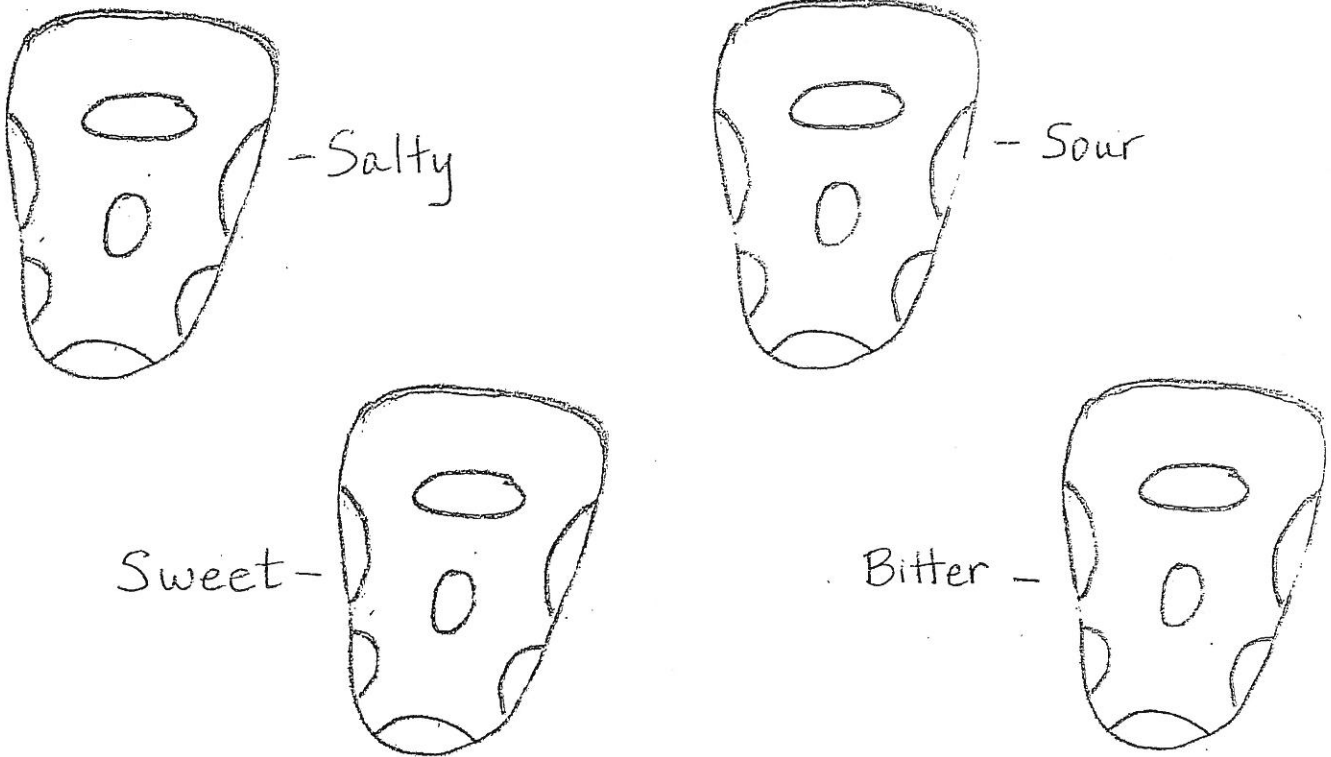


Sensory Experiences

1. Taste – tongue map

The subject sits with eyes closed, mouth open and tongue extended. The tester uses a Q-tip swab to place a small amount of each solution (salty, sweet, sour & bitter) on each area of the tongue indicated. The subject indicates each time whether or not the taste is perceived and how strongly. Repeat the same procedure, for each solution, rinsing the mouth in between solutions, and then switch roles. Use a highlighter to mark which of the four areas on the tongue the taste was the most pronounced.



2. Proprioception – discuss as a class

Explain what you observed while the volunteers lifted the gallon jugs.

3. Sight – record your observations, distance, measurements, etc.

a. **Stereoscopic Vision** (otherwise known as sausage fingers)

b. **The Blind Spot** (otherwise known as the disappearing +)

- c. **Dominant Eye Determination** (otherwise known as the jumping image)

- d. **Visual Acuity.** Standing 20 feet from a Snellen chart, cover one eye at a time and read the letters until you can no longer read them.

- e. **Astigmatism.** View the chart from 8-10 feet away. If the curvature of the cornea is uneven, some of the lines will appear thicker, darker, and/or blurred.

- f. **Color Vision.** Use the book of color plates to determine if you have any form of color blindness.

- g. **Binocular Vision.** Try to thread a needle with both eyes open, and then with one eye closed (alternate eyes). Binocular vision helps us with depth perception and spatial perception.

4. **Smell**

With your eyes closed, identify each item using only your olfactory senses.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____
- 11) _____
- 12) _____