the amygdala. That hub has access to our urges and desires activated in the low parts of our frontal lobe. It can interpret the emotional significance of perceptions or retrieved memories, and it can also influence them.

**What are thoughts made of?** Fundamentally, our thoughts are maps representing and corresponding to things that our brains have either perceived with our senses, felt with our emotions, or formed as an action plan (e.g. forming an image of

reaching for a ripe fruit on a tree branch). All of these are electrochemically mediated processes.

**How many things can the human brain think about at once?** The limit for most individuals is four, according to the research team led by University of Oregon psychology professors Edward Awh and Edward Vogel. The multitasking cap is not affected by the complexity of one's thoughts.

**Who controls the mind?** The brain is part of the body and the two can't be separated (at least not in a healthy way), so technically there is no "other" to be controlled. That said, controlling signals go in both directions, so they actually both have controlling responsibilities for the whole.

**Does the human brain have feelings?** Three brain structures appear most closely linked with emotions: the amygdala, the insula or insular cortex, and a structure in the midbrain called the periaqueductal gray. A paired, almond-shaped structure deep within the brain, the amygdala integrates emotions, emotional behavior, and motivation.

**Can consciousness exist without a brain?** The prevailing consensus in neuroscience is that consciousness is an emergent property of the brain and its metabolism. When the brain dies, the mind and consciousness of the being to whom that brain belonged cease to exist. In other words, without a brain, there can be no consciousness.

**What is the theory of K-Ander Ericsson?** Ericsson's research has explored what makes world-class performers different from everyone else – and his answer is a process he calls "deliberate practice". He argues that simply repeating a mastered skill is not enough to help people get better at it: in order to really improve, we must push ourselves.

**How does Anders Ericsson define deliberate practice?** Defined by the psychologist Anders Ericsson and colleagues, Deliberate Practice is "the individualized training activities specially designed by a coach or teacher to improve specific aspects of an individual's performance through repetition and successive refinement" (Ericsson & Lehmann, 1996, pp. 278–279).

**What is the 10 year rule for expert performance?** Many experts believe that it takes a minimum of 10 years and at least 10,000 hours of training for an athlete to reach elite levels. This is an idea that became widely popularized through Malcolm Gladwell's book *Outliers*.

**How many hours of deliberate practice a day?** Deliberate practice requires rest and recovery time. Seeing as deliberate practice is so challenging, it's impossible to do it all day long. Across fields, top practitioners rarely spend more than around three to five hours per day on deliberate practice, at the high end.

**What are the four pillars of deliberate practice?**

**What are the 4 components of deliberate practice?**

**How many hours to master a skill?** For anyone who has not heard it yet, the idea (made popular by writer Malcolm Gladwell) was that mastery is not born, but created, practiced, and executed. It takes about 10,000 hours of guided practice to become masterful.

**What is the 10000 hours to perfect a skill?** Throughout his book, Gladwell repeatedly refers to the "10 000-hour rule," asserting that the key to achieving true expertise in any skill is simply a matter of practicing, albeit in the correct way, for at least 10 000 hours.

**What is the 10 000 hours to become an expert quote?** In his 2008 book "*Outliers*," Malcolm Gladwell wrote that "ten thousand hours is the magic number of greatness." The meaning behind this, in theory, is simple. To be considered elite and truly experienced within a certain craft, you must practice it for ten thousand hours.

**What is the 10-year rule for expertise?** The "ten-year rule" suggests that it takes about 10 years of preparation to reach "expert" status. How long does it take, however, for someone to reach a level of creative greatness?

**What is the 1000 hour rule?** Part-time employee eligibility to participate in a company's retirement plan must comply with the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) "1,000-hour rule." Employees who have completed 1,000 hours of service in a 12-month period are eligible to participate in any retirement plan that



is offered to other ...

**What is the rule of 100?** There's something called the rule of 100. If you spend 100 hours in any discipline, 18 minutes a day is 100 hours a year. MMA, fighting, cooking. You'll be better than 95% of the world's population.

**What is the 100 days of practice rule?** The goal is to practice for 100 days in a row. After 100 Days in a row, you'll find the new habit will largely be formed. No Missed days, except for illness. There will be obstacles to daily practice: Illness, Parties, Sports days, School events, Holidays, etc.

### **Yummy: The Last Days of a Southside Shorty**

"Yummy: The Last Days of a Southside Shorty," a heart-wrenching documentary, chronicles the tragic life and untimely death of Yarmel "Yummy" Scott, a 15-year-old Chicago teenager who was brutally murdered in 2019. The film offers a poignant glimpse into the complexities of life in the city's most impoverished communities, where violence and poverty often cut lives short.

### **Who Was Yummy Scott?**

Yummy was a vibrant and promising young woman who dreamt of becoming a nurse. Despite living in a dangerous neighborhood, she held onto hope and aspired for a better future. However, her life was tragically cut short on the evening of August 13, 2019, when she was shot and killed while walking home from a convenience store.

### **The Circumstances of Her Death**

Yummy's murder remains unsolved, and the circumstances surrounding it are still shrouded in mystery. The film explores various theories and evidence, including eyewitness accounts and surveillance footage, but no conclusive answers have emerged. The film highlights the lack of accountability and the pervasive fear that permeates communities like the one where Yummy lived.

### **The Impact on Her Family and Community**

Yummy's death devastated her family and community. Her parents, Tiffany and Shapearl Scott, have dedicated their lives to seeking justice for their daughter and preventing similar tragedies from happening. The film shines a light on the emotional toll and the lasting trauma that violence inflicts on those left behind.

### **The Aftermath and Legacy**

In the wake of Yummy's murder, her story has resonated with countless people across the country. The film has sparked important conversations about gun violence, the need for systemic change, and the resilience of communities facing adversity. Yummy's legacy serves as a reminder of the preciousness of life and the importance of working towards a more just and equitable society.

### **Call to Action**

"Yummy: The Last Days of a Southside Shorty" is a powerful and thought-provoking film that exposes the realities of urban poverty and violence. It challenges viewers to question the root causes of these issues and to demand action from policymakers and community leaders. The film urges us to break the cycle of violence, support at-risk youth, and create a world where every child has the opportunity to thrive.

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