



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

SCIENCE: USING OUR SENSES

YEAR ONE

KEY KNOWLEDGE:

QUESTION 1: What differences can our tongues taste?

ANSWER

We use our tongue to taste things. The tongue uses taste buds or sensor cells to determine the type of food and send taste signals back to our brains. The tongue can taste four different flavors: bitter, sour, salty, and (maybe best of all) sweet. It was once thought that each of these tastes came from a different spot on the tongue: sweet from the tip, salty from the sides, sour from the back sides, and bitter from the back. Now scientists say that flavors can be tasted from most any part of the tongue.

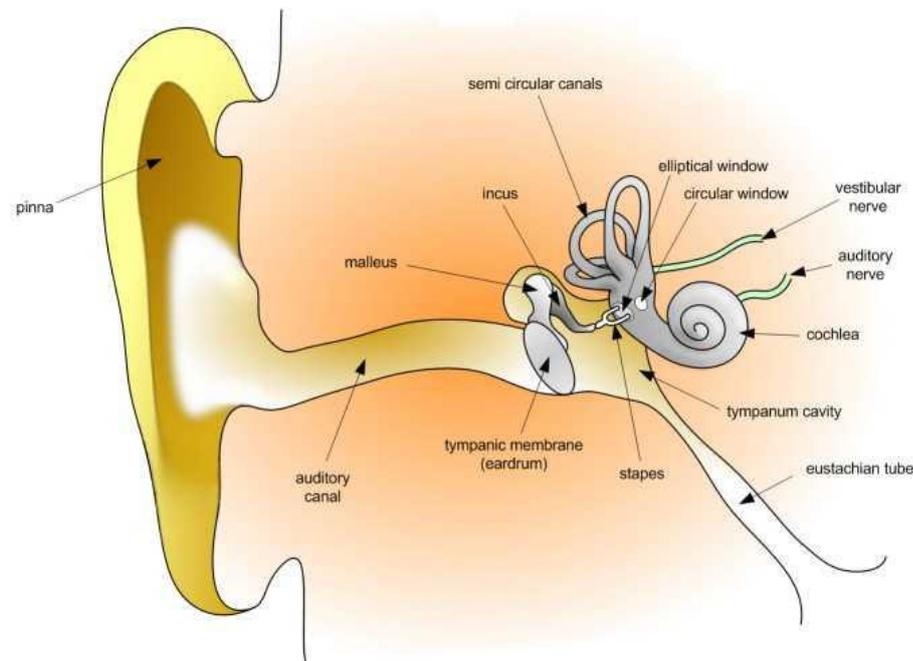


QUESTION 2: How do our ears work?

ANSWER

Hearing is how our ears take sound waves and turn them into something our brain can understand.

There are three major parts of the ear that help us to hear:



1. **The outer ear** - The outer ear has three sections:
 - The part on the outside of our heads which helps to gather sound and vibrations so we can hear more sounds.
 - The ear canal: This is a tube that helps sound to travel further inside our ear and to get to the next stage of hearing
 - The eardrum: The eardrum is a thin sheet that vibrates when the sound hits it. Your eardrum is very sensitive and fragile. It's never a good idea to put anything in your ear, even something that seems safe and soft can damage your eardrum.
2. **The middle ear** - The middle ear is filled mostly with air and has three bones in it. They make sound louder
3. **The inner ear** - This helps to take the vibrations and translate them into electrical signals for the nerve to send to the brain.



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QUESTION 3: What are our senses?

ANSWER

Humans and other animals have five senses – sight, hearing, touch, taste and smell. The Malaysian Tarsier can see well in the dark as its eyes let in lots of light. Moles live underground and cannot see well so they use touch and smell to help them find food. Lions prey on zebra and antelopes, which have extremely good hearing and eyes on the side of their heads to help them avoid predators.

